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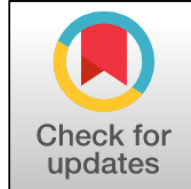
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## **Figurative Language Analysis in Selected Maroon 5 Songs**

### *Analisis Bahasa Figuratif Dalam Lagu Maroon 5 yang Terpilih*

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#### **Abstract**

This study aims to analyze the figurative language in the Maroon 5 Selected Song. In this study, the authors analyzed the song lyrics of nine songs belonging to Maroon 5, namely Shiver, Goodnight goodnight, The way i was, Moves like jagger, Can't stop, Sweetest goodbye, Until you're over me, Ragdoll, and Woman. In this study the authors used qualitative methods. The data source used was the Maroon 5 singer with several selected songs. The data is taken in the figurative language used in the lyrics of the Maroon 5 song. Sources of data are taken from sources on the website in the form of Maroon 5 band song lyrics. The researcher can conclude that in the maroon 5 song there are seven types of figurative language. The figurative language meanings found in the song Maroon 5. Mostly represent what actually happened in the lives of the Maroon 5 members. He didn't write it down in a real sense. He uses figurative language to share his feelings. Contradictory figurative language is the dominant figurative language in Maroon 5's song. The type of figurative language he uses most is hyperbole.

## Introduction

Language is a very important source of human life because language conveys thoughts, ideas, concepts or feelings of each human being to others. Language is a way of conveying our ideas to the minds of others [1]. It can be concluded that the importance of language as a means of communication is used by everyone in expressing their thoughts to others. Without language in our life, it is difficult for everyone to understand the feelings and thoughts of others.

There are many ways to convey language, it can be conveyed directly or indirectly to others. If you want to convey it directly in a communication, both parties have the same interpretation. Then the misunderstanding between them, arguably a little bit happened. And the language used in direct communication mostly has denotative meaning, which aims to obtain and share information. However, there is also language that is conveyed indirectly, for example in the form of songs, poetry and novels. With that the language used usually has a connotative meaning in expressing it together with language that touches the feelings of the listener or reader [2].

The importance of language cannot be separated from us in all aspects of human life, such as: education, economics, technology, art, science, etc. Therefore, this time the writer will discuss one of these aspects, namely the art aspect. In art there are many types such as novels, poetry, songs, etc [3]. One of them is songs, because now a day everyone likes music or songs from young people to adults, both at home and abroad. Until not a few of those who want to own and even collect their favorite cassette or CD songs. Languages around the world use various languages, but this time the author is interested in conducting research on English songs, where in several ASEAN countries such as Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, and the Philippines, English is a second language (both languages). in Indonesia. Just like songs, English songs are among the most favorite foreign languages in Indonesia. Apart from the rhythm and the music that is easy to hear, they are interested in improving their mastery of English through popular English songs.

According to [4] there are several advantages where songs are used as a learning resource, namely songs can be a medium for introducing new languages, then as an affirmation of vocabulary and grammar. Songs are also useful for integrally developing everyone's language skills, including improving English pronunciation or pronunciation skills [5].

Song is a form of language use that contains verses that will be sung and combined with accompanying musical instruments. As a songwriter it is necessary to pay attention to diction and series of sentences so that the lyrics contained in the song can match the rhythm, so that poetic and harmonious words are created with beautiful tones and sounds. According to [6] states that style or language style is a method used by the author in conveying his ideas in accordance with the goals and effects to be achieved. In keeping with this statement, it is important to use the style of language in the songwriters' lyrics.

Songs are a medium for expressing and channeling one's ideas, feelings, thoughts, messages, and creativity [7]. In this regard, the language in the song lyrics is an interesting thing to learn because there are artistic and aesthetic values contained in it through the use of various language styles [8]. In a song, the language style used can help to understand the ideas and thoughts of someone who wants to be conveyed, to see the creativity of the creator who wants to be displayed and to feel the emotions of someone who wants to be conveyed. So that is what makes researchers want to do research on song lyrics regarding language style, especially English song lyrics by the Maroon 5 music group on some of its songs.

The author choose the song in the Maroon 5 band, because it was one of the best-selling and most popular albums throughout the year and the band and its songs managed to become the hottest songs in 2005, 2012, 2013 until now, many of his works beat other well-known bands in the world.

Maroon 5 is a pop rock band. This band was formed in California, United States. This group was originally formed in 1997 under the name Kara's Flowers when they were still attending high school. With members Adam Levine, Mickey Madden, Jesse Carmichael and Ryan Dusick, they signed Reprise Records and released the album *The Fourth World* in 1997. After a warm response to the album, the band broke away from their record label and entered college. In 2001, the band reunited and added James Valentine to its membership, and headed for new directions under the name Maroon 5.

Maroon 5 signed Octone Records and recorded his debut album in 2002. His album, *Songs About Jane*, was released in June 2002. His first song "Harder to Breathe" was broadcast frequently, helping to push the album to number 66 on the US Billboard 200. The second and third songs from the album, "This Love" and "She Will Be Loved", were worldwide hits in 2004. The band won a Grammy Award for Best New Artist in 2005. In the following years, the band specially held tours around the world in support of *Songs About Jane* and issued two live recordings: *1.2.2.03 Acoustic* in 2004a, and *Live - Friday* the 13th in 2005. Dusick left the band in September 2006, citing injuries sustained by the tour constant, and was replaced by Matt Flynn. Maroon 5's second studio album, *It Won't Be Long Before Soon* in 2007, with the single "Makes Me Wonder", their first single to reach number one on the Billboard Hot 100 chart, "Won't Go Home Without You" and "Wake Up Call". The band performed live on two tours between June and November 2007.



During that time a compilation of previously unreleased songs, The Collection B-Side, was released.

This research only focuses on the use of figurative language in the lyrics of the Maroon 5 song, because there are many figurative languages that can be analyzed in the song's work by the author. Even many people who do not understand and understand about figurative language such as, how to classify the types and how to explain the denotative meaning of the figurative meaning. Every medium, especially songs, has many messages the creator wants to convey. Meanwhile, listeners need to analyze the meaning first to understand the song. From this, the writer will analyze the figurative language found in several selected song lyrics sung or popularized by Maroon 5. In addition, the writer analyzed some of the song's lyrics because he was also interested in knowing the real meaning.

## Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the problems described above, the problems that can be identified are as follows:

1. What are the types of figurative languages used by Maroon 5's in their selected song lyrics?
2. What are the meanings of figurative language used by Maroon 5's in their selected songs?
3. What is the dominant form of figurative language of Maroon 5's mostly use in their songs?

## Research Method

A research design is needed before collecting data because it is used to analyze and collect data in answering problem statements. In addition, the authors need to use the right method in collecting data, in this study, the author uses a qualitative method. Singer Maroon 5 with several selected songs was used as the data source. In this study, the authors analyzed the song lyrics of 9 songs belonging to Maroon 5, namely Shiver, Goodnight goodnight, The way i was, Moves like jager, Can't stop, Sweetest goodbye, Until you're over me, Ragdoll and Woman. The data is taken in the figurative language used in the lyrics of the Maroon 5 song. Sources of data are taken from sources on the website in the form of song lyrics by Maroon 5 band. The purpose of this data source is to make it easier for writers to analyze research. The main instrument in this research is the researcher or the writer himself. The author as a subject who plays an active role and plays a direct role in research analysis and data collection. As explained [9] that the research instrument is the researcher himself with the ability and knowledge of the language mastered, assisted by data collectors to facilitate classification and checking data so that researchers can analyze systematically.

After the data collection stage, it is necessary to analyze the data in achieving the research objectives. The method in language research is a way of working to analyze, explain problems in research and observe objects of language science [10].

Following are the steps in data analysis:

### 1. Identification

- After the data is collected, the writer identifies the figurative language in the song lyrics according to the type of figure.
- The author also identifies the figurative language meaning of the song lyrics.

### 2. Data display

- The author describes and explains the data that has been obtained in the form of words, sentences or in paragraphs so that it is easy to describe descriptively.

### 3. Draw conclusions and verification

- The author makes conclusions by summarizing the results of the analysis data, which can be in the form of paragraphs or tables as desired and the level of ease of each classified data.
- The writer concludes that the most figurative language used in the lyrics of the Maroon Five song.
- The author verifies to examiners, consultants and lecturers about the validity of the data on the theory.

## Findins And Discussion

You build me up



You knock me down

Provoke a smile

And make me frown

*You are the queen of runaround*

You know it's true

From the data above, the researcher identified the underlined sentence as figurative language. The writer tries to tell listeners about the characters in the song who say that the women who are cast in the song are only women. So, this figurative language is called Metaphor. Metaphor is the use of a word or group of words not with their actual meaning but as a painting based on similarities or comparisons.

There may notBe another way to your heartSo I guess I'd better find a new way inI shiver when I hear your nameThink about you but it's not the sameI won't be satisfied 'till I'm under your skin

From the data above, the researcher identified the underlined sentence as figurative language. The writer tries to tell the listener about the character in the song who says that someone is very scared even just listening to that person's voice. The theory used by Kennedy is called Hyperbole, meaning that the writer tries to tell the listener that the character feels that he misses someone and exceeds the capacity of need.

There may not

Be another way to your heart

So I guess I'd better find a new way in

I shiver when I hear your name

Think about you but it's not the same

*I won't be satisfied 'till I'm under your skin*

In the data of these three songs, the researcher found that the sentence, "I won't be satisfied 'till I'm under your skin" is something that means someone who is never satisfied if he only thinks of "someone" before meeting that person directly. This figurative language is called symbols and is included in correlative figurative language.

*Immobilized by the thought of you*

Paralyzed by the sight of you

Hypnotized by the words you say

Not true but I believe 'em anyway

From the data above, the researcher identified the underlined sentence as figurative language. The writer tries to tell the listener about the character in the song who says that the writer thinks so much about someone that their body feels like they don't move. The theory used by Kennedy is called Hyperbole, meaning that the writer tries to tell the listener that the character feels that he misses someone and exceeds the capacity of need.

Immobilized by the thought of you

*Paralyzed by the sight of you*

Hypnotized by the words you say

Not true but I believe 'em anyway

This outlined word is identified as Hyperbole, according to the theory used in the research. The phrase 'Paralyzed by the sight of you' means that the character loves someone so much that just seeing him can't move at all like a paralyzed person.

*You chew me up*

*And spit me out*

Enjoy the taste

I leave in your mouth

You look at me

I look at you

Neither of us know what to do

The data above shows that the underlined word belongs to figurative language Irony. The writer said that "you chewed me" meant she was used, then "spat on me" she was mistreated and abandoned after being used. So, this figurative language is irony.

1. **Data 1:**

2. **Data 2 :**

3. **Data 3 :**

4. **Data 4 :**

5. **Data 5 :**

6. **Data 6 :**

7. **Data 7 :**

You chew me up

And spit me out

Enjoy the taste

*I leave in your mouth*

You look at me

I look at you

Neither of us know what to do

Researchers found that the data that underlined included the irony of sarcasm. This doesn't mean that she will stay in her mouth but it does mean she throws out sarcasm that she is dangerous for you. The 'you' in this case is the person the author is trying to warn.

you left me hanging from a thread

we once swung from together

*i lick my wounds but i can't*

*never see them getting better*

something's gotta change

things cannot stay the same

From the data above, it can be seen that the underlined word is a type of hyperbole figurative language. Hyperbole is a statement that is deliberately made to exaggerate a fact, either maximized or minimized, in order to attract audience attention and gain greater expressive power. The author wants to tell him that he is very hurt that it is difficult to get better.

her hair was pressed against her face

*her eyes were red with anger*

enraged by things unsaid

and empty beds and bad behaviour

something's gotta change

it must be rearranged, oh

The data above shows that the underlined word belongs to the figurative language Metaphor. In the song, it is shown that the girl really hates her lover, and wants to leave him. To be precise, he wanted to end the relationship. the anger he had was greater than before. His anger reached its limit and it made him burn. Hence, burning in his eyes meant that they were filled with hatred. The fire burning in his eyes wasn't the fire that literally burned his eyes, but the anger that showed through his eyes. So, this figurative language is metaphorical.

I'm sorry, i did not mean

*To hurt my little girl*

It's beyond me, i cannot carry

The weight of a heavy world

So goodnight, goodnight, goodnight, goodnight

The author uses the word little girl, in the lyrics "good night, good night" replaces the name of a woman and is included as a form of figurative is a kind of metonymy where the author uses the word little girl here to replace the name of a woman. The word of the lover's name because both have the meaning of relationship.

*the room was silent as we*

*all tried so hard to remember*

*the way it feels to be alive*

the day that he first met her

something's gotta change

things cannot stay the same

Part of the lyrics "good night, good night" above is a kind of parable where the author uses "as" to provide a comparison between the above statements. This means that the author compares a quiet room like himself who is silent when he is thinking about something.

1. **Data 1:**
2. **Data 2 :**
3. **Data 3 :**
4. **Data 4 :**
5. **Data 5 :**

I'm sorry, i did not mean

To hurt my little girl

It's beyond me, *i cannot carry*

*The weight of a heavy world*

So goodnight, goodnight, goodnight, goodnight

The part of the lyrics "good night, good night" above is a kind of symbol where the author describes the heavy burden of the world that the author uses to symbolize or try to show the audience that he has a heavy burden for him which he symbolizes that the burden of the world's responsibilities is like weightlifting he could not finish in other words, he despaired.

Hot love

*Wrap yourself around me like a*

*Warm glove*

The emptiness leaves me and I'm

Filled up

Part of the lyrics "the way I was" above is a kind of parable where the writer or writer uses "like" to provide a

comparison between the statement that hot love wraps itself and warm gloves are two different objects that describe how love is owned. power. The power of love can do anything it means if the person in love will always feel good about their love.

*She rips me like no other*

*So oh dripping from head to toe*

Where are you hiding (hiding)

She's on the outside

I'm on the inside crying

The part of the lyrics "how I first" above is a kind of hyperbole where the author or author uses "rips" as a sign of using hyperbole. In the line above the speaker describes him tearing me up and the others and it's an overkill statement if someone ripped someone off. This means that the author wants to tell us that his suffering is not the same as others, according to him there is no fear of him.

1. **Data 1 :**

2. **Data 2 :**

3. **Data 3 :**

I tried and tried and tried and tried

But i have no concept of consequence

*And I'm a master of self defence*

Days get longer

Life gets shorter

She rips me like no other

So oh dripping from head to toe

Part of the lyrics "the way I was" above is a kind of metaphor where the writer or writer compares "I" as a human being compared to the master, meaning that everything that is done depends on himself as we know that the master is an expert or someone who masters. a science.

*Just shoot for the stars*

If it feels right and aim for my heart

If you feel like

And take me away and make it okay

I swear I'll behave

From the data above, it can be seen that the word is a metaphor. The author wants to tell you that if someone has a dream, it must be achieved not only by wishful thinking, as well as love. If you love someone, go after him, take his heart.

You wanted control, so we waited

I put on a show, now I make it

*You say I'm a kid*

*My ego is big*

I don't give a shit

The word above is a type of Metonymy. Metonymy is the use of language as an attribute of an object or the use of something that is closely related to the replacement of the object. The word "child" is here to replace a girl's name. The word of the lover's name because both have the meaning of relationship. The author wants to convey that he is

said to be like a child because he has a big ego.

And it goes like this

Take me by the tongue and I'll know you

*Kiss me 'til you're drunk* and I'll show you

You want the moves like Jagger

*I've got the moves like Jagger*

The meaning of the word is that the writer wants to tell him to kiss him so he can forget everything. The word is a metaphorical type of word.

1. **Data 1 :**

2. **Data 2 :**

3. **Data 3 :**

4. **Data 4 :**

And it goes like this

Take me by the tongue and I'll know you

Kiss me 'til you're drunk and I'll show you

You want the moves like Jagger

*I've got the moves like Jagger*

The word "jagger" here can be interpreted as a hunter. So the author here wants to express that he can do something like a hunter who can move quickly. So the word jagger is here to describe the author.

*All alone in my room think of you at a rate that is truly alarming*

I keep grouping my memories of you in my head, I pretend that you want me

And I fall asleep and dream of alternate realities

And I put myself at ease by pretending that she still loves me

From the data above, the word is hyperbole. The writer tries to tell him that he is lonely and is thinking about his girlfriend until he feels excessive worry.

What I would give to have you look in my direction

And I'd give my life to somehow attract your attention

*And I touch myself like it's somebody else*

Thoughts of you are tattooed on my mind, let me show you

The part of the lyrics "can't stop" above is also a kind of parable in which the writer tries to compare himself with other people by using the word "like". In this case the writer wants to show the listener that He also feels the same love as other people.

1. **Data 1:**

2. **Data 2 :**

3. **Data 3 :**

What I would give to have you look in my direction

And I'd give my life to somehow attract your attention

And I touch myself like it's somebody else

*Thoughts of you are tattooed on my mind*, let me show you

From the data above, underlined words are included in the type of symbol. The part of the song's lyrics "can't stop" above is a kind of symbol where the author or author describes the "tattoo" which adds to the idea that painting is something that represents his love for women. It is natural, such as the reason that the painting is not just a simple image, but it is something that is alive or something that is related to a person's feelings for his love.

*Where you are seems to be*

*As far as an eternity*

Outstretched arms open hearts

And if it never ends then when do we start?

Part of the lyrics "sweetest goodbye" above is a kind of parable where the writer tries to compare "you" as a woman by using the word "seems" in this case the writer wants to show the reader or listener that his love is a long distance relationship with women. The writer thought that meant he would always love her and how she was always waiting for him.

1. **Data 1:**

2. **Data 2 :**

Pushing forward and arching back

*Bring me closer to heart attack*

Say goodbye and just fly away

When you comeback

I have something to say

From the data above, it can be seen that the writer wanted to tease his lover. Giving the sweetest farewell so that his heart feels like a heart beat. So it can be said that the figurative in the word is called irony.

This relationship is over

Though my stomach still hurts

And now I've grown a little older

Why is the pain much worse?

*You look so much better without makeup*

*Why would you hide your face?*

Don't wanna spend the night and wake up

Realize you've made a big mistake

The author wants to tell him that he is in love. The author insinuates that she is prettier without make-up, but that woman always wears heavy make-up until her real face is covered. From the data above, it can be seen that the word is a type of irony.

I can't refuse your eyes

Please don't look at me tonight

*My heart beats fast I know you're there*

I pretend like I don't care

It hurts so bad to know the truth

But I am still in love with you

I never meant to keep you waiting

The writer wants to tell the audience that his heart is beating fast just because he saw someone, but he tries not to care and pretends "it did not happen. The figure contained in the data is called hyperbole.

I never meant to keep you waiting,

and now your food is getting cold,

I keep denying I'm in love with you,

My routine is getting old.

And now you stand in front of the table,

And say you never look back.

*Your super stupid when you're angry,*

You only wake up sad.

The author wants to insult someone who is angry, that person when angry looks like a fool. It can be said that the person cannot control his emotions when angry. The word is a type of irony.

1. **Data 1 :**

2. **Data 2 :**

3. **Data 3 :**

4. **Data 4 :**

No more kisses on your lips, tender touch oh please,

*I'd rather die on my two feet than live down on my knees.*

And you're the girl to get me over what we start to be

And I just can't get over you, and until you're over me.

The part of the lyrics "until you forget me" above is a kind of parable where the writer uses "than" to provide comparisons between the above statements. In this case the author wants to show the reader or listener that his life is very miserable and poor because he has to struggle to get what he needs to women, but to die he is better than having to lose his loved ones.

You are not what you seem

*You are a mystery to me*

Sometimes I just wanna scream

Part of the lyrics of the song "Ragdolls" above is a kind of symbol where the author describes the mystery symbolized by the author that the mystery in his mind is something abstract. This line gives the impression that mystery is something that cannot be understood.

How ya feelin'?

The day has had its way with both of us

*And no, I've gone out of my way*

But I'm not free

From this pain I'm reelin'

I was a fool to think some day you would come around

But no, no, no I'm not thinking that way

'Cause now I see

The part of the "ragdoll" lyrics above is a kind of paradox. That sentence is what the author describes about two conditions of contradiction, on the one hand the author puts my words already distorted, meaning there is an



opinion that he can do anything and those words but I am not free to give an explanation that he cannot do anything because of him. not free.

1. **Data 1 :**
2. **Data 2 :**
3. **Data 3 :**

I think you should just go away 'cause

There's no necessity for you to stay and

Next time you come around my way

*Forget it baby your not comin' in*

The word "baby" that the author uses in the lyrics "ragdoll" above is a metonymy, where the writer tries to use the word "baby" here to replace the name of a person (woman) in order to give a deep impression on his work and especially for listeners or readers.

If I could bottle up the chills that you give me

I would keep them

In a jar next to my bed

And if i should ever draw a picture of a woman

*It is you*

*That would come flowing through my pen*

The part of the "woman" lyrics above is a kind of metaphor where the writer or writer compares "you" as a comparison of a woman with a pen. As we know, the pen in our daily lives is something that is important to support students with their knowledge or can be separated from students. This means that men really need women who are always there by their side.

1. **Data 1 :**
2. **Data 2 :**

*Helplessly melting*

*As i stand next to the sun*

As you burn me

I am screaming out for more

Drink every...

The part of the lyrics "the woman" above is a kind of hyperbole, where the statement illustrates that there is no way people can stand beside the sun as we know the sun is really hot even though it is far from the world, the author gives an impression to the reader and that means he desperate, and have no hope of his love for the woman he likes.

| No. | Song title          | simile | Personification | hyperbole | litotes | metaphor | symbol | Paradox | synecdoche | Oxymoron | irony | metonymy | TOTAL |
|-----|---------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|---------|------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1   | namely Shiver       | 0      | 0               | 3         | 0       | 1        | 1      | 0       | 0          | 0        | 2     | 0        | 7     |
| 2   | Goodnight goodnight | 1      | 0               | 1         | 0       | 1        | 1      | 0       | 0          | 0        | 0     | 1        | 5     |
| 3   | The way i was       | 1      | 0               | 1         | 0       | 1        | 0      | 0       | 0          | 0        | 0     | 0        | 3     |
| 4   | Moves like          | 0      | 0               | 0         | 0       | 2        | 1      | 0       | 0          | 0        | 0     | 1        | 4     |

|   | jager                |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|---|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 5 | Can't stop           | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3  |
| 6 | Sweetest good bye    | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2  |
| 7 | Until you're over me | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4  |
| 8 | Ragdoll              | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3  |
| 9 | Woman                | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2  |
|   | TOTAL                | 4 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 33 |

**Table 1.** The Dominant Form of the Maroon 5 figurative language that is most used in their songs

From the table above, the nine songs of Maroon 5 contain 7 figurative languages including simile, hyperbole, metaphor, symbol, paradox, irony and metonymy. Of the 10 figurative languages, only 7 figurative languages are used in the maroon 5 song, there are 4 figurative languages that are not used in the maroon 5 song, namely personification, litotes, and synecdoche. The figurative language that is mostly used in the Maroon 5 song is hyperbole and the least used is paradox.

## 2. Discussion

From the findings above, the song Maroon 5 mostly uses contradictory figurative language. There are 10 contradictory figurative languages. In the Maroon 5 Song, the figurative language he uses is contradictory figurative language. There are 7 types of simile, hyperbole, metaphor, symbol, paradox, irony and metonymy.

Related to the findings and previous research, the findings of this study not only found the types of figures of speech in the song, but also analyzed the figurative language messages that were widely used by the two singers. [11] in her thesis also analyzes what figurative language looks like in Ed Sheeren's song. He also analyzed the meanings and figures of speech that the songwriters used. However, he did not compare with other songwriters and did not analyze the message of the song. [12] analyzes the figurative language and social context in Coldplay's song. On the other hand, [13] also analyzed the figurative language contained in the Harris Jung song.

From the previous studies above, it can be concluded that they mostly analyzed what figurative language is in the song. Some of them also analyze the meaning of figurative language. In contrast to them, this research is not only about what figurative language is contained in the song, but also the meaning of figurative language and the message contained in the song. Apart from that, this research also looks for the dominant form of Maroon 5 figurative language that is mostly used in their songs.

## Conclusion And Suggestion

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher can conclude that in the maroon 5 song there are 7 types of figurative language. The researcher analyzed 9 songs from Maroon 5 namely Shiver, Goodnight goodnight, The way i was, Moves like jagger, Can't stop, Sweetest goodbye, Until you're over me, Ragdoll, and Woman. The figurative language meanings found in the Maroon 5 song. Mostly represent what actually happened in the lives of the Maroon 5 members. He didn't write it down in a real sense. He uses figurative language to share his feelings. Contradictory figurative language is the dominant figurative language in Maroon 5's song. The type of figurative language he uses most is hyperbole. In Maroon 5, contradictory figurative language is also the figurative language they use the most.

This research is aimed at readers who read this research which tells about figurative language. There are several suggestions for readers or students of English as well as for future researchers who want to make this research a reference for their needs.

Researchers hope that this study can develop their understanding of figurative language because this research provides more examples of figurative language especially in singing. It is important for the English student who wants to know more about meaning especially about figurative language. The figurative language may be found in daily conversation, in lyrics songs, movie, newspaper, in genre of literature such as poem, prose and drama.

For future researchers who want to carry out research on the same topic, there are still many objects that can be analyzed such as novels, dramas, poetry, prose and others. Researchers hope this research can help them in

developing their new research. Researchers can also add comparisons so it's not just one object.

Finally, the researchers hope that this research can be of benefit to everyone in learning figurative language and developing new research on figurative language with other objects.

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