EXPLORING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN JASON MRAZ'S *MYSTICAL MAGICAL RHYTIMICAL RADICAL RIDE*

Abdul Aziz[a], Firqo Amelia[b], Yopi Thahara[c]

[a,b,c] Universitas Abdurachman Saleh Situbondo

*Pos-el: abdulazizresident04@gmail.com, firqo_ amelia@unars.ac.id, Yopi _Thahara@unars.ac.id

Abstract

Music and lyrics are integral to the art world, where their essence lies in the arrangement of sounds over time. Yet, many listeners may not fully appreciate the deeper meanings within lyrics. This thesis investigates how Jason Mraz's album Mystical Magical Rhythmical Radical Ride uses figurative language to convey profound themes and messages. The aim is to show that beyond enjoying the music, audiences can gain insights into themes like love and the journey of life. Figurative language, which employs literary techniques to convey implied meanings rather than literal ones, adds depth and nuance to a work. This study identifies and examines the types of figurative language in Mraz's lyrics and their prevalence. Utilizing a qualitative approach, the research analyzes the lyrics from the June 2023 album, following four steps: categorizing data based on Perrine's (1977) theory, analyzing the data, reviewing the lyrics and their meanings, and drawing conclusions. The analysis reveals various figurative elements, including simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, understatement, and irony, with metaphor being the most common. These elements convey different meanings, with connotative meaning being the most dominant among them.

Keywords: Figurative Language, Jason Mraz, Meaning, and Types.

Introduction

Music is an essential part of life and comes in many types, like classical, pop, rock, and traditional styles. People listen to different kinds of music depending on their mood. For example,

sad songs are often chosen when someone is heartbroken, while happy, upbeat songs are preferred during joyful times. Songs usually mix lyrics with melodies, and technology now allows us to access music anytime, anywhere. Fitria (2018) explains that songwriters use figurative language to express emotions and make their lyrics more interesting and engaging. Figurative language enhances the beauty and impact of the words in a song, helping songwriters connect better with their listeners. Hornby (2010) describes a song as a short piece of music with lyrics, which combines melody, rhythm, and words to create a complete musical experience.

The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010) defines lyrics as the words in a song that cover various themes like love, heartbreak, peace, and friendship. Figurative language, according to Perrine (1977), is a way of expressing ideas indirectly, using creative language to suggest meanings beyond the literal words. When figurative language is used, people interpret the message in a more imaginative way rather than taking the words at face value. Figurative language, also called figures of speech, involves using phrases where the meaning isn't clear from the individual words alone. In simpler terms, it uses multiple words to represent a single idea or object. This kind of language is common in everyday talk and appears often in writing like newspapers, ads, books, poems, and songs.

Maftutah (2018) explains that figurative language helps readers connect with literary works more deeply, makes abstract ideas more concrete, and boosts the emotional impact of the writing. Nisak (2022) notes that Jason Mraz became famous for his song "Lucky." Mraz, known for working with artists like Colbie Caillat, explores various music styles such as rock, pop, and soul. He has also teamed up with musicians like John Mayer and Jack Johnson. Born on June 23, 1977, in Mechanicsville, Virginia, Mraz is known for his diverse music and numerous collaborations. Ramadhan (2020) provides more details about his career. Jason Mraz began his music career in 1999 and gained popularity with his debut album, "Waiting for My Rocket to Come," released in 2002. The album, which has 12 tracks, quickly reached the 4th position on the U.S. Billboard chart. One of its popular songs, "Make It Mine," won him a Grammy Award for Best Male Pop Vocal Performance, as mentioned by Amalia (2020). Mraz is skilled in playing several instruments like the guitar, ukulele, and piano. "Make It Mine" was also featured on the TV show "Brothers & Sisters" and is known for its uplifting lyrics. For this study, the researcher chose to analyze the lyrics from Jason Mraz's latest album, "Mystical Magical Rhythmical Radical Ride," released in

2023. This album is rich with figurative language, which the researcher believes adds beauty to the lyrics. The album's songs often use exaggeration and carry deep meanings. Jason Mraz, known for his poetic and emotional style, expresses imaginative ideas in his music, which has led the researcher to study the figurative language and meanings in this album. This study looks at how figurative language makes Jason Mraz's songs more engaging and meaningful. It aims to find and analyze different types of figurative language in his lyrics. Figurative language is common in literature, such as novels, stories, and poetry. Other studies have looked at similar topics but with different artists.

For example, Heriyansyah, Arifin, and Setyowati (2022) studied figurative language in Ed Sheeran's album "Divide." They used Perrine's theories to identify different types and meanings of figurative language. Sari (2021) focused on figurative language in The Corrs' album "Talk on Corners," aiming to find out which types were most common, also using Perrine's theories. Suliyasa and Andiantari (2023) studied figurative language in Turnover's album "Peripheral Vision," looking at the types and functions of figurative language. They used theories from Knickerbocker and Reninger, along with Perrine's work. Their research pointed out gaps in previous studies: Heriyansyah et al. (2022) analyzed types and meanings, while Sari (2021) looked at types and their frequency. This study looks at how songwriters use figurative language to make their lyrics more emotionally engaging. Jason Mraz, known for his impressive guitar skills and heartfelt singing, has a large following because he's great at writing and performing songs. Figurative language in his lyrics helps listeners connect more deeply with his music, making the songs more impactful. The researcher wants to focus on Jason Mraz's songs to understand how he uses figurative language in his lyrics. While previous research has looked at different albums and artists, this study specifically explores the details of Mraz's lyrics.

This study focuses on analyzing various types of figurative language, such as metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, understatement, and irony, found in Jason Mraz's album Mystical Magical Rhythmical Radical Ride. The album includes songs like "Getting Started," "I Feel Like Dance," "Feel Good To," "Pancakes and Butter," "Disco Sun," "Irony Of Loneliness," "Little Time," "You Might Like It," "Lovesick Romeo," and "If You Think You've Seen It All." Released on June 23, 2023, the album will be analyzed using Perrine's (1977) framework for classifying figurative language. For understanding the meanings of the songs, the

researcher will use Leech's (1981) theory, which covers Conceptual meaning, Connotative meaning, Social meaning, Affective meaning, Reflected meaning, Collocative meaning, and Thematic meaning. The findings from this study aim to help readers understand different types of figurative language and their meanings, especially in song lyrics. This research is intended to provide additional insights into figurative language and contribute to the field of linguistics. The researcher hopes this study will offer valuable information for understanding figurative language and its meanings.

Review of Literature

Leech (1981) describes semantics as the thorough study of how meaning is created, communicated, and understood in language. He suggests that semantics goes beyond the literal meaning of words to include how context and language use in everyday communication shape our understanding of meaning. Semantics involves the systematic examination of language structure and the meanings it expresses. Lyon (1997) defines semantics as the study of meaning, highlighting its importance in shaping how we communicate ideas within a language. In linguistic research, semantics focuses on understanding the meanings of words, phrases, and sentences, often sticking to traditional interpretations rather than exploring alternative ones. Semantics also explores how speakers use words to convey specific meanings in different situations.

As a fundamental part of linguistics, semantics studies meaning, including the role of morphemes in language. Semantics focuses on the meanings of words, phrases, sentences, and other language elements. It looks at the standard meanings of words and their essential role in making sense of language. Additionally, linguistic elements can have multiple meanings and convey different ideas. Figurative language is a type of language where the meaning is not literal but is used creatively to express ideas in a deeper or more imaginative way. Unlike literal language, which directly states facts, figurative language uses indirect expressions to make sentences more interesting and emotionally powerful. It is commonly used in poetry, song lyrics, stories, and nonfiction.

Perrine (1978) explains that figurative language is a tool to make spoken and written communication more beautiful and effective. Instead of just giving straightforward meanings, it uses creative expressions that can't be understood literally. It helps to make communication more vivid by comparing things, highlighting situations, and using symbols instead of just plain

statements. Perrine (1977) describes figurative language in two main ways: broadly, as any expression that differs from the usual way of speaking, and narrowly, as a technique where what is said is different from what is actually meant. In figurative language, listeners understand the words in a more imaginative or metaphorical way rather than taking them literally. Perrine identifies several types of figurative language, including:

Simile

Perrine (1977) defines a simile as a way of comparing two things using words like "like," "as," "than," "similar to," or "resembles." While both similes and metaphors compare things, similes explicitly use comparative words. For example, saying "He runs fast like a cheetah chasing prey" compares a person's speed to a cheetah's speed using the word "like," helping to vividly illustrate how fast the person is.

Metaphor

According to Perrine (1977), a metaphor is a figure of speech where one thing is described as if it were another to show similarities between them. For instance, "She is the sun of my life" uses "sun" to symbolize warmth and importance, implying that the person is very significant to the speaker. Unlike similes, metaphors make direct comparisons without using words like "like" or "as."

Hyperbole

Perrine (1977) describes hyperbole as an exaggeration used to emphasize a point, create humor, or add dramatic effect. For example, "I've been waiting for you for a thousand years" uses hyperbole to exaggerate the wait, highlighting the speaker's deep emotional experience even though waiting for a thousand years is not literally possible.

Personification

Perrine (1977) explains that personification involves giving human qualities to animals, objects, or ideas. For instance, "the sun smiles in the morning" attributes the human action of "smiling" to the sun, even though the sun cannot literally smile. This makes the sun seem to have human characteristics.

Metonymy

Perrine (1977) defines metonymy as using a related term to stand for something else. For example, saying "He has very skillful hands in cooking" uses "hands" to represent cooking skills. Here, "hands" stands in for the person's cooking abilities.

Understatement

According to Perrine (1977), understatement is when something is described as less significant than it actually is. For example, calling a major delay "a little late" minimizes the extent of the delay, making it seem less important than it is.

Irony

Perrine (1977) describes irony as expressing a meaning opposite to the literal one. For example, saying "Finally a chance to enjoy a sunny day!" during heavy rain creates an ironic contrast between the expected "sunny day" and the actual rainy weather.

Meaning

Geoffrey Leech (1981) suggests that meaning can be examined as an important part of language. Semantics looks at how expressions, speech, and language systems convey meaning. This includes exploring how meanings are built and understood in a language. To analyze word meanings, one often breaks them down into specific features or characteristics. These features help to distinguish different meanings of a word through a process called meaning component analysis. This approach shows that each word or term is made up of several parts that together create its overall meaning. Thus, each word consists of components that contribute to its full meaning. Types of Meaning Leech (1981) identifies seven types of meaning:

Conceptual Meaning

Leech (1981) describes conceptual meaning as the clear and logical definition of a word based on its form and structure. This is the straightforward, dictionary definition of a word. For instance, "tree" is defined as a plant with a trunk and branches, while "apple" refers specifically to the fruit with red, green, or yellow skin and a sweet taste.

Connotative Meaning

According to Leech (1981), connotative meaning refers to the extra associations or feelings that a word or phrase carries beyond its literal definition. These connotations can be positive, negative, or neutral and are influenced by cultural and emotional contexts. For example, "red" might suggest bravery or passion, while "black" could imply something related to magic, evil, or fear.

Social Meaning

Leech (1981) explains that social meaning reflects the social context of language use, including the relationship between speakers or their social status. For example, "horse," "steed," and "nag" all mean horse but convey different social contexts. "Steed" may imply nobility or a historical context, while "nag" has a more negative or informal connotation.

Affective Meaning

Leech (1981) defines affective meaning as the personal feelings or emotions expressed by the speaker or writer. For instance, "I'm very glad to hear your voice, but I wonder if you could lower your voice a bit" shows both the speaker's pleasure and a polite request, reflecting their attitude and emotions.

Reflective Meaning

Leech (1981) describes reflective meaning as when one sense of a word influences the interpretation of another sense of the same word, often due to multiple meanings. For example, "intercourse," "ejaculation," and "erection" can have medical meanings but often evoke sexual associations due to their common usage in that context.

Collocative Meaning

According to Leech (1981), collocative meaning comes from the associations a word has with other words it commonly appears with. For instance, "handsome" is usually associated with men, and "beautiful" with women, even though both describe attractiveness.

Thematic Meaning

Leech (1981) explains thematic meaning as related to how information is organized and presented. It focuses on the order, emphasis, and structure of a message. For example, in "The cake was eaten by the children," the passive voice emphasizes the cake and the action done to it, rather than who performed the action, changing the focus and thematic meaning of the sentence.

Song

People use different methods to express their feelings, and while some prefer straightforward communication, others use more indirect forms like poems and songs. According to Hornby (2010), a song is a short musical piece that includes melody, rhythm, and lyrics. Songs can be divided into categories such as popular, art, and folk. Maftunah (2018) notes that popular songs focus on technical skill and complexity and are less likely to change over time, lying between folk and art music. Art songs are meant for trained singers and usually have instrumental accompaniment, like piano or small ensembles. Folk songs are often learned by ear and sung with minimal instruments, such as a guitar or without any accompaniment. In essence, a song is a type of poem set to music. The music enhances the emotional impact of the lyrics, with instruments like piano, guitar, drums, or violin adding to the song's appeal and enjoyment for the listener.

Song Lyrics

According to Hornby in the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010), lyrics are the words of a song and are crucial in shaping how musicians deliver their messages and interpretations. Musicians choose their words carefully, considering their meanings and context to express emotions effectively. Lyrics often mirror the personal experiences and emotions of the musicians, enabling listeners to connect with the song's themes. They cover a broad range of human experiences, such as love, heartbreak, peace, death, friendship, and sadness, providing a meaningful and relatable experience for the audience.

Jason Mraz

Jason Thomas Mraz, born on June 23, 1977, in Virginia, USA, is a musician with Czech roots who rose to fame with his hit song "I'm Yours" and other significant musical accomplishments. His background includes Eastern European heritage from Czechoslovakia,

adding a unique cultural dimension to his music. Mraz is known for his eclectic style, blending elements of reggae, pop, rock, folk, jazz, and hip-hop to create a diverse and energetic sound.

Methodology

The research design explains how the study will be done, including its goals, methods for gathering and analyzing data, and how results will be shared. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to understand the meanings people attach to different issues by analyzing words and sentences (Creswell, 2014, p. 19). It focuses on examining the figurative language in the lyrics of Jason Mraz's album Mystical Magical Rhythmical Radical Ride. The analysis follows theories from Perrine (1977) and Leech (1981), which include different types of meanings such as Conceptual, Connotative, Social, Affective, Reflected, Collocative, and Thematic. The study looks at the lyrics from ten songs on the album: "Getting Started," "I Feel Like Dance," "Feel Good To," "Pancakes and Butter," "Disco Sun," "Irony of Loneliness," "Little Time," "You Might Like It," "Lovesick Romeo," and "If You Think You've Seen It All."

The researcher, who was the main tool for collecting data, got the lyrics from Google and YouTube. They then selected, read, listened to, and analyzed the lyrics to find and understand different types of figurative language. To collect data, the researcher downloaded the lyrics, listened to the songs to check for accuracy, reviewed the lyrics, identified instances of figurative language, recorded and organized the data, and assigned codes to each piece of information, such as (S1D1) for song 1, data point 1. The analysis process involved classifying the data based on Perrine's and Leech's theories, interpreting the results, and confirming their accuracy. Spradley's (1980) domain analysis was used to categorize the data into broad groups with subcategories. Taxonomic analysis examined the relationships between these categories, while componential analysis helped to break down and understand the specific types of figurative language and their meanings in the lyrics.

Findings and Discussion

Metaphor

Datum 2 (S1D2)

"The beginning is such a perfect place".

The sentence "The beginning is such a perfect place". Contain a Metaphor. In this context, the "beginning" is metaphorically described as the "perfect place," indicating that it represents the ideal or optimal starting point. This comparison is not meant to be taken literally but rather to convey that starting something (a project, a relationship, a journey) has a unique or ideal quality. It compares the "beginning" with the "perfect place.

The meaning of the sentence "The beginning is such a perfect place". is Connotative Meaning. Because that starting something new is seen as a great and hopeful opportunity. The word "perfect" suggests that new beginnings are very valuable and full of potential. This adds a deeper, emotional meaning to the idea of a perfect start, showing optimism and the belief that new chances are very promising.

Simile

Datum 2 (S1D2)

"A little move goes a long way like a soul train line in the hallway".

The sentence "A little move goes a long way like a soul train line in the hallway". Contain Simile. Because it uses "like" to compare a small action to a lively dance line in a hallway. It means that even a small action can have a big impact, just as a soul train line can make a big difference in a small space.

The sentence "A little move goes a long way like a soul train line in the hallway". Connotative Meaning. Because is that it uses the comparison to show how small actions can have a big impact. Just as a lively dance line can make a strong impression in a small space, the sentence suggests that even a tiny effort can lead to significant results. This connotation emphasizes that minor efforts can lead to substantial results.

Hyperbole

Datum 12 (S2D12)

"I'm feeling elastic and fantastic".

The sentence Datum "I'm feeling elastic and fantastic". Contain Hyperbole. Because it exaggerates how good the speaker feels. The words "elastic" and "fantastic" are used to show that the speaker feels really amazing and full of energy, more than usual.

The sentence "I'm feeling elastic and fantastic". Connotative Meaning is that the sentence uses exaggerated descriptions to convey a deeper sense of how exceptionally good and energetic the speaker feels.

Personification

Datum 31 (S5D31)

"Every precious weed knows who you are".

The sentence "Every precious weed knows who you are". Contain Personification. Because it gives human qualities to non-human things. This figure of speech attributes human characteristics, like "knows who you are," to "precious weed," which is a plant and cannot actually know or recognize people. This is done to create a vivid or emotional image, suggesting that even the smallest or most overlooked things are aware of or connected to the person.

The sentence "Every precious weed knows who you are". Connotative Meaning is that personification is used to enhance the emotional impact of the sentence the connotative meaning by suggesting that the environment is highly attuned to the person, thus enhancing the sense of significance and personal bond.

Irony

Datum 18(S3D18)

"Some people just wish they could do what they want, f-ing the shoulds just go enjoy your life".

The sentence "Some people just wish they could do what they want, f-ing The should just go enjoy your life". Contain Irony. Because it acknowledges that many people feel constrained by societal expectations or obligations the should, but the speaker suggests a different approach by advocating for ignoring those obligations and simply enjoying life. The irony lies in the contrast between the pressure to follow rules and the encouragement to disregard them for personal happiness.

The sentence "Some people just wish they could do what they want, f-ing the should just go enjoy your life". Connotative Meaning is that irony helps highlight the contrast between societal expectations and personal desires. The sentence conveys a frustration with social rules and a desire to pursue personal happiness instead.

Understatement

Datum 3 (S1D3)

"I might embarrass myself, but that's okay"

The sentence "I might embarrass myself, but that's okay". Contain Understatement. Because it makes a big deal of possibly embarrassing oneself sound like a small issue. It downplays how serious or uncomfortable the situation could be.

The sentence "I might embarrass myself, but that's okay". Connotative Meaning is that understatement helps convey a more relaxed or confident attitude about the potential embarrassment. The sentence downplays the importance of possible embarrassment, showing that the speaker is not overly concerned about it.

Table 1 Componential Analysis

Types of Figurative Language	Types of Meaning							Total
	CPM	CTM	SM	ATM	RM	CLM	TM	
Simile		10		1				11
Metaphor	4	22		2				28
Hyperbole	1	5		2				8
Personification		3		2				5
Metonymy								
Understatement				1				1
Irony		2						2
Total	5	42		8				55

Notes: CPM : Conceptual Meaning

CTM : Connotative Meaning

SM   : Social Meaning

ATM : Affective Meaning

RM   : Reflective Meaning

CLM : Collocative Meaning

TM   : Thematic Meaning

Discussion

Based on the table above, the analysis of figurative language and meaning in the "Mystical Magical Rhythmical Radical Ride" album reveals the following insights: Metaphors are the most common figurative device, appearing 28 times, which is 50.9% of the total. This high frequency

highlights their role in conveying complex and symbolic ideas, enhancing the lyrics with deeper meanings and helping to illustrate abstract concepts. Similes occur 11 times, making up 20% of the data. They are used to create vivid and direct comparisons, which help clarify specific traits and make the imagery in the lyrics more vivid and relatable. Hyperboles appear 8 times, representing 14.5% of the total. These exaggerations emphasize certain traits or emotions, enhancing the impact of the descriptions and adding a dramatic flair.

Personification is present in 5 instances, accounting for 9.1% of the figurative language. By giving human traits to non-human elements, personification makes abstract concepts more tangible and emotionally engaging for listeners. Metonymy and understatement each occur only once, or 1.8% of the total. Irony is found in 2 instances, making up 3.6% of the data, and introduces a contrast between literal statements and intended meanings. The most common type of meaning is Connotative Meaning, with 42 occurrences, representing 72.3% of the total. Connotative Meaning involves additional implied meanings beyond the literal sense, adding layers of significance to the lyrics. In the study, the most frequently identified figurative language was Metaphor, which appeared the most in the analysis. This is consistent with the themes and style in Jason Mraz's lyrics. For instance, in the song "Disco Sun," the lines "Love is shining, love is igniting, love is blowing up, love is shining" use metaphors extensively.

Here, phrases like "Love is shining," "love is illuminating," and "love is exploding" compare abstract concepts like love to physical actions and phenomena, demonstrating love's powerful and transformative impact. Additionally, in "Feel Good To," the metaphor "you, you are a wanderer" compares a person to a traveler, suggesting that just as a wanderer seeks truth, individuals seek confidence and understanding in their lives. Similarly, in "Little Time," the lyric "we're now 7,600 setting sun" metaphorically compares the setting sun to a specific number, adding a dramatic touch to the natural imagery. Similes were the second most common figurative device. These similes enhance the lyrics by making vivid, direct comparisons that bring the imagery and emotions to life for listeners. Jason Mraz effectively uses both metaphors and similes to create relatable and dynamic expressions in his songs. In the lyrics of Jason Mraz's album "Mystical Magical Rhythmical Radical Ride," different types of figurative language are used to enhance the depth and impact of the songs. Similes, like in the phrase "just like pancakes and butter," provide clarity by making direct comparisons, helping listeners understand and relate to

the imagery, even if the comparisons are indirect. Hyperbole is used to create exaggerated effects that make the lyrics feel vivid and intense. For example, in the line "I pick up the speed 'till I'm deep in it," the exaggeration of speed emphasizes immersion in the experience, making the figurative language seem real and dynamic. The research findings were compared with previous studies to highlight differences and similarities in the use of figurative language.

Sari (2021) analyzed figurative language in The Corrs' album Talk on Corners and found that metaphor was the most frequently used. Suliyasa and Andantari (2023) examined Turnover's album Peripheral Vision and identified simile as the most prevalent figure of speech, focusing on its various functions. Heriansyah, Arifin, and Setyowati (2022) analyzed Ed Sheeran's album Talk on Corners, finding that metaphor and metonymy were the dominant figures of speech, with connotative meaning being the most common type of meaning. In terms of thematic analysis, the study concluded that different artists focus on distinct themes in their lyrics. For example, The Corrs' song "What Can I Do" explores themes of love and longing, reflecting deep emotions and a desire to be close to loved ones. Turnover's "Dizzy on the Comedown" deals with emotional downturn and introspection, capturing feelings of confusion and self-reflection following a troubling experience.

Ed Sheeran's "Thinking Out Loud" emphasizes eternal love, celebrating the enduring nature of love through the years. Personification assigns human qualities to non-human things, making abstract concepts more tangible. For instance, the lyric "time to be kind to me" makes the concept of time more relatable by attributing it with the ability to be kind, which helps listeners connect with the song on a deeper level.Irony introduces a contrast between what is said and what is meant, adding layers of meaning and surprise. Understatement is used less frequently but adds subtlety to the lyrics, as seen in "that's okay" from "Getting Started," where it downplays criticism while conveying self-encouragement. Overall, Jason Mraz's use of figurative language, particularly metaphors, enriches the lyrics, allowing them to convey complex meanings and emotional depth effectively. The final comparison focuses on thematic elements in the music. Jason Mraz's song "Pancakes and Butter" exemplifies themes of freedom and openness in love. It encourages listeners to embrace love without constraints and to live life with enthusiasm. The song conveys a positive and playful message, celebrating a liberated and joyful approach to love and life.

Conclusion and Suggestion

Each song in Jason Mraz's album Mystical Magical Rhythmical Radical Ride employs distinct styles of language and figurative expressions to convey deeper meanings. The analysis of the ten tracks reveals the following patterns: "Getting Started" features a predominance of metaphor and connotative meaning, with 3 lyrics and 3 meanings. "I Feel Like Dance" highlights metaphor and conceptual meaning, with 6 lyrics and 3 meanings. "Feel Good To" also emphasizes metaphor and connotative meaning, with 3 lyrics and 3 meanings. "Pancakes and Butter" primarily uses simile and connotative meaning, with 3 lyrics and 3 meanings. "Disco Sun" shows a strong use of metaphor and connotative meaning, with 6 lyrics and 11 meanings. "Irony of Loneliness" features irony and connotative meaning, with 1 lyric and 1 meaning. "Little Time" employs metaphor and hyperbole, with 3 lyrics and 5 connotative meanings. "You Might Like It" is characterized by metaphor and connotative meaning, with 2 lyrics and 2 meanings. "Lovesick Romeo" uses both metaphor and simile, with 2 lyrics and 5 connotative meanings. "If You Think You've Seen It All" incorporates metaphor, hyperbole, and personification, with 1 lyric and 3 connotative meanings.

Overall, metaphor and connotative meaning were found to be the most frequently used figurative language and meaning throughout the album. Studying figurative language is crucial in literature, including song lyrics, and this thesis explores its use in Jason Mraz's album Mystical Magical Rhythmical Radical Ride. The researcher aims for this study to advance knowledge in English literature, improve teaching methods for figurative language, and enhance listeners' appreciation of the deeper meanings in Jason Mraz's songs. The goal is also to inspire future researchers to delve further into figurative language and its meanings for a more comprehensive understanding. Specifically, the researcher hopes that subsequent studies will investigate metaphors more thoroughly, given their prevalence in this thesis, and examine their various types, functions, and meanings, as well as other figures of speech.

REFERENCES

Amalia, M. (2020). Rilis Album Baru, yuk nostalgia 5 lagu Jason mraz eksispada pada.https://www.idntimes.com/hype/entertainment/malmal/jason-mraz-yang-eksis-pada masanya.

Creswell, John W. (2014). Penelitian Kualitatif & Desain Riset, Yogyakarta, Pustaka Pelajar.

Fitria, Tira Nur. (2018). Figurative Language Used in One Direction's Album Entitled up All Night. ELITE Journal. 05(01), 69-79.Retrieved from https://ssrn.com/abstract=3527854

Heriyansyah., Arifin M,Bahri., & Setyowati, R. (2022). Figurative Language in Song Lyrics in Ed Sheeran's Divide Album. Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Seni Dan Budaya,6(3),802819.https://garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/documents/detail/2837580.

Hornby, A.S. (2010). Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary New 8th Edition.Oxford.

Lecch, G. (1981). Semantics: The Study of Meaning. 2nd ed. London: Penguin Books

Lyons, J. (1977). Semantics. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Maftunah, E.R. (2018). "Figurative Language in Selected Brian Mcknight"s. Songs. University of Hasanuddin Makassar. P(2).

Nisak, F. M. K. (2022). Biodata Profil Jason Mraz, Penyanyi dan Musisi Amerika Serikat.https://grobogan.pikiran-rakyat.com/celebrity/pr-2293826837/biodata-profil-jason-mraz-penyanyi-dan-musisi-amerika-serikat.

Perrine, L. (1977). Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry. Michigan: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

Ramadhan, L. (2020). berusia 43 tahun, ini 10 potret perjalanan karir Jason mraz. http://www.idntimes.com/hype/entertaiment/larasati/-ramadhan/potret-perjalanan jason-mraz.

Sari, D.W. (2021). An Analysis Of Figurative Language In The Corrs Album "TALK ON CORNERS". Gunadarma University Jurnal, 15(6), 31-39. https://scholar.google.com.

Spradley, J. P. (1980). Participant Observation. Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Suliyasa, K., Ardiantari, Ida, A. P. G. (2023). Figurative Language Used in Turnover's Songs in Peripheral Vision Album. Elysian Journal English Literature, Linguistics and Translation Studies, 3(2), 95-104. https://doi.org/10.36733/elysean.v3i2.4945.

Zulmi, M.N. (2014). Jason mraz dan idealisme dalam bermusik. https://musik.kapan lagi.com/resensi/chill-out/jason-mraz-dan-idealisme-dalam- bermusik-d30fae.html.