

CHAPTER I

INRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Humans are social creatures that relate reciprocally with other humans to interact with other humans, so what is needed is language as an intermediary to communicate. Language plays an important role in human's life because language is communication tool used by humans to interact with other people, to express thoughts, ideas, emotion and feelings through sounds, gestures, and signs. According to Jakobson (1955, p. 353) feelings can be expressed through words and feelings can also be expressed through artwork, such as music lyrics. To make things more intriguing, song writers frequently communicate their thoughts through metaphorical language, which reveals the songs' unspoken meanings.

Songs are also a form of entertainment that many people can enjoy. The song consists of rhythm, tone, tempo, beats, and words that we call lyrics. Lyrics are a series of beautiful words consisting of several stanzas, lyrics can also be defined as poetry because they both have the same function, namely to attract the attention of the listener. Other than that the lyrics of the song are important recordings and interpretations of human experience, composed in a memorable form and have a function as a means of information, education, and entertainment.

Figurative is used to express a sense of beauty as well as to emphasize key points. It is utilized in a variety of contexts, including in everyday conversation,

novels, poetry, songs and more. Readers must use their imagination to figure out the author's meaning in order to grasp the meaning of figurative language. It makes figurative meaning harder to comprehend because the meaning of figurative language cannot be found in a dictionary like the meanings of other vocabulary words that we commonly use in our daily conversations. People must make an extra effort to comprehend the meaning of figurative language since it differs from the meaning of words spoken or written.

This study focused on figurative language in song lyrics since many people are unfamiliar with the concept of figurative language, how to define it, and have difficulty understanding the meaning of song lyrics. This topic is intriguing since it evokes a pleasant sensation of imagination in readers when they read a source or something that uses figurative language. It is critical that we comprehend the actual meaning of the lyrics in order to avoid any misunderstandings.

1.2 Problems of the Study

There are two problems of the study namely:

1. What types of figurative language are found in Justin Bieber's album "Justice"?
2. What are the meanings of figurative language in Justin Bieber's album "Justice"?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Two research objectives have been set in accordance with the research problems namely:

1. To identify the types of figurative language found in the Justin Bieber's Album "Justice"
2. To analyze the meaning of figurative language found in the Justin Bieber's album "Justice"

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The researcher only discusses the figurative language of the lyrics in the Justice album. Every song usually has a message for the listeners and conveys significance to them. Listeners must be able to interpret figurative language in order to comprehend the meanings and messages provided by the lyrics. Hence, it is an important part of the song lyrics.

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1.5 Significance of the Study

There are two types of significance of this study they are theoretical and practical significance

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the writer expects this study can give the information to the public regarding to this topic and its meaning contained in the "Justice" album.

Other than that this study can be used to expand knowledge of different sorts of figurative language and to comprehend what a song's figurative language means. It is critical to understand figurative language because it is an important part of the language.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the reader supposed to understand the figurative language in the song lyrics in this study. The author thinks that the study will be useful to the reader, particularly those who enjoy, understand, and appreciate Justin Bieber's music. In order to comprehend any lyric when listening to Justin Bieber's song, the author also expects that the reader is familiar with the figurative language used in it. Furthermore, the research can provide information to those who will be analyzing Justin Bieber's songs more thoroughly and closely.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The researcher believes that this research cannot stand on its own without references in order to make it more accurate and reputable. As a result of this consideration, the researcher has gathered a number of theses and journal articles relevant to this inquiry. One by one, the studies relating to this topic are presented.

First, is an article titled "Meaning of Figurative Language with Reference to Four Maiden Songs" by Daniswara, Winaya, Parthama (2016). The goal of this research was to identify and describe the many types of metaphorical language employed in Maiden songs. The authors employ Knickerbocker and Reninger's (1963) theory, as well as Wellek and Warren's (1984) theory and Leech's theory of meaning, to analyze the many varieties of figurative language (1974)

The second, is conducted Lisnayani (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Ariana Grande's album Thank You, Next". In this album she analyze the figurative language its meaning of the Thank You, Next Album especially the denotative and connotative meaning. On this study she analyzed the data based on the theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and analyze of its meaning base on the theory of Leech (1981). She also used connotative meaning,

affective meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning found in each song and metaphors is appears the most among the song.

The third, is A Study of Figurative Language in the Script's Album "No Sound without Silence" conducted by Hermastuty (2016). The study goal is to discover the metaphorical language contained in the songs on script's album, as well as the most common types of figurative language. She analyzed the data using Jay's, Lakoff's, and Johnson's theories, as well as Colston's. She discovered eleven different types of figurative language in songs, the most common of which is Hyperbole.

The last is a thesis written by Savira (2020) entitled "Figurative Language in Selected Shawn Mandes Album Song Lyrics". This study was to find out the types of figurative language and to analyze the meaning of figurative language that contains in the song. The writer used the theory of Geoffrey Leech in order to analyze the meaning of figurative language found in the song and used the theory of Kennedy in order to find out the types of figurative language. Then, she found that there were some kinds of figurative language used in the Shawn Mandes song they are metaphor, hyperbola, personification, simile, and repetition. The result shows that there are 24 figurative languages found in the song lyrics and hyperbola is the figurative language that appears the most in the song.

This study has similarity with the previous study which is to analyze the figurative language in the song lyrics. On the other hand, this study differs with the previous study in the using theory of figurative language. This study use the theory of figurative language by Perrine, and the theory of meaning use the same

theory with the first study conducted by Daniswara, Winaya, and Parthama as well as the second and the last previous study.

2.2 Concepts

Concepts are an explanation of terminology that is pertinent to this title, as well as terms that are frequently used in research. This research consists of several terms with the aim of thoroughly exploring topics related to this research including figurative language and song lyrics

2.2.1 Justice Album

Justin Bieber's album Justice is his third studio album. Def Jam Recordings released it on March 19, 2021. Khalid, Chance the Rapper, Kid Laroi, Dominic Fike, Daniel Caesar, Giveon, Beam, Burna Boy, and Benny Blanco all make cameos on the album. In a quote from his tweet, he said that his goal in making this album was to entertain other people through music, trying to convey a message to them so they don't feel lonely when facing difficult times. Create songs that people can relate to and connect with, so they don't feel alone.

2.2.2 Figurative Language

Figurative language is the language used to analyze the meaning of a word so what is conveyed can sound like what is meant. Thus, it can overcome misunderstandings in communicating. According to (Heller, 2011, pp. 62-63)

figurative language can also be defines as a groups of words that overstate changing or ordinary meanings of component words

Figurative language is a means of expressing thinking through language. It frequently reflects the writer's excitement and personality. In sentences, the use of figurative language has a variety of impacts. The most important thing to remember is that figurative language has an impact on the meaning that is intended to be conveyed (Keraf, 2009). Perrine (1983) confirms that figurative language is a type of language that cannot be understood literally; it is a technique of stating one thing while implying something else (p. 565)

2.2.3 Song Lyrics

A song is the result of the relationship between the art of sound and the art of language, as a work of art that involves the melody and the color of the singer's voice. And lyrics can also be categorized into literary arts because it is a poem. Song lyrics are verbal symbols created by humans. Lyrics play a very important role in displaying the content/message that the song wants to bring to its listeners. According to (Ade, 2008, p. 90) lyrics can be define as a short poetry that can be sung or that is musical, which indicates that lyrics are made up of meaningful words that may be sung with rhyme or repetition. When a song does not carry any message to the listener to be better, then the song becomes meaningless other than as an entertainment that invites us to shake, or dissolve in a sad rhythm following the rhythm brought by the song. Listeners should get something from what they hear through the lyrics of the song they hear.

2.3 Theories

The writer used two theories in this study the first theory is theory by Perrine in order to find out the figurative language of the Justin Bieber's latest album "Justice" and use the theory of Geoffrey Leech in order to find the meaning of the figurative language contains in the songs.

2.3.1 Types of Figurative Language

The varieties of figurative language were discussed in this section utilizing Perrine's theory. Simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony are the 12 categories of figurative language according to his theory.

1. Simile

According to (Perrine: 1974) the word or phrase such as, like, as than, comparable to, resemble, or seems expresses an explicit comparison of two things. Simile is similar to metaphor in terms of definition, but the distinction is in the use of the connecting words.

2. Metaphor

Perrine (1974) stated that metaphor almost has similarities with simile. Which is metaphor is kind of figurative language that compares one thing to another without connecting words

3. Personification

Perrine (1974) defines personification as a metaphorical language that assigns human characteristics to an animal, an object, or a concept. It's a metaphor, or an implied comparison, in which the figurative language term for the comparison is always a human individual. A thing or object that is not human is given a human attribute due to a likeness between the entity and a person in personification. It's simple to remember because it includes the word "person."

4. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is a figure of speech that is almost the same as personification however an apostrophe is more than a description of something that is not alive as if it came a live (Perrine: 1974). An apostrophe involves speaking to something or someone who is dead or absent. Personification merely imparts human characteristics to a nonhuman object.

5. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the purposeful used of the same word in fact clarify (Perrine: 1974). There are two different types of synecdoche: Pars pro toto and totum pro parte. Pro parte is a figurative language that uses all of something to express a part, and pars pro toto is the use of the whole.

6. Metonymy

Metonymy is an implementation something tightly regarding the thing that actually meant. It can be considered that metonymy names a thing by using something associated with it (Perrine: 1974).

7. Symbol

Symbols are figurative language that emphasizes something that has its own meaning exceeds the real meaning (Perrine: 1974). It indicates that a symbol makes use of a word or phrase that is well-known to society and has a single meaning. Perhaps a metaphor is the easiest way to understand a symbol. A symbol is a person, object, action, place, or thing that stands in for something else. A symbol is something that both stands for a specific external reality and is itself.

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8. Allegory

According to Perrine (1974) allegory is kinds of figurative language which is abstract ideas and principles are explain in terms of characters, figures, and events. An allegory is a narrative or depiction with a deeper meaning. An allegory is a description with a deeper meaning that differs from the description.

9. Paradox

Paradox is a real contradiction that never becomes true something may be either a situation or a statement. A paradox is a statement that appears to contradict what is usually thought to be true but includes a truth.

10. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is figurative language that is exaggerating or exaggerating something out of the truth (Perrine: 1974). It is clear that hyperbole is an intentional exaggeration of facts used to draw attention to a statement and increase its persuasive power.

11. Understatement

Understatement means to say in less than one possible way in what is said or simply how someone says it (Perrine: 1974). Underestimating is the opposite of exaggerating. As researchers have noted that overstatements say more, while understatements say less than words mean.

12. Irony

Irony is the opposite of what is meant. The intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words (Perrine: 1974). In most cases, an ironic statement involves the explicit presentation of one attitude or evaluation, but with signs in the entire speech setting that the speaker intends a completely different perspective.

2.3.2 Type of Meaning

According to Leech (1981) there are seven kinds of meaning which will explain below:

1) Conceptual Meaning

The centrality of conceptual meaning in linguistic social communication is often recognized. It is the most fundamental propositional meaning, which is the same as the core dictionary definition or literal meaning. The exact meaning of the phrases reveals the concept they relate to.

2) Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is purely conceptual content according to what it refers to. The word 'women' only means: human, not male, and mature. However, in the connotative meaning there are additional traits that are referred to physical, psychological, or social traits, such as the connotation of weak psychic traits, easy to cry, cowardice, etc. attached to the word 'woman' (Leech, 1981).

3) Stylistic Meaning

Stylistic meaning refers to language that expresses a social situation or its application. The ability to decode a text is contingent on our understanding of

stylistics and other linguistic variances. The context in which a statement is utilized determines its social significance.

4) Affective Meaning

Affective meaning can frequently be called clearly given through the conceptual or connotative substance of the words, according to Leech (1971: 18). As a result, we can conclude that affective meaning is one of the sorts of meaning that reflects the speaker's personal feelings.

5) Reflective Meaning

Reflective meaning is the meaning that emerges from several conceptual meanings when we grasp a word in its context and some of our responses to other meanings are automatically triggered. This connotation is frequently interpreted as a suggestion in a linguistic use.

6) Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning is defined as "a choice between alternative grammatical constructions. In addition thematic meaning is the meaning conveyed by the speaker's or writer's organization of the message in terms of order, focus, and emphasis.

7) Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning consist of associations obtained by a word, which tends to occur in its environment (Leech, 1981: 17). For example, handsome and pretty have the same meaning of "good-looking," but their contextual connotations or collocations may differ. The word "pretty" is frequently connected with the words "girl," "flower," "garden," and "village." Meanwhile, the words "handsome" are frequently associated with the words "boy," "man," "vehicle," "airliner," and "vessel."

