

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND FIVE MAIN VALUES OF CHARACTER EDUCATION IN INDONESIAN SONG

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Abstract: Figurative language may involve analogy to similar concepts or other contexts, and may involve exaggerations. It also places greater emphasis on imaginative and creative meaning than literal meaning. Moreover, it is able to create mental images or express experience in the mind. Then it is concerned with metaphorical meaning. In other side, character education that can shape good identity of someone, people, or a nation becomes substantial part in developing better generation in nowadays life. The values in character education in Indonesia that was contained in the literary works, especially lyric of songs become interesting to be studied. This study aims to analyse rhetorical devices in the words, phrases, sentences in the lyrics of songs in Bon Jovi album of Bon Jovi and to find out kinds of figurative language used in the lyrics and its values in term of the values in education character in Indonesia based on *Peraturan Presiden (PP) Number 87 Year 2017*. There are nine lyrics were analysed using descriptive approach. To avoid the different interpretation, this study used the classification of Figurative Language by M.H. Abram (1999). The result obtained there are nine kinds of figurative language found out that consisted of the five main values of education character in Indonesia. They are epithets, euphemism, hyperbole, irony, metaphor, personification, simile, symbol, and synecdoche with the character education values are religious, nationalist, independence, mutual cooperation, and integrity.

Keywords – Figurative Language, Five Main Values in Character Education, Lyrics of Songs of Bon Jovi album of Bon Jovi

INTRODUCTION

Figurative language can create mental images and express a thing in mind. Then it is concerned with metaphorical meaning of a word or phrase. Abrams stated figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect (Abrams, 1999). Figures are sometimes described as primarily poetic, but they are integral to the functioning of language and indispensable to all modes of discourse. In addition, Baldick stated that figure (or figure of speech) is an expression that depart from the accepted literal sense or from the normal order of words, or in which an emphasis is produced by patterns of sound (Baldick, 2015).

There are many lyrics of songs were written uses figurative languages to express exaggeration, poetic effect, or others special meanings that is expressing the writer's feeling and consist of character education values. Character education has long been the spirit of educational activities in Indonesia.(Baharun, 2017)The implementation of character education in the formal education environment has an Effective Effect in overcoming the phenomenon of anarchism, imposition of will, fights of Students, the proliferation of drug dealers and users, environmental crises, moral crises, and various other social trends (Islam, 2018).

Larson says that the “theory of musical forces claims that part of the way in which we give meaning to music is to hear notes as relationships to one another in hierarchies of elaboration and that such hierarchies are central to melodic expectation (Larson, 2002). Then, in order to strengthen or enhance the meaning they were also composed and arranged in a pleasing sequence or combination to be sung or played with some music instruments. Furthermore, Abrams stated that a lyric is any fairly short poem, consisting of the utterance by a single speaker, who expresses a state of mind or a process of perception, thought, and feeling (Abrams, 1999).

Many lyrics of songs were composed with figurative languages aims to clarify, to illustrate, to energize, to animate inanimate objects, to stimulate association, to raise laughter, or to decorate the lyrics in a literary work. Moreover, lyrics of songs that were written uses figurative languages were believed have aesthetic effect. The figurative languages in the lyrics were carrying the meaning from literal to figurative level. Furthermore, Gibbs stated that even though people can and do speak figuratively, the ability to think, imagine, and speak poetically has historically been seen as special human trait, requiring different cognitive and linguistic skills than those employed in ordinary life(Gibbs & Colston, 2006). In addition, Sakadolskis' analysis showed the ubiquitous use

of the container metaphor with its in out spatial orientation for musical events, elements, and even for persons (Sakadolskis, 2003).

Bon Jovi album that was released on January 21, 1984 was debut album from American rock band Bon Jovi. Produced by Tony Bongiovi and Lance Quinn, the album is significant for being the only Bon Jovi album on which a song (She don't know me) appeared that was not written or co-written by the members of the band.

Strengthening character education in Indonesia has been settled by the government in *Peraturan Presiden* Number 87 Year 2017. Based on the regulation, Strengthening education character is the educational movement under the responsibility of the educational unit to strengthen the character of learners through the harmonization of the heart, feeling, thought, and sport with the involvement and cooperation between educational units, family, and society as part of the national movement of mental revolution. There are five main values arranged in the regulation. They are religious, nationalist, independence, mutual cooperation, and integrity (Nomor, 87AD).

This study aims to analyse the figurative language used in the lyric of songs in Bon Jovi album of Bon Jovi that express the use of figurative language. Then it proposes to find the kinds of figurative language used in the lyric of songs of Bon Jovi album of Bon Jovi too, and the values of strengthening character education in Indonesia inside the lyric that written used figurative language. There were songs in the album. Then there were some parts of the lyrics written in figurative language.

According to Abrams (1999) figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effects. In addition, Baldick stated that figure (or figure of speech), i.e. figurative language, is an expression that departs from the accepted literal sense or from the normal order of words, or in which an emphasis is produced by patterns of sound (Baldick, 2015).

Figurative language possesses various functions. They may be used to clarify, to illustrate, to energize, to animate inanimate objects, to stimulate association, to raise laughter, or to decorate sentences in a literary work. However, more important, it has aesthetic function. As well, the basic function is always to carry meaning from literal to figurative level. It is used in imaginative way to reveal meaning that differs from the usual on basic meaning.

There are many kinds of figurative language. Every linguist has different view in classifying the kinds of figurative language to others. To avoid the different interpretation

in understanding and learning figurative language for the readers, this study used classification of the kinds of figurative language based on Abrams (1999).

The kinds of figurative language according to Abrams (1999) are as follows:

Allegory

An allegory is a narrative, whether in prose or verse, in which the agents and actions, and sometimes the setting as well, are contrived by author to make coherent sense on the literal or primary level of significance and at the same time to signify a second, correlated order of significance.

Allusion

Allusion is a passing reference, without explicit identification, to a literary or historical person, place, or event, or to another literary work or passage. An allusion is a figure of speech that makes a reference to or representation of, a place, event, literary work, myth, or work of art, either directly or by implication. Abrams defined allusion as a brief reference, explicit or indirect, to a person, place or event, or to another literary work or passage.

Antithesis

Antithesis is a contrast or opposition in the meanings of contiguous phrases or clauses that manifest parallelism – that is, a similar word-order and structure – in their syntax.

Apostrophe

An apostrophe is a direct and explicit address either to an absent person or to an abstract or nonhuman entity. Often the effect is of high formality, or else of a sudden emotional impetus.

Epithet

As a term in criticism, epithet denotes an adjective or adjectival phrase used to define a distinctive quality of a person or thing.

Euphemism

Euphemism is an inoffensive expression used in place of a blunt one that is felt to be disagreeable or embarrassing.

Hyperbole

The figure of speech, or trope, called hyperbole is bold overstatement, or the exaggeration of fact or of possibility. It may be used either for serious or ironic or comic effect.

Irony

Irony is a statement in which the meaning that a speaker implies differs sharply from the meaning that is ostensibly expressed.

Metaphor

In metaphor, a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison.

Metonymy

In metonymy, the literal term from one thing is applied to another with which it has closely associated because of a recurrent relationship in common experience. Thus “the crown” or “the scepter” can be used to stand for a king and “Hollywood” for the film industry.

Paradox

A paradox is a statement which seems on its face to be logically contradictory or absurd, yet turns out to be interpretable in a way that makes good sense.

Personification

Personification, or in the Greek term, *prosopopeia*, in which either an inanimate object or an abstract concept is spoken of as though it were endowed with life or with human attributes or feelings.

Sarcasm

Sarcasm in common parlance is sometimes used as an equivalent for all forms of irony, but it is far more useful to restrict it only to the crude and taunting use of apparent praise for dispraise.

Simile

In a simile, a comparison between two distinctly different things is explicitly indicated by the word “like” or “as”.

Symbol

In the broadest sense a symbol is anything which signifies something; in this sense all words are symbols. In discussing literature, however, the term ‘symbol’ is applied only to a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in its turn signifies something, or has a range of reference, beyond it.

Synecdoche

In synecdoche, a part of something is used to signify the whole, or the whole is used to signify a part. We use the term “ten hands” for ten workers, or “a hundred sails” for ships and, in current slang, “wheels” to stand for an automobile.

The Five Main Values in Character Education in Indonesia

Indeed, Indonesia as a cultured nation is a country that holds moral, glorious values, wisdom, and good character in the high esteem. Education character in Indonesia, then ruled in *Perpres Nomor 87 Tahun 2017* about strengthening character education, gave the importance of education in effort to raise the dignity and value and prepare human beings who have the intellect, spirituality and *akhlakul karimah* (Baharun, 2016). Based on the regulation, Strengthening character education is the educational movement under the responsibility of the educational unit to strengthen the character of learners through the harmonization of the heart, feeling, thought, and sport with the involvement and cooperation between educational units, family, and society as part of the national movement of mental revolution.

According to *Perpres Nomor 87 Tahun 2017*, the values in character education are religious, honesty, tolerance, discipline, hard work, creative, independent, democratic, curiosity, spirit of nationality, nationalism (love the home land), appreciate achievement, communicative, love peace, literacy (like to read), environmental care, social care (solidarity), and responsible. However, there are five main values arranged in the regulation. They are religious, nationalist/nationalism, independence, mutual cooperation, and integrity.

The study aims to examine the use of figurative languages in the lyric of songs in Bon Jovi album of Bon Jovi and the values of education character in Indonesia found inside the lyrics. The specific objectives are: (1) to identify the words, phrases, or sentences in the lyric of songs in Bon Jovi album of Bon Jovi that express the use of figurative language; (2) to analyse the identified figurative languages used in the lyric of songs in Bon Jovi album of Bon Jovi; (3) to find out the five main values of character education in Indonesia inside the lyric that written used figurative language.

METHOD

This study adopted an expressive approach in order to define the lyrics as an expression, or utterance of feelings, or adequacy to writer's individual vision state of mind. The design was adopted in order to enable the researcher to give vivid account of the use of figurative languages in the lyric of songs in Bon Jovi album of Bon Jovi and the education character values found out in the lyrics. Tuan opines that descriptive approach permits explanation of linguistic features as used in a given context (Tuan, 1991). The corpus consisted of nine lyrics of song selected based on convenience and accessibility.

These songs were released in Bon Jovi album of Bon Jovi. Figurative languages found in the lyrics were isolated as excerpts and the classification discussed.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Nine songs in Bon Jovi album of Bon Jovi namely; Runaway, Roulette, She Don't Know Me, Shout Through the Heart, Love Lies, Breakout, Burning for love, Come Back, and Get Ready were subjected to analysis by using the descriptive approach. Samples of identified figurative languages and the values in character education were extracted and discussed. There were no statistical representations made, as the study is purely descriptive. The figurative languages based on the classification of the kinds of figurative language by Abrams (1999) were identified from the lyrics and discussed under separate headings: Allegory, allusion, antithesis, apostrophe, epithet, euphemism, hyperbole, irony, metaphor, metonymy, paradox, personification, sarcasm, simile, symbol, and synecdoche. Furthermore, the values in character education based on *Perpres Nomor 87 Tahun 2017*.

Findings

Based on the analysis, there were nine kinds of figurative language were found. The findings are grouped into the kinds of figurative language found are as follows:

Epithet

Epithet was found as follows:

1. Roulette lyric line 11: "Restless lover pay the price, cheating hearts don't think twice". "Restless lover" denotes an adjective or adjectival phrase used to define quality of a person who never give up.
2. Roulette lyric line 13: "Backdoor runner got away this time". "Backdoor runner" in this line used as adjective or adjectival phrase to define a particular quality of a person. It means a person who takes the specified goods or thing illegally into or out of area.
3. Get Ready lyric line 2: "No Romeos who'll love and leave you fast". As known, that Romeo and Juliet story borrows from a tradition of tragic love stories dating back to antiquity. Romeo and Juliet had been also considered as emblematic of young lovers, doomed love, and faithfulness or integrity.

Euphemism

There were two lines were found written as euphemism. The uses of euphemism were found as follows:

1. Runaway lyric line 3: "They're made of lipstick, plastic and paint". It means the beauties that exist were imitation or not natural anymore. The beauties are the result of use cosmetics or other ways to make them look more beautiful than usual.
2. Runaway lyric line 4: "But we're living in another world". It means they do not live as usual, but do their life in another style, perception, independently. It is a substitution of an agreeable or less offensive expression in place of one that may offend or suggest something unpleasant to the receiver.

Hyperbole

The use of hyperbole nearly found in the all lyrics. The figure of speech, which is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility, was found as follows:

1. Runaway lyric line 9: "No one heard a single word you said". The exaggeration expression in this line means no body in this world who understand what the writer means.
2. Runaway lyric line 10: "They should have seen it in your eyes". The sentence describes that the people should have to understand or be curious about what the writer means through his attitude in order to get clear information or honesty.
3. Runaway lyric line 11: "What was going around your head". The extravagant expression in the sentence means what is happened in one's thought or mind. In other word, what someone is thinking or learning in term of what she/he wants to know.
4. ShoutThrough the Heart lyric line 18: "You were gonna set the world on fire". It means the writer is really successful and gains the admiration of the people. The success was obtained by hard work.
5. Love Lies lyric line 3: "I showed you my heart, left it unguarded". Based on this exaggeration statement, the writer intended to show honestly any of a number of feelings related to a sense of strong affection and attachment with a person.
6. Love Lies lyric line 12: "walking the streets, searching with vengeance". The exaggerated statement in the sentence means examine a particular place when looking for somebody or something was very vengefully. Or in other word it can be defined someone was looking for somebody or something seriously.

7. Love Lies lyric line 14: "Time goes on, all signs of life stolen, simple dreams were all broken". There were two hyperbole statements obtained in the sentence. First, "all signs of life stolen", means many people do not really respect to the law anymore. Second, "simple dreams were all broken". This phrase stated that the succession of emotions or hopes that pass through the mind of the people have disappeared or broken or hopeless.
8. Love Lies lyric line 18: "Scratched a picture of a heart on a bullet". The exaggeration statement in the sentence means that dreams or hopes of the people have been broken by serious brokenhearted.
9. Breakout lyric line 2: "You're too hot to handle with kid gloves". The statement means it is very difficult to control a person, because she/he is wild or do not respect to the law.
10. Breakout lyric line 7: "You held my heart for ransom". The sentence means there was someone persuades or influences someone's feeling to set his/her heart or feeling free.
11. Breakout lyric line 15: "I can feel the fire but it's all in vain". The sentence stated that the writer was still able to feel the spirit or had not given up yet even though it was still producing no result.
12. Burning for Love lyric line 9: "And my heart's on fire". The sentence means full of spirit or intellectual and emotional power.
13. Get Ready lyric line 13: "Oh you're so hot, girl and on the loose". The meaning of the sentence is somebody characterized by indicating violent feelings or excitement, as actions or a one's appearance, undisciplined, unruly, or lawless.

Irony

The findings of irony were as follows:

1. Roulette lyric line 2: "I need you, you want him, dressed to kill we live in sin". There was a statement in this sentence that the meaning writer implies differs sharply from the meaning that is ostensibly expressed. According to Hornby (1995), "Dressed to kill" means dressed to attract attention or admiration. It means wearing clothes that will make somebody noticed and admired, although in "we live in sin" means the writer has a lot of sins or mistakes. In other word, someone who shows good image to be attractive and get sympathy and admiration to keep his/her sins or negative sides of him/her.
2. Roulette lyric line 6: "Caught up in a game you just can't win". The sentence means even though someone who is interested in something but he/she has no chance to get

win or success or always gets losses, he/she always keeps trying. In other word it might express optimism.

3. She Don't Know Me lyric line 1: "What more can I do, there's nothing I haven't tried". The sentence means the writer had been trying but she/he got nothing. It might also express that was in once upon the time the writer had optimism or the spirit to never give up.
4. Get Ready lyric line 15: "Just seventeen but you act full grown". The sentences described someone who has attitude as an adult person however in fact he/she is still young. The person did it might to get attention or approval from the people around him/her.

Metaphor

Metaphor was found in all lyrics of songs in the album. The findings of metaphor were as follows:

1. Runaway lyric line 16: "A different line every night guaranteed to blow your mind". In this sentence, "different line" means different way of life. The writer told that he/she stated his/her life independently.
2. Runaway lyric line 18: "Call me for a wild time". The sentence messaged that there was a condition which was lacking respect to the law or rule existed.
3. Runaway lyric line 23: "There's only pictures hung in the shadows". The sentence told previous memory or event of a person that could not be forgotten.
4. Roulette lyric line 7: "Roulette, you're just a fantasy". In this sentence, the word "Roulette" is assumed as a fantasy or dream that cannot become true. There was an analogy between two objects or ideas conveyed by the use of word "Roulette" instead of fantasy or dream which was hard to be true.
5. Roulette lyric line 17: "You're just a number, it's all the same". The word "number" referred to word "you" which might be meant as a symbol or word represented a quantity.
6. She Don't Know Me lyric line 16: "I dream of crossing that line". It might be assumed that the writer's dream or dreams contrasted with his wish in life.
7. Shot Through the Heart lyric line 11: "Through the heart it's all part of game we call love". In the line the writer was assumed that he/she had achieved his heart voice or what he/she wanted, but no one know or understand about that, so he/she felt confusion.

8. Shot Through the Heart lyric line 16: “Standing there just a live wire”. The analogy that appeared in the sentence that the writer was lively or full of energy in his life to hard work and become optimist.
9. Love Lies lyric line 8: “You’re running on into a cold night”. In this sentence, the word “a cold night” could be meant as a silence situation or the situation which someone loves live in peace.
10. Love Lies lyric line 11: “He lost at love to a stranger’s lines”. The phrase “a stranger’s lines” was conveyed by the use in the sentence instead of a life style or manner of thought of another person or that expressed independent way of life or way of thinking.
11. Breakout lyric line 3: “It’s too late I hear a knock on the door”. The phrase “a knock on the door” was conveyed by the use in the sentence instead of a message that was delivered to the writer. Or it could be assumed that the writer did not have good sensitivity of environment or society around.
12. Breakout lyric line 13: “Those words were broken under bedroom lights”. The noun phrase “Those words” in the sentence means law or system of rule that could regulate everything in order to make it was running right and well.
13. Burning for Love lyric line 6: “I’m burning for love”. Phrase “burning for love” in the sentence means someone worried about his/her love or did not have confidence in his/her love.
14. Burning for Love lyric line 14: “You’re the victim it’s in your eyes”. The comparison between words “you” and “victim” expressed that there was someone supposed he/she was victim of something happened.
15. Burning for Love lyric line 15: “I’m the suspect and love’s the crime”. Double comparison found out in the sentence, “I” and “the suspect”, then “love” and “the crime”. The sentence conveyed the message there was someone was badly affected by love.
16. Burning for Love lyric line 18: “Now that I got you in my sight”. The word “sight” in the sentence referred to opinion or imaginary perception of someone. It described that there was someone or something became a part of imaginary perception of someone.
17. Burning for Love lyric line 23: “To feel the fire inside”. The word “fire” conveyed the spirit or sense that was expressed by emotion.
18. Come Back lyric line 16: “It’s just your silly way”. The word “it” was used to represent silly or wrong way of someone in doing something.

19. Get Ready lyric line 11: “You’re looking sharp in your dancing shoes”. A figure of speech in this sentence, which an implied comparison was made between word “you” and “sharp”. It compared between human and blade or knife. It means somebody was assumed as sharp as blade or knife. In other word, someone who was described as a smart and brave person.

Personification

There were 14 lines found written use personification. The personification was found as follows:

1. Roulette lyric line 1: “Bet the black comes in red, crimes of passion rule my head”. The phrase “crimes of passion” is inanimate object that cannot do as animate object that was “rule”. In the sentence, it was assumed that “crime of passion” influenced mind or thought of the writer.
2. Roulette lyric line 5: “Roulette you’re goin’ round in a spin”. Roulette is a game, it was an animate object that was in the sentence assumed going round in spin even though in fact it was moved to be rounding in spin to play the game to bet a chance or opportunity to win the game.
3. Shot Through the Heart line 9: “Now here’s the curtain call”. Curtain is an inanimate object. According to Hornby (1995), “curtain call” is the appearance of the actors on stage after the end of a play to receive applause. There was a message about appreciating an achievement of someone or people (Hornby, Wehmeier, & Ashby, 2000).
4. Shot Through the Heart line 29: “But not this time, the tables turned”. The “tables” is an inanimate object that was impossible able to turn as person or animate object do. The phrase means there was gaining an advantage over someone who had an advantage over someone else.
5. Love Lies lyric line 7: “Love lies, you’re just a victim of the headlines”. The word “Love” in the sentence was abstraction which represented a person who can lie. It might be interpreted as a betrayal in love.
6. Breakout lyric line 10: “Your lies can’t hide what I see”. The noun phrases “Your lies” in this sentence role as abstract object which was given human or animate qualities or abilities. It can be defined as the lies that could be hidden, or in other word the lies made were known.

7. Breakout lyric line 12: "Promises made me in the heat of the night". The sentence might be interpreted as "Promises", which was inanimate or abstract object caused someone became angry.
8. Burning for Love line 8: "I can't stand the heat". The word "heat" in the sentence can be defined as anger. The sentence told about anger that could not be controlled.
9. Burning for Love line 16: "Tensions mounting bodies shaking". The word "Tension" in the sentence was an abstract object as a living object or animate object that was interpreted as mental, emotional, or nervous strain which caused some people be afraid.
10. Come Back lyric line 6: "Can't you see that this broken heart is killing me". "Broken heart" is a non-living object, which was given human traits. In this sentence, the word "broken heart" did something that animate can do act of "killing" deliberately.
11. Come Back lyric line 7: "Another night is falling". In this sentence, the word "Night" is an inanimate object that can do something as animate can do, that is "falling". It means the days were supposed change rapidly without any control or progress in writer's life.
12. Come Back lyric line 8: "And now my heart is calling you back to me". The "Heart" in the sentence is an inanimate that was assumed has character of animate object. The sentence expressed optimism or it means someone has a strong urge towards particular thing that was losing will come back to his/her life.
13. Come Back lyric line 13: "Come back, and my love's still strong". The use of word "love" in this sentence was a figure of speech in which an abstraction was endowed with human qualities or was represented as possessing human form. The sentence also expressed optimism or a strong urge or love towards particular thing or someone that was losing will come back to his/her life.
14. Get Ready lyric line 16: "The night life, baby, is turning you on". In this sentence, the word "The night life" was an in animate object that was assumed can do something as animate object. The sentence means a condition which made somebody suddenly begin to deal with a problem in a determined and vigorous or enthusiasm way physically or verbally.

Simile

There were two lines written used comparison between two distinctly different things as explicitly indicated by the word “as”. They are as follows:

1. Shot Through the Heart line 10: “Shot through the heart as I lay there alone in the dark”. The sentence described that the writer wanted his/her voice or what he/she desired to be heard or noticed. But it was likely no one knew or understood what he/she desired.
2. Simile in Love Lies lyric line 4: “Like a thief in the night you stole it away”. In this sentence, someone was compared with a thief explicitly. The meaning in the sentence was someone win the writer’s love and take it into appropriate way for loving or giving affection to each other.

Symbol

There were two lines in the lyrics written used symbol. They are as follows:

1. Runaway lyric line 12: “Ooh, she’s a little runaway”. The utilization of symbol in this sentence described a girl who escaped from her origin identity or she was doing life not in normal way or normal style.
2. Breakout lyric line 6: “Take these chains from me”. Chain in this sentence was a symbol for a prison or a place in which people were physically confined and usually deprived of a range of personal freedoms.

Synecdoche

Among the nine lyrics of songs, there was only one line used synecdoche. The synecdoche was found in:

1. Love Lies lyric line 13: “For a face that he dreams of night after night”. The word “face” was a figure by which a part of body was put for the whole. A face is a part of body, in this sentence was used to signify the whole body or a person. The meaning in the sentence was a person wish to have or become someone else.

Discussion

Among the sentences those were written used figurative languages, not all sentences expressed the five main values of character education in Indonesia. Based on the analysis, it can be discussed that there were three main values of the five main values of character education in Indonesia – they are religious, independence, and integrity – were

found in 23 lines in the nine lyrics of songs in Bon Jovi album of Bon Jovi. The discussions are grouped into the kinds of main values found are as follows:

Religious

Religious values included religious, love peace, and love or affection to each other. The values were found in the lines as follows:

1. Metaphor in Love Lies lyric line 8: “You’re running on into a cold night”. In this sentence, the word “a cold night” could be meant as a silence situation or the situation which someone loves live in peace.
2. Simile in Love Lies lyric line 4: “Like a thief in the night you stole it away”. In this sentence, someone was compared with a thief explicitly. The meaning in the sentence was someone win the writer’s love and take it into appropriate way for loving or giving affection to each other.

Independence

The independence value included independence, hard work, seriousness, spirit, optimism or never give up, intellectual power or learning, brave, appreciate the achievement, enthusiasm. The values were found in the lines as follows:

1. Epithet in Roulette lyric line 11: “Restless lover pay the price, cheating hearts don’t think twice”. “Restless lover” denotes an adjective or adjectival phrase used to define quality of a person who never give up.
2. Euphemism in Runaway lyric line 4: “But we’re living in another world”. It means they do not live as usual, but do their life in another style, perception, independently. It is a substitution of an agreeable or less offensive expression in place of one that may offend or suggest something unpleasant to the receiver.
3. Hyperbole in Runaway lyric line 11: “What was going around your head”. The extravagant expression in the sentence means what is happened in one’s thought or mind. In other word, what someone is thinking or learning in term of what she/he wants to know.
4. Hyperbole in Shout Through the Heart lyric line 18: “You were gonna set the world on fire”. It means the writer is really successful and gains the admiration of the people. The success was obtained by hard work.
5. Hyperbole in Love Lies lyric line 12: “walking the streets, searching with vengeance”. The exaggerated statement in the sentence means examine a particular place when

- looking for somebody or something was very vengefully. Or in other word it can be defined someone was looking for somebody or something seriously.
6. Hyperbole in Breakout lyric line 15: "I can feel the fire but it's all in vain". The sentence stated that the writer was still able to feel the spirit or had not given up yet even though it was still producing no result.
 7. Hyperbole in Burning for Love lyric line 9: "And my heart's on fire". The sentence means full of spirit or intellectual and emotional power.
 8. Irony in Roulette lyric line 6: "Caught up in a game you just can't win". The sentence means even though someone who is interested in something but he/she has no chance to get win or success or always gets losses, he/she always keeps trying. In other word it might express optimism.
 9. Irony in She Don't Know Me lyric line 1: "What more can I do, there's nothing I haven't tried". The sentence means the writer had been trying but she/he got nothing. It might also express that was in once upon the time the writer had optimism or the spirit to never give up.
 10. Metaphor in Runaway lyric line 16: "A different line every night guaranteed to blow your mind". In this sentence, "different line" means different way of life. The writer told that he/she stated his/her life independently.
 11. Metaphor in Shot Through the Heart lyric line 16: "Standing there just a live wire". The analogy that appeared in the sentence that the writer was lively or full of energy in his life to hard word and become optimist.
 12. Metaphor in Love Lies lyric line 11: "He lost at love to a stranger's lines". The phrase "a stranger's lines" was conveyed by the use in the sentence instead of a life style or manner of thought of another person or that expressed independent way of life or way of thinking.
 13. Metaphor in Burning for Love lyric line 23: "To feel the fire inside". The word "fire" conveyed the spirit or sense that was expressed by emotion.
 14. Metaphor in Get Ready lyric line 11: "You're looking sharp in your dancing shoes". A figure of speech in this sentence, which an implied comparison was made between word "you" and "sharp". It compared between human and blade or knife. It means somebody was assumed as sharp as blade or knife. In other word, someone who was described as a smart and brave person.
 15. Personification in Shot Through the Heart line 9: "Now here's the curtain call". Curtain is an inanimate object. According to Hornby (1995), "curtain call" is the

appearance of the actors on stage after the end of a play to receive applause. There was a message about appreciating an achievement of someone or people.

16. Personification in Come Back lyric line 8: “And now my heart is calling you back to me”. The “Heart” in the sentence is an inanimate that was assumed has character of animate object. The sentence expressed optimism or it means someone has a strong urge towards particular thing that was losing will come back to his/her life.
17. Personification in Come Back lyric line 13: “Come back, and my love’s still strong”. The use of word “love” in this sentence was a figure of speech in which an abstraction was endowed with human qualities or was represented as possessing human form. The sentence also expressed optimism or a strong urge or love towards particular thing or someone that was losing will come back to his/her life.
18. Personification in Get Ready lyric line 16: “The night life, baby, is turning you on”. In this sentence, the word “The night life” was an inanimate object that was assumed can do something as animate object. The sentence means a condition which made somebody suddenly begin to deal with a problem in a determined and vigorous or enthusiasm way physically or verbally.

Integrity

The integrity value included integrity, loyalty or faithfulness, honesty. The values were found in the lines as follows:

1. Epithet in Get Ready lyric line 2: “No Romeos who’ll love and leave you fast”. As known that Romeo and Juliet story borrows from a tradition of tragic love stories dating back to antiquity. Romeo and Juliet had been also considered as emblematic of young lovers, doomed love, and faithfulness or integrity.
2. Hyperbole in Runaway lyric line 10: “They should have seen it in your eyes”. The sentence describes that the people should have to understand or be curious about what the writer means through his attitude in order to get clear information or honesty.
3. Hyperbole in Love Lies lyric line 3: “I showed you my heart, left it unguarded”. Based on this exaggeration statement, the writer intended to show honestly any of a number of feelings related to a sense of strong affection and attachment with a person.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

Conclusions

The result of this study has revealed that the uses of figurative languages were found in the 60 lines in the lyrics of songs in Bon Jovi album of Bon Jovi. Based on the classification of figurative language by Abram (1999), there were nine kinds of figurative language were found. The figurative languages those were found in the lyrics were epithet, euphemism, hyperbole, irony, metaphor, personification, simile, symbol and synecdoche.

Furthermore, among the sentences those were written used figurative languages, there were 23 lines which expressed the five main values of character education in Indonesia. Based on the analysis, there were three main values of the five main values of character education in Indonesia – they are religious, independence, and integrity – found in 23 lines in the nine lyrics of songs in Bon Jovi album of Bon Jovi.

Suggestions

Based on the result of this study, it can be suggested that an analysis on figurative language in the lyrics of songs should be studied by the scholars and other people who are interested in literary study to explore and comprehend the meaning in it and enlarge their knowledge in literary study. The study of figurative language should concern the classification of the kinds of figurative language as every linguist has different view in classifying the kinds of figurative language.

Furthermore, the revealed meaning contained in the lyrics as the result of the study can be used to find out and discuss the five main values in the character education in Indonesia which is then expected to be used to strengthen the character education in Indonesia.

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