# THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN BRUNO MARS' SELECTED SONG LYRICS

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***Abstract:*** Analytically, this research engages literally works in analysing the figurative languages used in Bruno Mars' song lyrics "Grenade" while the urgency of this research is the need for a thorough understanding of figurative language in the song's lyrics. For this reason, the objectives of this research is to find out kinds, the most dominant usage and general meanings of figurative language in Bruno Mars' selected song's lyrics. As for the design of this research, the researchers used a qualitative method with descriptive approach. The previous researches which had already been undertaken by the other researchers are namely the analysis of figurative language in the song lyrics of nine songs belonging to Maroon 5, namely Shiver, Goodnight good night, The way I was, Moves like Jagger, Can't stop, Sweetest goodbye, Until you're over me, Ragdoll, and Woman. Meanwhile the other researcher conducted research regarding "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Online Short Story Posted on The Jakarta Post" aimed to find some kinds of figurative languages used. Different from the abovementioned researches, this research focuses on finding the kinds, the most dominant usage and general meanings of figurative languages in Bruno Mars' selected song's lyrics "Grenade". Accordingly, after analysing the lyrics of the chosen Bruno Mars' song "Grenade", there are seven different kinds of figurative languages identified namely hyperbole, alliteration, irony, idioms, repetition, symbol, and metaphor. And then, the most figurative language used in such Bruno Mars' selected song lyrics "Grenade" is hyperbole. As for general meanings described in such song's lyrics they constitute romantic relationships that include despair, happiness, loneliness, and other emotions.

**Keywords:** *Figurative Language, Figurative Meaning, Song lyrics, Bruno Mars' Song Lyrics*

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## INTRODUCTION

Fundamentally, through language people can accordingly communicate and express their purpose in the society. People use it to do interaction when they are feeling rejoice, irritable, and forlorn etc. People can do interaction in the society both verbally and non-verbally. In relation to which, people can also have sense of communication through figurative languages which not only have explicit messages or direct expressions, but it can also use implicit messages or indirect expressions, whereby the meaning of the message is different from the language written in the song lyric. Figurative language has been widely studied by linguists in literary studies in the recent years. Because figurative language has the essence of style and beauty and uniqueness, figurative language is usually used in the form of communication, such as in everyday literary communication, such as songs, films, poetry and others. In view of that, through songs, a person can express his thoughts and feelings through sound to others. People can talk through songs with the other people as the expression of communicating something, in the other word; people can make song as a place to communicate the thoughts and feelings. Adkins (1964) stated that Language which is not literal in nature often employs metaphor. Even though it is no attempt which was made to list the examples of figurative language by types of classification, it should be noted that the terms of "figure of speech" or "figurative language" are already available like simile, metaphor, personification, and hyperbole. An expert indicates that figurative words are one way of interpreting the meaning of the expression and avoiding multiple interpretation (Muhammad et al., 2021).

According to the previous researcher, there are figurative languages in the Maroon 5's selected songs. In this research, the researcher analysed the song lyrics of nine songs belonging to Maroon 5, namely Shiver, Goodnight good night, The way I was, Moves like Jagger, Can't stop, Sweetest goodbye, Until you're over me, Ragdoll, and Woman (Cover, 2020). Furthermore, in this research the researchers used qualitative methods. The data source used was Maroon 5 singer with several selected songs. The type of figurative language used in that song is mostly hyperbole.

In addition, another researcher, conducted research regarding "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Online Short Story Posted on The Jakarta Post" which aimed to find some kinds of figurative languages used; the researchers also studied about the meaning of figurative language used in selected short story on online the Jakarta Post (Wibisono; & Widodo, 2019). Some of the important research findings are presented as follows. Figurative language has many kinds, such as metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, irony, symbol, hyperbole, paradox, alliteration, allusion, onomatopoeia, and many others. In this case, the researchers only conducted the research in short story. The researchers found some types of figurative language in the short story; those are personification, simile, symbol, and onomatopoeia. Personification is one of types of figurative language mostly found in the short story posted on online Jakarta Post.

Concurrently, the other researcher focused on analysing the types of figurative language found in the song lyrics "You are My Sunshine". The objectives of the research is to know what are the kinds of figurative language used in the Song Lyrics of "You are My Sunshine" by Anne Murray and how are the types of figurative language used on the Song Lyrics "You are My Sunshine" by Anne Murray (Yusnitasari, Wangi, Sugianto, 2022). The results of the research found that there are six types of figurative language with a total number of each figurative language, namely, metaphor (3), hyperbole (1), symbolism (1), repetition (1), idiom (2), imagery (1).

Different from the abovementioned researches, this research focused on identifying the kinds, the dominant usage and general meanings of figurative language in Bruno Mars' selected song's lyrics "Grenade". As for the method used in this research, it is qualitative method with descriptive approach, because this research focused on analysing the written material in the context, including the song's lyrics.

In relation to which, the objectives of this research aim to analyse the kinds, the most dominant and general meanings of figurative languages used in Bruno Mars' song's lyrics "Grenade", in the hope that it can help the readers to know and enjoy the song by knowing the kinds,

the most dominant and general meanings of figurative language used.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Figurative language

Considerably besides for EFL (English as a Foreign Language) learners, figurative expressions is used to make an equal and fixed expressions, such as idioms or proverbs, which are acquired mainly through rote learning and memorisation (Chen, 2012). Erdmann, (2016) concludes that figurative language provides a particularly important site for studying the immigration experience and for understanding how immigrants make sense of their lives and their integration into the receiving culture.

### Kinds of Figurative Language

In relation to kinds of figurative language (Nuraeni & Peron, 2017) indicates that figurative language is to enhance the emotional intensity and imaginative appeal of poetry, the poet can convey so much more than through literal language alone. The purpose of figurative language used in poetry is to stimulate a certain image. It affects the language beauty of work in both oral and written communication. Figurative language serves a variety of purposes. They are used to clarify meaning, to provide vivid examples, to emphasize, to stimulate associations and emotions, to give a life to inanimate object, to amuse or to ornament.

### Personification

In line with the perspective of (El-sharif, 2015), personification is a common linguistic phenomenon that can be found in almost all types of discourse. This linguistic phenomenon is broadly recognised as a discursive device by which some human qualities, traits, and dispositions are bestowed upon inhuman creatures, inanimate objects, ideas and abstract notions. (Darmarris, 2020) concludes that personification also gives soul to the sentences or lyrics of the songs. It has meaning that personification is able to animate objects or abstract things as if those were human being.

The example of personification:

*The stars winked in the night sky. (Stars, having no eyes, cannot wink. But when you see this phrase, you know that they're twinkling).*

*The bridge stretched over the interstate. (A bridge can't stretch, but from this phrase, we get the mental image of it being long and gracefully curved).*

### Hyperbole

Hyperbole is figurative language that aims to explain something but is done by exaggerating the original reality to increase the impression and influence of something being discussed (Burgers et al., 2016).

### Simile

Intrinsically, categorisation statements are asymmetric, for complete inheritance which is involved in categorisation. Simile is an expression that describes something as being similar to something else, using words "as or like" (Silalahi, 2020).

Example: *His face became as black as coal after being criticised.*

As blind as a bat

Example: *My uncle is as blind as a bat without his spectacles.*

As cool as a cucumber

Example: *While all of us were panicking just before the declaration of the results, Narnia was as cool as a cucumber.*

### Metaphor

Corresponding to the researcher point of view in (Brown, 2018), the metaphor's linking of objects and concepts from seemingly disparate domains of knowledge offers insights for the accounting world that are vivid and memorable. As metaphors are pervasive and used extensively in accounting texts, an understanding of metaphors provides accountants the competence to attain an interpretation of text that goes beyond what the text expresses literally. A major contribution of the paper is that it puts together a methodological and analytical approach that facilitates a nuanced analysis of accounting texts for the identification and interpretation of metaphors that might otherwise be difficult to interpret (Kao, 2022).

The examples of metaphor:

*Mary's voice is music to my ears: Music doesn't really come out of Mary's mouth when she talks! This metaphor emphasises the*

*pleasant sound of Mary's voice – how listening to it is as nice as listening to music.*

*You are my sunshine: Do you actually mean that this person is a real-life sunshine? This metaphor describes how the person is happy and bright just like the sun!*

**Irony**

Furthermore, (Katz & Pexman, 1997) specified that irony is to show the effects of social roles on interpretation of tropes. Then we show that statements attributed to speakers from "high-irony" occupations are judged more likely to be ironic. We provide familiar and unfamiliar statements, expecting that the effect of speaker occupation will be particularly striking when the statement's customary use is well-known to the research participants. In a second experiment, we make the speaker's occupation especially salient, to show that the effect of occupation can be emphatic.

The example of irony:

*I have been assured by a very knowing American of my acquaintance in London, that a young healthy child is well nursed at a year old with a most delicious, nourishing, and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked, or boiled*

*I make no doubt that it will equally serve in a fricassee or a ragout.*

**Symbol.**

In view of (Fadaee, 2011), symbol is defined in the online 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' as "a communication element intended to simply represent or stand for a complex of person, object, group, or idea." It is a kind of figures of speech used for increasing the beauty of the text and has figurative meaning besides its literal meaning. Symbols are dealt with in different domains of human's life. It forms the basis of literature and has a direct relation with poetry. Symbols are used more in epic poems, allegorical poems and gnostic poems.

**Alliteration**

Likewise, (Lea et al., 2018) identified that alliteration can heighten readers' aesthetic experiences and enhance poets' recall of their epic pieces. The effects of such devices on memory for and appreciation of poetry are well known; however, the mechanisms underlying these effects are not yet understood. Also alliteration's effects should obtain primarily within a verse constituent or between adjacent constituents. The psychological literature on memory, however, suggests otherwise. When a reader encounters an alliterative phrase, it should function to activate similar information encoded earlier in the text.

**Repetition**

Meanwhile (Saville, 2011) state that Repetition is one of our most essential learning tools. It is by repetition that we learn to recognize the letters of various alphabets, associate appropriate animal sounds with the correct animal, and memorize names, addresses, phone numbers, multiplication tables, and a host of other information that is fundamental to conceptual learning. Brain research reveals that repetition strengthens neural connections. Music education typically emphasizes repetition because of its success in the development and refinement of psychomotor skills.

The example of repetition as below:

*Never say never*

*Cloud, cloud go away*

**Idioms**

The next kind of figurative language is idiom; idiom is a collection of words whose meaning cannot be deduced from the context of the words that make up the piece of language. It is a way of expression or a set of terms that are typical of a certain dialect. The term idiom, as used in anthropological and other social science literatures, provides an understanding of the act of communication that goes beyond linguistics and spoken language (Nolas 2019). It shifts attention towards communication as a social, cultural, temporal, as well as fully sensory act that includes gestures, practices, actions, and effect. As such, idioms are a way of world-making and understanding of the sense of communication experiencing in public life

The example of idioms

*Rain cats dogs*

*Be in hot water*

*Social butterfly*

**General Meaning**

With reference to general meaning; it is in connection with the degree of schematicity of

semantic description and perception (Kalisz, 2013). He claims here that it is possible to distinguish a level of basic values in a given cultural meaning. Hence, he further argues that it is a valid notion in comparing cultural and linguistic phenomena across various language communities. He concludes that at this level of semantic investigations, similarities and differences among various cultural phenomena are most salient.

## METHOD

Corresponding to (Auerbach & Silverstein, 2003) Qualitative research is such a research that involves analysing and interpreting texts and interviews in order to discover meaningful patterns which constitute descriptive explanation of a particular phenomenon.

In view of that, in this research, the researchers used content analysis as one of the genres of

qualitative research, whereby the issue of counting the frequency and sequencing of particular words, phrases, or concepts are found in the data" (Miles et al., 2014).

In relation to collecting data, there are two types of collecting data namely primary data and secondary data sources (Hox & Boeije, 2005). In this research, primary data is Bruno Mars' selected song's lyrics "Grenade". While some secondary data are the articles, journals, books, and other supporting documents in relation to the research.

As for technique of analysing data, the researchers analysis the data with the several stages as follows: 1) Listening to songs and reading the lyrics, 2) Sorting the data, 3) Coding the data, 4) Classifying the data, 5) Interpreting the data and 6) Drawing a conclusion

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Findings

1. **The kinds of figurative language used in Bruno Mars' selected song's lyrics "Grenade"**

*Title: Grenade*
*Artist: Bruno Mars*
*Album: Doo-Wops & Hooligans*
*Release date: September 28th, 2010*
*Duration: 3 minutes 43 second*

**Table 1: Figurative language in the song's lyrics of Bruno Mars ''Grenade''**

| No. | Lyrics | Figurative Language | Coding |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Easy come, easy go, that's just how you live | Metaphor | Mph 1 |
| 2. | Tell the devil I said 'Hey' when u get back to where you are from. | Metaphor | Mph 2 |
| 3. | And you tossed it in the trash | Metaphor | Mph3 |
| 4. | Gave you all I had | Hyperbole. | Hy1 |
| 5. | To give me all your love is all I ever ask | Hyperbole | Hy2 |
| 6. | Yes, I would die for you baby | Hyperbole | Hy3 |
| 7. | Beat me 'til I'm numb | Hyperbole | Hy4 |
| 8. | you'll smile in my face then rip the brakes out my car | Hyperbole | Hy5 |
| 9. | I'd take a bullet straight through my brain | Hyperbole | Hy6 |
| 10. | I'd jump in front of a train for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah) | Hyperbole | Hy7 |
| 11. | I'd catch Grenade | Symbol | Sy |
| 12. | Take, take, take it all | Repetition | Rep1 |
| 13. | No, no, no, no | Repetition | Rep2 |
| 14. | Black, black, black and blue Black, black, black and blue | Repetition | Rep3 |
| 15. | You tossed it in the trash You tossed it in the trash, | Repetition | Rep4 |
| 16. | Easy come, easy go, | Idioms | Id |

| 17. | Your          eyes          wide          open | Alliteration | Al |
| | Why were they open? | | |
| 18. | Oh. I would go through all this pain. | Irony | Ir |

### 2.  The most figurative Language used in in the song's lyrics of Bruno Mars ''Grenade''

As a result, the researchers have determined that the "figurative languages" used dominantly in the above song lyrics after accordingly analysing the data, namely as follows.

**Table 2: The most figurative Language used in in the song's lyrics of Bruno Mars ''Grenade''**

| No | Figurative language | Total |
|----|---------------------|-------|
| 1 | Metaphor | 3 |
| 2 | Irony | 1 |
| 3 | Hyperbole | 7 |
| 4 | Alliteration | 1 |
| 5 | Idioms | 1 |
| 6 | Symbol | 1 |
| 7 | Repetition | 4 |
| | **Total** | 18 |

### Discussion

The Kinds of figurative language used in Bruno Mars' selected song's lyrics

### 1.  Figurative language in the song from the lyrics of Grenade

#### Metaphor

In line with the researchers' point of view that metaphor which makes something contrast is used to describe a thing or behaviour. Nevertheless, a metaphor does not directly relate to one item to another; rather than, this rhetorical device is typically utilized to clarify an aim or notion. Meanwhile (Brown, 2018) concludes that the metaphor's linking of objects and concepts from seemingly disparate domains of knowledge offers many vivid and memorable insights in the language. As metaphors are pervasive and used extensively in the texts, an understanding of metaphors provides the competence to attain an interpretation of the text that goes beyond what the text literally expresses. A major contribution of the paper is that it puts together a methodological and analytical approach that facilitates a nuanced analysis of accounting the texts for the identification and interpretation of metaphors that might otherwise be difficult to interpret (Kao, 2022).

Data 1: the lyrics Easy come, easy go, that's just how you live (mph1). The researchers assumes that the lyric shows metaphor, because these words as the comparison for the woman's inconsistent behaviour toward her partner. The researchers identify that when the man learned about his partner's character, the researchers can describe how he felt. He is disappointed and attempting to bolster himself. That's just how people live," She says it is alluding to her behaviour. She does not understand his relationship problems since she does not respect him.

Data 2: another lyric Tell the devil I said 'Hey' when u get back to where you are from (Mph2). The researchers consider that the lyric shows metaphor, because in these words it is compared for woman behaviours to partner. He compared the character of woman was just like devil what they have they do not respect and cruel each other.

Data 3: the lyric of and you tossed it in the trash (mph3). The researchers think that the lyric uses metaphor, because the lyric is compared to the man that he is like rubbish in front of the woman. He

had not pride when the woman had already dumped him and underestimated him.

## Hyperbole

Hyperbole is figurative language that aims to explain something but is done by exaggerating the original reality to increase the impression and influence of something being discussed (Burgers et al., 2016).

Data 4: the lyrics gave you all I had (hy1). The researchers conclude that the lyric shows hyperbole, because it is excessive. He wants the woman to love him quickly in fact all necessary process is needed in the relationship. The man should be struggling to make sure her that he really loves her without conditionally. He should not reckless in action.

Data 5: the lyrics to give me all your love is all I ever as (hy2). The researchers specify that the lyric shows hyperbole, because it is excessive. He was very hope so that the woman he loves receives his love, and then he feels happy if she wants to receive his love, also the love of hers is everything for him.

Data 6: the lyrics Yes, I would die for you baby (hy3). The researchers identify that the lyric shows hyperbole, because it is excessive. He will do anything for the woman he loves. Even he is willing to die to get her loves. Meanwhile, the woman does not necessarily love him and struggle for him.

Data 7: the lyric beat me 'til I'm numb (hy4). The researchers assume that the lyric shows hyperbole, because it is excessive. He wants the woman to be able to make the man forget about himself. The man will be the person who does not know about loves, so that he will not be hurt for a relationship. Furthermore, he does not have any burden in life.

Data 8: the lyric you'll smile in my face then rip the brakes out my car (hy5). The researchers consider that the lyric shows hyperbole, because it apparently the woman gives a hope for the man, as gone by time she gives wound to him. This matter makes the man angry, and disappointed for her measure.

Data 9: the lyric I'd take a bullet straight through my brain (Hy6). The researchers think that the lyric shows hyperbole, because it excessive. The man has been endowed with the abilities beyond his wildest dreams, and he will go to any length for the woman he loves. This issue has the potential to negatively impact his health.

Data 10: the lyric I'd jump in front of a train for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah (hy7). The researchers conclude that the lyric uses hyperbole, because it is excessive. In this lyric, a man is willing to give up all for the woman he loves, but the woman does not recognize his efforts and regards him as one eyed.

Symbol

With due observance of (Fadaee, 2011) Symbol is defined in the online 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' as "a communication element intended to simply represent or stand for a complex of person, object, group, or idea." It is a kind of figures of speech used for increasing the beauty of the text and has figurative meaning besides its literal meaning. Symbols are dealt with in different domains of human's life. It forms the basis of literature and has a direct relation with poetry. Symbols are used more in epic poems, allegorical poems and gnostic poems.

Data 11: the lyric I'd catch Grenade (Sy). The researchers identify that the lyric explains that danger represented by the symbol is that it kills and cannot be avoided by anyone. In fact, he would become better all-around and he could see that it was like giving him a second opportunity in the hopes that he would return to her

## Repetition

The researchers use repetition as a figure of speech to repeat multiple words in a sentence. In compliance with the expert that repetition is one of human most essential learning tools (Saville, 2011). It is by repetition that we learn to recognize the letters of various alphabets, associate appropriate animal sounds with the correct animal, and memorize names, addresses, phone numbers, multiplication tables, and a host of the other information that is fundamental to conceptual learning. Brain research reveals that repetition strengthens neural connections. Music education typically emphasizes repetition because of its success in the development and refinement of psychomotor skills.

Data 12: the lyric Take, take, take it all (rep1). The researchers specify that the lyric shows repetition, because the man had already struggled

to make the woman loves him, however she does not give him a chance to being the love for her. In fact she leaves and betrays to him. The man is stress for this. He feels that the effort is being waste.

Data 13: the lyric No, no, no, no (rep2). The researchers specify that the lyric shows repetition, because the man tries to stop in struggle to get the woman whom he loves. The man thinks that she never respects for the effort of his. The man try to start in new era without consider her and to focus the future.

Data 14: the lyric Black, black, black and blue Black, black, black and blue (rep3). The researchers identify that the lyric shows repetition, because even if she really loves him and strives to make the woman love him, the man's life has already been useless when he realizes that the woman he loves only delivers false hope and turns away from him.

Data 15: the lyric you tossed it in the trash you tossed it in the trash (Rep4). The researchers assume that the lyric shows repetition, because she always ignores the effort of him, without proofing she gives chance to him for making sure her that the man really loves her. Even the woman assumes that he is a stupid person.

## Idioms

An idiom is a collection of words whose meaning cannot be deduced from the context of the words that make up the piece of language. It is a way of expression or a set of terms that are typical of a certain dialect.

Corresponding to (Nolas 2019) the term idiom, as used in anthropological and other social science literatures, provides an understanding of the act of communication that goes beyond linguistics and spoken language. It shifts attention towards communication as a social, cultural, temporal, as well as fully sensory act that includes gestures, practices, actions, and affect. As such, idioms are a way of world-making and this article focuses specifically on those idioms that were mobilised by people to make sense of and communicate their encounters with and experiences of public life

Data 16: the lyric Easy come, easy go (Id). The researchers specify that lyric shows idioms because this is an idiom in this lyric. Because it describes a

difficult lover's connection concerning the lady comes and goes, leaving her spouse to her own life, and the man accepts it despite the fact that it is unhealthy.

## Alliteration

In line with the researchers point of view that alliteration is the repetition of a consonant sound in two or more closely spaced words or syllables. Typically, the first sound, or every the first sound is the repeating sound.

Furthermore, an expert argues that alliteration can heighten the readers' aesthetic experiences and enhance poets' recall of their epic pieces (Lea et al., 2018). The effects of such devices on memory for and appreciation of poetry are well known; however, the mechanisms underlying these effects are not yet understood. Also alliteration's effects should obtain primarily within a verse constituent or between adjacent constituents. The psychological literature on memory, however, suggests otherwise. When a reader encounters an alliterative phrase, it should function to activate similar information encoded earlier in the text.

Data 17: the lyric your eyes wide open why were they open? (Al). The researchers think that the lyric shows alliteration, because wide' 'why", "is", in that one sentence, three of the words share the identical duplication of terms.

## Irony

In view of the researchers, irony results from differences between the truth and the meaning of words, or from the accusations and suggestions about the meanings of others. Often, the intentional implication is an insult to what is being represented literally. Irony results from the disparity between a word's or accusations important facts and its advice with regard to the other numerous meanings. Moreover, Irony shows the effects of social roles on interpretation of tropes (Katz & Pexman, 1997), it should be determined first which occupations are taken to involve considerable use of metaphor and which are thought to be associated with irony. Then it should be shown that the statements attributed to speakers from "high-irony" occupations are judged more likely to be ironic.

Data 18: the lyrics Oh, I would go through all this pain (Ir). The researchers conclude that the lyric shows irony because the man always struggle and keep the effort to get the woman's love which

is also willing to receive all risks so that he can near to the woman of his dream. Eventually, the woman leaves and oscillates him.

## 2. The dominant figurative language used in Bruno Mars selected song's lyrics.

As it is shown from the table 2 the researchers found 18 out of 7 kinds of figurative languages. The researchers found that the most dominant figurative language used in Bruno Mars' selected song's lyrics "Grenade" is Hyperbole. There are seven Hyperboles. The researchers found in data no 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. One of example is taken from data no. 4 that is from the lyrics gave you all I had (hy1). The researchers assume that the lyric shows hyperbole, because it is excessive. He wants the woman to love him quickly in fact all necessary process is needed in the relationship. The man should be struggling to make sure her that he really loves her without conditionally. He should not be reckless in action. The researchers tried to observe it more deeply and have found 7 types of figurative languages. The researchers have not found any type of figurative languages other than Metaphor that is found 3, Irony that is found 1, Hyperbole that is found 7, Alliteration that is found 1, Idiom that is found 1, Symbol that is found 1 and repetition that is found 4 as thy are mentioned hereinabove.

## 3. The General meaning of Figurative languages in Bruno Mars' selected song's Lyrics "Grenade"

This song is about a man's disillusionment, despair, and fury after making such a great sacrifice for the woman he loves. She was disappointed, angry, and sad since she did not know about his sacrifice. Essentially, a woman is not only unaware of her partner's sacrifice, but her lack of sensitivity can exacerbate her feelings. Bruno Mars whines throughout the song's lyrics. The statement 'Oh take it all but you never give' expresses his dissatisfaction and sadness since he has accepted everything she has provided but has given her nothing in return. Meanwhile, all he wants is for her to adore him. But she did not hand it over. Because of the foregoing, the man believes that, despite his assertions, the lady is not genuine about loving him. The following bridge phrase emphasizes this: 'If my body burns, oh you shall witness me burn in fire.' You claim you love me, but you never do, and it's all nonsense, darling.'

''Grenade''

*Easy come, easy go, that's just how you live* (Mph1)

In line with to the researchers it describes about the meaning of this lyric Mph1 that the couple have problems in relationship. The man tries to understand and be patient. When she always abandons suddenly and comes without giving words to him. ''That's just how you live'' is referring to her actions. Because she does not respect his struggles in relationships.

*Tell the devil I said 'Hey' when u get back to where you are from.* (Mph2)

The abovementioned coding Mph2 shall have the meaning that the man had already been angry to her, because she had chosen to betray him then she did not be faithful to him. The speaker tries to be patient for the behaviour of her. Finally he does not do it anymore.

*And you tossed it in the trash metaphor* (Mph3)

To the best of the researchers' knowledge the aforementioned coding Mph 3 has the meaning that the relationship of lovers where the speaker always struggles alone and is sincere to love her. While she ignores about his struggle. And all struggles are being vain.

*Gave you all I had* (Hy1)

The researchers think that coding Hy1 has the meaning that the speaker has already given everything to the woman. However, the speaker never took any appropriate action. He wants to get a fast process. If the man still loves her. So he should keep going struggle in love.

*To give me all your love is all I ever ask* (Hy2)

According to the researchers that coding Hy2 has the meaning that speaker hopes so much to the woman. That woman can love the speaker. Even the speaker has a big urge so that she can accept his love and they will be the good mate of relationship.

*Yes, I would die for you baby* (Hy3)

In pursuance to the researchers' knowledge that coding Hy 3 has the meaning that the speaker is being seriously in the struggle to get love of the woman, unconditionally. Also, he wants to be precious and special in front of her.

*Beat me 'til I'm numb* (Hy4)

In compliance with the researchers' knowledge that coding Hy4 has the meaning that one of the victims can be beaten until the dead. If he suffers, it will be done definitely. Carrying "hits" and " a hearing loss" is the exaggerated meaning of "painful" and "suffering.

*you'll smile in my face then rip the brakes out my car* (Hy5)

In compliance with the researchers' knowledge that coding Hy5 has the meaning that the extent to which the woman loves the speaker, he will be very happy and get something better for the speaker, if she loves the speaker and even accepts the speaker, but when she does not do that then, it will really hurt the speaker.

*I'd take a bullet straight through my brain* (Hy6)

Pursuant to the researchers' knowledge that coding Hy6 has the meaning that the "brain" means "an organ in the head that controls the function of human being, a sensation" and thinks". When something that passes through the brain like bullets, it can kill him, but he does not care about that even he will do everything he can for the woman he loves.

*I'd jump in front of a train for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah)* (Hy7)

Dutiful of the researchers' knowledge that coding Hy7 has the meaning that someone will be alacrity to do anything to get an affection and love of her.

*I'd catch Grenade* (Sy)

In accordance with the researchers' knowledge that coding Sy has the meaning that I'd catch grenade is symbol that it can be very perilous because this condition is killing and it is impossible for anybody to reach it and people cannot be adequate to reach it even he will increase everything and make evident for her hence she will give him the second chance, so that she will be back to him.

*Take, take, take it all* (Rep1)

To the best of researchers' knowledge the aforementioned coding Rep 1 has the meaning that the words imply that the man is under duress, because he adores the woman, he loves, already departed and to betray him. He always makes an effort to obtain it.

*No, no, no, no* (Rep2)

The researchers think that coding Rep 2 has the meaning that the man shows sadness for her. Because he felt was wasted in struggle and love for her. He tries to stop to get love of her. And start to new life without her.

*Black, black, black and blue*

*Black, black, black and blue* (Rep3)

According to researchers that coding Rep 3 has the meaning that the researchers tried to describe the lyrics Black, black, black and blue ''The lyrics describe that the man was be destroyed in relationship with her. He had already struggled kindly and tries to convince her that he was really sincere and right to love her. However, she did not respect and ignore all the struggles of the man for her.

*you tossed it in the trash*

*You tossed it in the trash*, (Rep4)

Pursuant to researchers that coding Rep 4 has the meaning of repetition the extent to which the lyrics is intentional. The speaker has been battling for the attention and affection of the lady he loves, but she does not even realize he is there.

*Easy come, easy go,* (Id)

From the researchers' point of view that coding Id has the meaning that the singer said how to take an action so easily and how it seemed to be easy how he came and left it.

*Your eyes wide open*

*Why were they open?* (Al)

The researchers thinks that the abovementioned coding Al shall have the meaning alliteration of ''wide' 'why'', ''were'', that of the three words has the same first word what creates a sound

Oh. I would go through all this pain. Irony Ir

In pursuance to the researchers that coding Ir has the meaning of irony because the speaker loves her, but it should be noted that she will not do the same thing she will not die for him after she hurts him and breaks his heart with what he did it causes her to leave him.

**CONCLUSION**

Bruno Mars' few figurative languages such as metaphor, personification, simile, irony, hyperbole, alliteration, idioms, symbol, and repetition were examined by the researchers in the lyric of Bruno

Mars' selected songs "Grenade". By analysing and searching the selected song that contains figurative language, the researchers investigate such figurative language.

The researchers has discovered not only the lyrics that contain figurative language but rather the meaning of the song lyrics by studying figurative language the song has a certain meaning in this research. "Grenade'' tells about the hopeless effort of a man whose love for the woman he idolizes is not returned. He has already given everything for the lady he idolizes, but she has never returned his love; as a result, the guy feels disappointed in himself, and his love for the woman he idolizes is one-sided.

After analysing the data, the researchers discovered that the majority of the figurative language in Bruno Mar's song lyrics is hyperbole. The researchers obtained the information from a table. Hyperbole is a form of exaggeration that is used to accentuate a point and can be humorous or emotive. The example of hyperbole such as I'd take a bullet straight through my brain, and There's no religion that could save me. It is logically impossible for humans to do so, but it is done as a figurative language to make the song's listeners intrigued, interested, and informed of figurative language. Also the researchers found the other's figurative language in Grenade songs like three numbers of metaphor, one number of irony, one number of alliteration, one number of idiom, one number of symbol and four numbers of repetition.

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