AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN JUSTIN BIEBER'S SONG LYRICS IN *JUSTICE* ALBUM
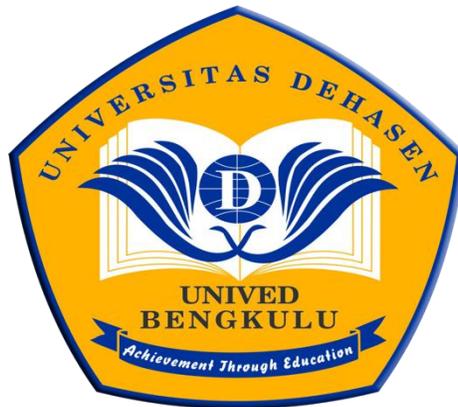
A THESIS

Submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in

English Literature Department

By :

NANDA KARUNIA YAYU UTARI
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2023

DECLARATION OF FREE PLAGIARISM

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Justin Bieber's Song Lyrics in Justice Album" is my own work except for quotations which have been properly acknowledged in the text.

Bengkulu,   July 2023
Researcher,

Nanda Karunia Yayu Utari

APPROVAL

AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN JUSTIN BIEBER'S SONG LYRICS IN JUSTICE ALBUM

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It has been approved and validated
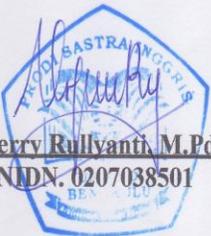By the Supervisor for the final exam

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VALIDATION PAGE

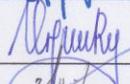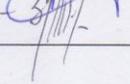# AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN JUSTIN BIEBER'S SONG LYRICS IN JUSTICE ALBUM

THESIS

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All praise and gratitude the researcher goes to the presence of Allah SWT, for the abundance of blessings, mercy and guidance, so that the researcher is given health, opportunity and ability to be able to complete the preparation of this thesis entittled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Justin Bieber's Song Lyrics in Justice Album'' as one of the requirements for obtaining a degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Literature Department, Universitas Dehasen Bengkulu.

In making this Thesis, the researcher is aware that there are still many shortcoming in it. Therefore, the researcher expect the contribution of suggestions and criticism of all parties, so that this Thesis can be finished. Therefore, in this opportunity, I would like to deliver my sincere gratitude to :

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2. The Supervisor Merry Rulyanti, M.Pd.
3. The Co – Supervisor Eli Diana, M.Pd.
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5. My great families, special person and friends.

Bengkulu,   Juni 2023

The researcher,

Nanda Karunia Yayu Utari

DEDICATION

From the bottom of my heart, I dedicate this
thesis to my father, mother and all of my family,
the greatest supporters of my life.

MOTTO

" Success needs a process "

ABSTRACT

Nanda Karunia Yayu Utari. 20090013P. **An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Justin Bieber's Song Lyrics in Justice Album.** Supervisor (1) Merry Rullyanti, M.Pd. (2) Eli Diana, M.Pd. Department English Literature, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Dehasen Bengkulu.

This study examined about figurative language used in Justin Bieber's song lyrics in justice album. The objective of the study are : (1) To find out the kinds of figurative language in Justin Bieber's song lyrics in Justice album. (2) To know the meaning of figurative language that is used in Justin Bieber's song lyrics in Justice album. This study used a qualitative method to conduct a clear and well-prepared description of the identified problems. The data were taken from the song lyrics and analyzed by applying theory kinds of figurative language by Keraf (2009) and the theory of meanings by Chaer (2013). The results obtained from this study found 9 kinds of figurative language used in Justin Bieber's Song Lyrics in Justice Album and have 43 lyrics, there are 17 lyrics in hyperbole, 7 lyrics in simile, 5 lyrics in metaphor, 5 lyrics in personafication, 2 lyrics in allegory, 2 lyrics in epithet, 1 lyric in irony, 1 lyric in satire and 1 lyric antipharasis. Beside that the meaning shows 39 lyrics, the most dominant found is connotative meaning has 36 lyrics, 1 lyric in referential, 1 lyric in idiomatic and 1 lyric in denotative.

Keywords : Figurative Language, Justice Album, Meanings, Song Lyrics.

ABSTRAK

Nanda Karunia Yayu Utari. 20090013P. **An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Justin Bieber's Song Lyrics in Justice Album.** Pembimbing (1) Merry Rullyanti, M.Pd. (2) Eli Diana, M.Pd. Program studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Dehasen Bengkulu.

Penelitian ini mengkaji bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu Justin Bieber di album Justice. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah : (1) Untuk mengetahui jenis bahasa kiasan dalam lirik lagu Justin Bieber di album Justice. (2) Untuk mengetahui arti bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu Justin Bieber di album Justice. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk melakukan deskripsi yang jelas dan dipersiapkan dengan baik dari masalah yang terindetifikasi. Data diambil dari lirik lagu melalui aplikasi Spotify dan dianalisis dengan menerapkan teori bahasa kiasan dari Keraf (2009) dan teori makna dari Chaer (2013). Hasil yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini ditemukan 9 jenis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu Justin Bieber di album Justice dan memiliki 43 lirik, yang terdiri dari 17 lirik hiperbola, 7 lirik simile, 5 lirik metafora, 5 lirik personafikasi, 2 lirik alegori, 2 lirik epitet, 1 lirik irony, 1 lirik satire, dan 1 lirik antifarasis. Selain itu makna ditemukan terdapat 39 lirik, yang paling dominan ditemukan adalah makna konotatif sebanyak 36 lirik, 1 lirik referensial, idiomatik, dan denotatif.

Kata kunci : Bahasa Kiasan, Album Justice, Makna, Lirik Lagu.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Semantics is the study of the meaning contained in language. It relates to what is expressed by a sentence or other linguistic object. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that analyzes meaning. The meaning studied by means of semantics is context-released meaning. There are meanings that are lexical and grammatical. According to Kreidler (1998), semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. Griffiths (2006: 1) stated that semantics is the study of the "toolkit" for meaning: knowledge encoded in the vocabulary of the language and in its patterns for building more elaborate meanings, up to the level of sentence meanings. Based on Goddard (2011), by using semantics, people can interpret someone's message in literal and nonliteral meanings if they understand the nature of language and human language abilities. Semantic as a branch of linguistic is interesting to be studies particularly when it is carried out to literary work such as poem, prose, and song lyrics. one part of semantics is figurative language

Figurative language uses figures of speech to be more effective, persuasive, and impactful. According to Sayuti (2010), figurative language is a type of expression that has a diffrent meaning from its literal meaning, which can be in the form of words, phrases, or broader syntatic units. Figuratively which purpose to make the listener get a sure impact from the style of language used. A way of expressing thoughts or emotions in spoken or written shape by using the usage of figurative words, so it can display the soul and person of the researcher, produce a clean knowledge, of attractive to the reader.

Figurative language is one kind of literary work which emphasis on connotation in place of denotation which means that.

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Normally, figurative language is language that used words or expressions with a which means that is exclusive from the literal interpretation. The idea of figurative language is likewise hard for suffering readers to apprehend, but absolutely everyone want on the way to perceive and use it in studying. Figurative language is a language to explain comparisons, equations, and imagery. Figurative language is essential to get the poetic that means of the poem.

There is a figurative language that makes the poem more interesting, stunning, sensible, and makes creativeness clear. The cause of figurative language is to seize readers interest and to supply the idea and creativeness in more enjoyable manner. Figurative language may be observed in any source, including in daily conversation, articles in newspaper, commercials, novels, poems. However, we also can find it in songs or lyric song. Based on Meyer (1997), literature is a term used to describe written texts marked by careful use of language, including features such as creative metaphors, well-turned phrases, elegant syntax, rhyme, alliteration, which are aesthetically read or intended by the researcher to be aesthetically read and are deliberately somewhat open in interpretation. One example in literature is song.

According to Moeliono (2003) Song is an art through text that can be sung and accompanied by music. Songs are musical works with sung words, which function to express thoughts and feelings that have two elements, namely lyrics and music (Lubis, 2017). The song

lyrics can impact the listeners or viewers through the figure of speech. they can recognize the message implied in lyrics easily however sometimes we find it difficult, especially Indonesian listeners,because they have got different functionality to interpret the figurative language that is included in the ones songs. since English emerge as a international's device conversation Indonesian learners' realize how important English language is. English has grow to be an essential famous language.

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Many kinds of English are used as a way of communication, along with British, American, etc. English has grow to be a communique device for people everywhere in the world. The common English song has a totally deep meaning inside the lyrics. Perhaps this is the attraction of British songs. In order that most people like it and maybe most people in this global are not familiar with English songs. Most of them acquire English song cassettes or CDs. Because English songs are very famous, all young and grownup generations, they prefer songs and the majority from all over the world, in particular Indonesia, most Indonesian people examine English through songs. A lot of them are interested in English due to the fact there's one song they like that comes from English or maybe they're additionally fans of the those who sing the song. One example of a famous singer is Justin Bieber.

Justin Bieber's name is know through his debut single "One Time" which was released in July 2009. Then in 2010 a song called "Baby" was released, this song became an international hit and the music video for this song also beat famous senior singers and currently has the viewers of 2,9 billion on youtube. Justin Bieber has the best-selling music in the world. Due to the sales of his singles and albums, he is also known as the best-selling musician in the world. Throughout his glittering career, he won various awards and brilliant achievements. Since then Justin Bieber is very famous as well as now. Justin Bieber has 276 million followers on Instagram, he has 6 studio albums where each song on the album enters the top list an the Billboard Hot 100 charts. The album that Justin Bieber wrote in the song lyrics mostly tells about romance. Especially about his ex-girlfriend whom he has not been able to forget. The listeners of the song are mostly teenagers

and adult girls. Therefore, the researcher chose Justin Bieber's song lyrics on Justice album as the object of research because Justice album debuted atop the charts of ten countries, including the US Billboard 200 and the Canadian Album Chart.

The single "peaches" simultaneously debuted on top of the US Billboard Hot 100 and Canadian Hot 100. With this achievement, Justin Bieber set a new record as the first male solo artist to debut an album and have his song occupy number 1 on the Billboard Hot 100 and Billboard 200 simultaneously. His song are widely heard on the Spotify application, and entered the Billboard Hot 100 charts. The album "Justice" has a deep meaning, which is about Suffering, injustice, and the pain of love can make people feel powerless. Music is a great way to remind each other that we are not alone. The researcher found that there is figurative language in the song lyrics in Justice's album. This research allows listeners to better understand the meaning behind each figurative language in Justin Bieber's song on Justice album indirectly this research can be a mediator to convey figurative language and the meaning contained in the lyrics of the song.

There were some preview research conducted related to this topic. The first research was conducted by Lanongbuka (2022) entitled "A Semantic Study of Figurative Language in Bangtan Sonyeondan's English Song Lyrics". The researcher used qualitative methods. Ultimately, there were five forms of figurative language observed, inclusive of simile (13 data), hyperbole (5 data), allusion (6 data), dead metaphor (5 data), and metaphor (2 data) in 32 information from three songs studied. Then there have been 2 kinds of existing meanings, namely connotative (24 data) and conceptual (7 data) kinds so that during overall there are 31 data. The theory used in this study included Knickerbocker and Renninger's (1963) figurative language and Leech's theory of meaning (1974).

The second research was conducted by Dewi (2022), entitled " An Analysis of Figurative Language in Rocket Rocker's Song ". The purpose of this research turned into to analyzed the forms of figurative language and describe every meaning of an analysis of figurative language in rocket rocker's song. In this situation, the researcher found there were numerous figurative language in a famous track in young adults, particularly "She's my Cheerleader" with the aid of

Rocket Rockers.

In this research, the researcher used qualitative descriptive method. The data was collected from www.musixmatch.com and analyzed with Leech (1981) theory. The researcher found there are three figurative language, those are 2 simile, 1 personification, and 1 irony.

The third research was conducted by Astuti, et al., (2022), entitled " Figurative Language in Movie Script Raya and the Last Dragon". The researcher used qualitative research and descriptive method to reach the objectives of the research. The researcher used theories by X.J. Kennedy for types of figurative language and meaning theory by Geoffrey Leech. In collecting the data, the researcher has used the documentation technique and analyze the facts used the content evaluation approach. The finding of this research was: the first, the researcher found out some kinds of figurative language they were: 4 of simile, 5 of personification, 7 of hyperbole, three of metaphor, and 5 of metonymy. The second one, the connotative meaning of each figurative language based totally on figurative language finding.

The fourth research was conducted by Choiriyah (2021), entitled " Analysis of Figurative Language on "Salam" Album By Haris Jung". This research is descriptive qualitative study. The data source is the lyrics from Harris Jung's Salam album, which consists of 12 songs. The researcher used theories by Gioia & Kennedy (1995) for types of figurative language. In collecting the data, the researcher listened carefully and identified the data based on the types of figurative language. It is found that there are five kinds of figurative language namely simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, and transferred epithet.

The Last research was conducted by Pribadi (2018) entitled "Analysis of Figurative Language Translation in The Pursuit of Happiness Movie". The researcher used Abrams' theory and Larson's theory for types of figurative language. The researcher used document evaluation techniques. Researchers found 179 figurative language in the movie.

Figurative language is divided into three types, namely 148 metaphors (83%), 23 hyperboles (thirteen%), and 8 similes (four%). As a result, metaphors, hyperboles, and similes are observed in movies and figurative translations are precise translations because 86% of translations are acceptable.

Based on the review of the five journals above, the researcher obtained a gap, namely the analysis of figurative language in song lyrics. The reason is because from the journals that the researcher reviewed, the researcher found similarities between the journals that have been reviewed and the research that will be studied, namely both studying Figurative Language.

However, in this study the researcher wanted to analyze the figurative language in Justin Bieber's songs. The important of analyzing figurative language is that we may know the meaning of each word, the story in the song lyrics is about and give us new things in learning the language. Where in this study there were several differences from the journals review including the variables, the research object, then the grand theory used, namely using a different theory and has more recent years of theory used in five previewed journals. The implication of using theory with more recent years of theory in use from five jurnal review is that the data to be examined is more up to date, makes it easier for researchers to study data because the data will be more accurate, and has many references when analyzing data.

In the review of the five journals, there were only five kinds of figurative language mostly found in their researcher. In the meantime the researcher is certain to be able to find more kinds in this current research.

1.2 Objective of the Study

Based on research background, here are the purpose of the research:

1. To find out the kinds of figurative language in Justin Bieber's song lyrics in Justice album.
2. To know the meaning of figurative language that is used in Justin Bieber's song lyrics in Justice album.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

From the objective of the research, the researcher formulates the statement of problems as follow:

1. What kind of figurative languages are found in Justin Bieber's song lyrics in Justice album?
2. What are the meaning of the figurative language used in Justin Bieber's song lyrics in Justice album?

1.4 Significance of the Research

This research is expected to give both theoretical and practical significances:

1.4.1 Theoretically

- The researcher expects that this research can offer facts to readers of this research concerning figurative language that in which figurative language turns out to be very useful now not most effective for the ones folks who examine linguistics, however additionally useful for the ones within the art world.
- To feature information and insight concerning literary works associated with figurative language.
- To offer useful records concerning figurative language and the meaning inside the songs.

1.4.2 Practically

1. For the community, hopefully this research can provides information about the kinds and meanings of figurative language contained in a songs.
2. For college students, this research can be used as a reference for undertaking studies and

may be used for assessment with different studies.

3. For other researchers, this research may be a reference to growing research.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Research

The scope and limitation of the research only focuses Figurative Language on Justin Bieber's Song Lyrics in Justice Album.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

An Analysis
: is an attempt to break down a problem into part, so the arrangement is clear and the the meaning can be understood or the problem can be understood. (Satori & Komariyah, 2014)

Figurative Language
: is a way to express thoughts through language. (Keraf, 2009)

Song
: is an art through the text that can be sung and accompanied by music. (Moeliono, 2003)

Lyrics
: have two meanings, namely literary works (poetry) that contain outporings of personal feeling, and composition of a song. (Moelino, 2003)

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CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Figurative Language

Based on Picken (2007), figurative language is noticed and often interpreted inconsiderable detail, and evaluation takes place. The research use figurative language to generate images inside

the minds of readers and to describe ideas in fresh, vibrant and imaginative ways. Figurative language or language style is an appealing language that's used to growth the impact by way of introducing and evaluating an object or certain problem or extra widespread soothing else. So, using a certain language style earns to change and make sure connotative. According to Keraf (2009), figurative language is a way to express thoughts through language. Based on explanation by Perrine (1969), figurative language is a language which has non-literal way of stating things. Figurative language is a beautiful language that is used to enhance effect by introducing and comparing an object or certain things with other objects or things that are more common (Tarigan, 2013).

Figurative language is used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation, songs, prose, novels, poems, etc. Based on Perrine (Resi and Andrallisman, 2021), there are four main reasons when we use figurative language. First, figurative language creates imaginative pleasure in literary works. Second, how to give parables as an addition to the verse, make the abstract into concrete, and make the literary work more sensory. Third, allegory is a method of adding emotional intensity to statements that are informative and convey attitudes and information. And the last, it is a way of saying much in brief compass.

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2.2 Kinds of Figurative Language

In this research, the researcher discusses the figurative language based on Keraf's (2009) perception. Figurative language consists of 17 kinds, they are: Simile, Metaphor, allegory, Personification, Hyperbole, Allusion, Eponym, Epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, Antonomasia, Hipflask or Hipalase, Irony, Satire, Innuendo, Antiphrasis, and Paronomasia.

1. Simile

According to Keraf (2009), simile is the comparison which has explicit nature. In other side

Lazar (2003) stated that simile is an expression that describes something as being similar to something else, using words as or like.

Examples :

1) Her lips parted like a ripe red pomegranate (keraf, 2009)
2) My love is like a red rose (Knickerbocker rand Renninger, 1963)

Simile occurs in the word "like", because it compares "Her Lips and My love" to "Red Pomegranate and Red Rose ". This shows the similarity between "Her Lips and my love" and "Red Pomegranate and red rose", although completely different things. The researcher wants to describe about the beauty of the lip itself like Pomegranate and love is as beautiful as a rose. Red roses typically mean a beautiful thing.

2. Metaphor

According to Perrine (1996), metaphor is a figurative term which is replaced or designated with literal term and implying a comparison. Based on Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963) stated that metaphor is an implied comparison, or an expression that is used in a new sense, on the basis of similarity between its literal sense and the new thing to which it is applied, without "like" or "as".

Example: You are my sunshine.

The example above can be stated as a metaphor because it turned into built through the researcher to give an idea about his feelings that his girlfriend is likened to a warm and loving sunshine, that is related to his imagination only. it is one which is understood only after paying special attention to the comparison between the sunshine in the real context as a noun and within the context of his girlfriend. There is a which means of comparison among you and the sunshine. However on this context compare you as a human to the sunshine as a noun.

3. Allegory

According to Keraf (2009), allegory is a short story that contains figurative language. It can

be concluded that Allegory is a figurative language that expresses meaning by comparing commodity with other objects generally contained in short stories that have morals in it. Based on Perrine (1969), The definition of allegory is a story or description with hidden meaning.

Example : Life is like a spinning wheel

That means human life is like a spinning wheel, sometimes above and sometimes below, this means that life is not always happy, what is planned goes smoothly. There are times when life is sad and disappointed.

4. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech that gives human characteristics to an animal, object or concept idea. Personification is a metaphor, of course. Based on explanation Keraf (2009), personification is the figurative language that describe a non-life things or non-human object abstraction or ideas able to act like human being. In the other side Tarigan (2013) stated that personification is a style of language that actually have no real and abstrat ideas, so that the style of personification will make an inanimate object seem to have human nature.

According to Perrine (1969) mentioned that the personification happens when animals, an idea, or an object are given human attributes.

Example : The sunset smiling with me.

The word though "Sunset" is an object but it is a non-human. So the sunset cannot smile with the human.

5. Hyperbole

According to Keraf (1981), hyperbole is a kind of figurative language that contains an exaggerated statement, by exaggerating something. Based on Perrine (1969), hyperbole is a type of figurative language that is exaggerating and can be used with various effects, such as humor, seriousness, fantasy or restraint and persuasive or unpersuasive.

Example : I miss you more than life

The expressions in the sentences above contain hyperbole or exaggeration. It's impossible to miss someone more than life. It's out a question for humans who really miss someone who is more than anything even their life.

6. Allusion

According to Keraf (2009), allusion is a figurative language that refers to the similarities between people, places, and events. Basically it is an explicit and implicit reference to events, characters, or places in real life.

Example: No! I am not Prince Harry, nor was meant to be.

The example above means that the subject "I" is not Prince Harry nor does he want to be.

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7. Eponym

According to Keraf (2010), eponym is a figurative language in which someone whose name is often associated with certain characteristics is used to express the same trait.

Example : Thanks to her beauty like Cleopatra. Selena won the beauty pageant.

The example include the eponym because the word "Cleopatra" here refers to the Queen of Egypt, namely Cleopatra.

8. Epithet

According to Keraf (2010), epithet is a kind of reference that states the special characteristics or characteristics of a person or thing that provides information in the form of a descriptive phrase that explains or replaces the name of a person or thing.

Example : Princess of the night is used for moon.

The example always use naturally associated place names, so they can be identified as aliases.

9. Synecdoche

According to Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963), synecdoche is a figure of speech showing the use of a part for the whole. Based on explanation by Keraf (2010), synecdoche is figurative language that uses a part of something to express the whole (pas pro toto) or vice versa uses the whole to expressing a part (totum pro parte)

Example : "The Halcyon Year" means summer

The sentence uses the whole thing to mean part of it. In this case, all The Halcyon year means summer.

10. Metonymy

According to Keraf (2009), metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a word to represent another thing closely related to the word itself.

Example : The crown is used for the King

From the example above, "The crown" is synonymous with "The King", the individual that leads a kingdom or empire.

11. Antonomasia

According to Keraf (2009), antonomasia is also a specific form of synecdoche which is formed as using epithets for replacing names, official, profession and etc.

Examples:

1) My sweetheart!
2) King, I presented the beautiful hat only for you.

The examples above can be identified as Antonomasia because the word Sweetheart and King always refers to the human who formed as using an Epithet for replacing names and profession. However, looking at the data above, he or she wishes that his or her boyfriend or girlfriend didn't call him by his real name, but called himself king.

12. Hipflask or Hipalase

According to Keraf (2009), hipflask or Hipalase is a kind of figurative language where a specific word used to explain that word, which should be affected with another word.

Here is the example: He is lying on pillow talk. The example above is Hipflask or Hipalase which is talk that affected by the word pillow. Basically 'talk' is human being, not pillow, and the word talk is not suitable combined with pillow.

13. Irony

According to Keraf (2010), irony is a reference that wants to say something through something different from what it actually wants to say. Based on explanation by Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963), irony is a figure of speech which contains a statement in which its real meaning is completely opposed to its professed or surface meaning.

Example: How fast you did your homework, till I wait you for a long time.

The example above means to do the homework, one need long time that it hold his friend waits for a long term too. However is most effective to mention the feeling that he or she is unsatisfied with the situation. So, the realization irony is other kind of figurative language which has the which means seem something specific from what is intended. Irony are all tools that a researcher can use to show emotion, set moods, and evoke a reaction from their audience.

14. Satire

According to Keraf (2009), satire contains a critic about the weakness of human being. It main purpose is there will be improvement esthetically.

Example : Your ability is very lacking to do this task.

The example above can be identified as Satire, Your ability is very lacking to do this task is always refers to say critic and rejection for humans if the position is filled with in appropriate profits.

15. Innuendo

According to Keraf (2009), innuendo is a satire language style that minimizes the actual reality. That is, this style of language creates representations that minimize the reality of what is actually meant.

Example : When the parties always be held, his face often seen clearly.

An example is innuendo, an allusion intended to clarify the critic, but not to break people's hearts. When the parties always be held, his face frequently seen clearly from this statement it's to critic someone who always come around all parties be held, he or she comes to party is invited or unasked by the owner of party.

16. Antiphrasis

According to Keraf (2009), antiphrasis is a kind of irony in the form of the use of a word with the opposite meaning, which can be considered irony itself or words used to ward off evil, evil spirits and so on.

Example: Look, the giant has arrived.

The example sentence that this figure of speech has a negative connotation when used, so the example includes the opposite word. This figure of speech is also condescending and mocking.

17. Paronomasia

According to Keraf (2009), paronomasia is a kind of figurative language which uses similar sounds. It is a playing word based on similarities in sound, but with very different meanings.

Here are the example: I can find can in the canner. The examples above are Paronomasia or Pun which uses similar sounds but have different meaning such as Can, Can and canner different

meaning. It can be translated into two parts namely: Dapat, bisa dan kaleng.

2.3 Kind of Meanings

Aminuddin (2008) stated that meaning as one of the elements in the sign system can be seen that there are two basic elements in the sign system that are directly related to meaning. These two basic elements are signifiers as abstract elements which are ultimately embodied in signs or sysmbols, as well as signifiers which with meaning in symbols are able to make nicknames, carry out thought processes, and carry out conceptualization. Every song has meaning to be conveyed by means of the speaker, but some listeners do not realize the meaning of it. Based on Leech (1974) there are seven kinds of meaning. They are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

1. Conceptual meaning

Conceptual meaning is that means inside the form of knowledge which is logical, cognitive, and denotative. According to Leech (1981), conceptual meaning is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication. From Leech's opinion, it seems that conceptual that means is the primary factor in language communique. Further, conceptual that means is also a part of an important function in language.

According to Leech (1981), there are two structural principles in all linguistic patterns: Contrastivity and Structure. He explained that contrastive characteristics underlie classification in phonology, for example in every sound labeling that defines negatively (-) those that don't have it and positively (+) the characteristics it has. Meanwhile, the feature of structure lies in how smaller

linguistic units build larger linguistic units.

Example: The conceptual meaning of boy includes [+Human], [+male], and [-Adult] and additional psychosocial meanings, namely mother includes 'motherly', 'emotional', 'loving', 'good at cooking', 'good at talking', and so on.

Apart from being relative, connotative meaning can be recognized by its nature which is always open. Because they are clear and logical definitions of a word based totally at the structure and form of the word.

2. Connotative meaning

Connotative meaning is meaning that contains emotional value in sentences or words. The original meaning, which has added a certain feeling, emotion, or value in a word, so that it creates new words. Based on Leech (1981), conotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content.

3. Social meaning

Social meaning is a term to express a thing or word related to the process or result that comes from individual interactions (social environment) or social activities of its users. Based on Leech (1981), social meaning is that what a piece of language conveys about the social circumtances of its use.

Crystal and Davy (in Leech, 1981: 14) stated that suggest the dimensions of the socio-stylistic variations of English as follows:

1) Time (The language of the eighteenth century, etc.)
2) Status (Polite, Colloqial, slang, etc)
3) Dialect (The language of a geographical region or of a social class)
4) Province (Language of law, of science, of advertising, etc.)
5) Modality (Language of lectures ,memoranda, jokes, etc)
6) Singularity (The style of Dickens, of Hemingway, etc)

4. Affective meaning

Affective meaning is the meaning in a word that relates to feelings and shows the behavior of the speaker or researcher. Based on Leech (1981), affective meaning is how language reflects the personal feelings of the speaker, including his attitude to the listener, or his attitude to something he is talking about.

Further, Leech (1981) stated that affective meaning is often explicitly conveyed through the conceptual or connotative content of the word used. Affective meaning is the meaning attached to speech, which is expressed as the feelings of the speaker to the listener.

For example, a speaker expresses another sentence to his listeners, even though the meaning is the same because it is based on his attitude towards the companion.

a) I'm terribly sorry to interrupt, but I wonder if you would be so kind as to lower you voices a little.
b) Will you belt up.

The two sentences have the same meaning but use different expressions. In example (a) it can be seen that the speaker uses polite expressions and soft. In example (b) it can be seen that the speaker uses a connotative form of rude expression, then he asks the people around him to be silent.

5. Reflective meaning

Reflective that means is the meaning conveyed thru association with different meanings of the same expression. Reflective that means is which means that arises in a couple of conceptual meanings, if one which means of a word forms a part of our response to another meaning, for example taboo words. Based on explanation by Leech (1981), reflected meaning is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense.

6. Collocative meaning

The collocative that means is the meaning referring to sure which means characteristics that a word has from some of synonymous words, so that the word is only appropriate for use in pairs with certain other words. So the collocative meaning must be commensurate and in vicinity.

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Based on explanation by Leech (1981), collocative meaning consist of the associations a word requires on account of the meanings of words which tend to occur in its environment.

For instance, the words pretty and handsome have the same which means, namely good looking. The two words have differences that lie in the styles of words that observe them. For example, the word pretty is used in pretty girl, and the word handsome is utilized in handsome man.

7. Thematic meaning

The thematic meaning that means is the meaning of the word that arises because of the emphasis or awareness of the communique in a sentence or statement. Based on explanation by Leech (1981), thematic meaning is communicated by the way in which a speaker or researcher organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis.

For example:

a) The first was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith.
b) Mrs. Bessie Smith donated the first prize.

The two examples have different communicative values convey context. Passive voice (a) is the answer to the question Who was the first donated by? While the active voice (b) is the answer to the question What did Mrs. Bessie Smith donate?

2.4 Theory of Meaning from Other Experts

According to Chaer (2013) stated that the kinds of meaning consist of: (1) lexical and grammatical meanings, (2) Referential and non-referential meanings, (3) Denotative and connotative meanings, (4) Word meanings and term meanings, (5) Study of associative concepts and meanings, (6) Idiomatic meanings and proverbs.

1. Lexical and Grammatical Meanings

    a.   Lexical meaning

Lexical Meaning is the meaning according to the reference, meaning according to sensory observation, or meaning that is truly real in our lives (Chaer, 2013). For example, the lexical meaning of the word snake is a dangerous animal because it has poison in its fangs. This meaning is clearly seen in the sentence snakes pounce on mice to death. The word rat in this sentence clearly refers to rats, not anything else. However, in the sentence that becomes the snake in our barn, it turns out that their mouths are like venomous snakes, not referring to snakes but to human mouths, who indeed speak cruel, cunning and stab the hearts of their listeners.

    b.   Grammatical meaning.

According to Chaer (2013) stated that grammatical meaning is the meaning that exists as a result of grammatical processes such as affixation, reduplication, and composition processes. For example : This grammatical meaning is the word right which can mean right, right or right, depending on the function and context of the word in relation to using a larger unit, namely a phrase or sentence. In the sentence you are right, the word right means right, but in the phrase walk turn right, the word right can't be interpreted to be right, but means right.

2. Referential and non-referential meanings.

    a.   Referential Meaning.

According to Chaer (2013), stated that if these words have a referent, that is, something outside the language referred to by the word, then the word is called a word with a referential meaning. Referential meaning has a correlation with the concept of something that has been mutually agreed upon by the language community. So, referential meaning is a meaning that is directly related to objects, events, processes, reality, or referents.

For example, the term water includes words that have a referential meaning because water is a

liquid that is generally found in wells, rivers, a clear liquid that is colorless, tasteless and odorless, needed by humans, animals and plants, chemically containing hydrogen and oxygen

b. Non-referential meaning

Non-referential meaning is meaning that does not have a reference (reference). Words that are included in non-referential include prepositional words, conjunctions and deictic words (words that refer to time, person and place of an utterance).

3. Denotative and Connotative meanings

a. Denotative Meaning

According to Chaer (2013), stated that the denotative meaning is the meaning that is in accordance with the results of observations according to sight, smell, hearing, study or other experiences. Denotative meaning is a word that has a real meaning. For example Alex's hand burns while playing with fire. The word play with fire has the meaning of playing games using fire.

b. Connotative Meaning

According to Chaer (2013), stated that a word is said to have a connotative meaning if the word has a "taste value", both positive and negative. Connotative meaning is a word that has no actual meaning. For example Beby is known as a geek at school. The word 'geek' has the meaning of a person who likes to study or often spends his time reading books.

4. Word meaning and Term meanings

a. Word Meaning

Word meaning means the clearer meaning that a term has if such terms are already in the context of the sentence or context the situation.

b. Term Meaning

The meaning of the term is a definite meaning, clear, which is not doubted even without the context of the sentence. Therefore, it is often said that terms are context-free, while terms are not

context-free. For example Observation means research activities by seeing, studying, describing, and explaining.

5. Study of associative concepts and meanings,

According to Chaer (2013) stated that associative meaning is the meaning that a word has with respect to the relationship between that word and circumstances outside language. Associative meaning is the meaning of a word that arises because there is a relationship between the word and something other than language. For example the word jasmine is associated with the meaning of 'sacred', or 'holiness'; the word red is associated with the meaning of 'brave', or also 'with the communist group' (Chaer, 2013)

6. Idiomatic Meaning and proverbs.

    a.   Idiomatic Meaning

According to Chaer (2014) stated that the meaning of idioms is defined as a unit of language (can be in the form of words, phrases or sentences) whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meaning of its constituent elements, both lexically and grammatically. For example Mr. Bram is hated by his family because he got caught in loan sharks to gamble. (Loan shark = people who lend money at very high interest rates)

    b.   Proverb

The meaning of a proverb means a meaning that can still be traced or traced to the origin of the meaning of its elements because there is an "association" between the original meaning and the meaning of the proverb. For example, there's a shrimp behind the rock. Meaning: someone who hides bad intentions behind his words and behavior.

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In this research, the researcher discusses the meaning based on Chaer's perception (2013). From a review of five journals, those researchers used Leech's theory (1974), therefore in this study the researcher wanted to use a different theory from the five journals that had been reviewed, this theory also has the newest year from the previous theory and this theory has explained the appropriate variables for this research.

2.5 Song Lyrics

According to Hornby (2020), song as a short ryhme or set of verses in music and aimed to be sung. A song can be a message, private life, hope or criticism of the researcher or related of the readers and listeners life. A songwriter in developing his song lyrics need to have a message to be conveyed by means of listeners. Many people sing song, however do no longer realize the message of which means contained therein. The song has so many genres, such as Pop, Ballad, Jazz, Hip-Hop, Reggae, R&B, Rock, Dangdut, etc.

According to Sayuti (1985), song lyrics are word arrangements in which each line has a certain rhyme. The song lyrics that have been created are then sung inside the form of a tune accompanied by way of musical rhythms and so on. Based on explanation by Awe (2003) stated that like vocal style language play and deviation of word meanings, it is a language game in creating song lyrics. Apart from that, musical notation and melodies adapted to the lyrics are used to strengthen the lyrics, so that the listener gets carried away with what the researcher is thinking. The song lyrics that will be examined are songs from famous American artist, namely Justin Bieber. Listening to song may be very fun and also has a relaxing effect at the body, however listeners will no longer get pleasure and rest if they do not recognize the figurative language used in a song. A song generally has figurative language.

This research will benefit education and academics as it can be used by other students from the Department of English Literature or anyone wishing to undertake a similar field of study.

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Not only in the educational, academic and entertainment aspects, but also socially, this research will provide benefits for Justin Bieber's music listeners. Justin Bieber's song lyrics consist of several viewpoints of life, especially the search for justice, and because he is a big figure in the entertainment world, their songs will more or less have an impact on listeners.

Therefore, listeners will better understand the meaning behind each figurative language in song lyrics on Justice album including infant, Ghost, Off my face, Hold on, Peaches, Anyone, Angels Speak, Red eye, Holy, Die for you, love you different, and 2 much. Indirectly this research can be a mediator to convey these messages.
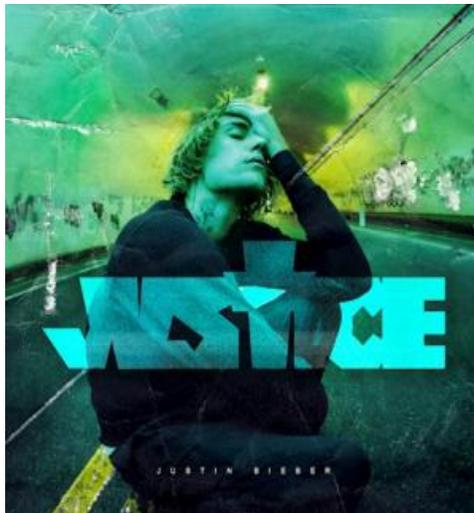
2.6 Justin Bieber

Justin Bieber whose real name is Justin Drew Bieber was born on March 1, 1994 is a Canadian singer and songwriter. Justin Bieber released his debut EP My world in late 2009, his debut single One Time and became the first artist to have seven songs from a debut record on the Billboard Hot 100 chart. His second studio album, Under the Mistletoe (2011), debuted at number one on the Billboard 200 chart. His fourth studio album Purpose. His fifth album, Changes (2020) and The sixth album, Justice is released in 2021. Justin Bieber's discography includes six studio albums, three complication albums, three remix albums, two extended plays, 72 singles (including 20 featured artists) and 10 promotional singles.

In the course of his career, Bieber has sold an estimated a hundred and fifty million records worldwide, making him one of the best-selling music artists of all time. Bieber has achieved 8 number one albums on the US Billboard 200 chart and 8 number one hits on the UD Billboard Hot 100. According to the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA), stated that 110 million digital singles units as a lead artist sold and he had sold 21.5 million albums, in the United States. He was also named the Billboard Year-End Top Male Artist for 2016 and Bieber was named the "Greatest Pop Star of 2016" by Billboard. Placed number seven on the magazine's Decade-End Top Artists Chart for the 2010s.

Justin Bieber has won many awards throughout his career, including the American Music Award as Artist of the Year in 2010 and 2012. He was included in the top ten categories of Forbes magazine's Most Powerful Celebrities in the World list in 2011, 2012, 2013, winning The first Grammy Award as Best Dance Recording for the song "Where Are U Now" in 2016 and Latin Grammy Award. In 2016 Justin Bieber became the first artist to pass the 10 billion total viewership on Vevo and other awards so far this year. Even though this achievement was only taken from the era in 2016 where from 2009 to 2016 was when Justin Bieber was active in his career, this really shows how important his position is in the music industry, therefore it is worth studying. Justin Bieber took home the awards for Artist of the Year and Best Pop from Justice Album at the MTV Video Music Awards 2021.

2.5.1   Justice Album

Justice is the sixth studio album with the aid of Canadian singer Justin Bieber. It changed into released on March 19, 2021, by way of Def Jam Recordings. The album features guest appearances from Khalid, the kid Laroi , Chance the Rapper, Daniel Caesar, Dominic Fike, Giveon, Benny Blanco, Beam, and Burna Boy. The "Triple Chucks" deluxe edition of the album turned into released on March 26, 2021, precisely every week after the standard version. Justin Bieber said: when making this album, my goal was to make music that provides comfort, to make songs that people can relate to so they feel less alone.

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The album become supported by way of six singles, including the us Billboard hot 100 number-one "Peaches" and the top-ten singles: "Holy", "anybody" and "Ghost". "Holy", which features chance the Rapper, was released because the lead single on September 18, 2020. "Lonely", which is a joint track alongside Benny Blanco, was launched as the second single on October 16, 2020. "Anyone" turned into released as the 0.33 single on January 1, 2021. "Hold on", was released because the fourth single on March 5, 2021. "Peaches", which features Daniel Caesar and Give on, was launched because the fifth single with the album on March 19, 2021. "Ghost" was launched as the sixth single on September 10, 2021.

Justice debuted atop the charts of ten countries, which include the us Billboard 200 and the Canadian Albums Chart. The fifth single "Peaches" concurrently debuted atop the us Billboard hot 100 and the Canadian hot 100. In the America, the height of the album marked Bieber's eighth chart-topper, and made him the youngest solo artist to achieve as many number-one albums at 27 years old. Justice and "Peaches" both held the number-one spots on the respective charts simultaneously inside the same week, making Bieber the first solo male artist and the third act universal to achieve this feat. The album is certified double-platinum with the aid of the Recording industry association of America (RIAA). Upon release, the album acquired commonly beneficial reviews from music critics, most of whom complimented its production and vocal delivery,

however deprecated its lyrics and "confusing" idea surrounding justice.

The album contains elements of pop rock, new wave and synth-pop. The album was born from his anxiety to see a lot of injustice in the world. According to Bieber, currently there is a lot of suffering, injustice and pain that is being felt by people. Bieber promoted the album with live performances on various tv shows, such as Saturday night live, The Voice, The overdue late show with James Corden, and good Morning america. To similarly promote Justice and changes, Bieber will embark on his fourth concert excursion, titled Justice world tour, across North america in 2022. At the 64th Grammy Awards, the album and its singles received a total of eight nominations which include Album, track and record of the year; the latter for "Peaches".

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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3.1 Research Design

The research design of this research is descriptively qualitative. Descriptive research aims to obtain information about the phenomena of the current state. According to Sekaran (2017), research design is a plan for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data, based on the research questions of the study. Qualitative research, on the other hand, is an evolving model that takes place in a natural environment that allows researchers to develop a high degree of detailed engagement with real-world experience. One of the identifiers of the phenomenon, under investigation from the participant's perspective. There are different kinds of research designs that use qualitative research techniques to frame a research approach. As a result, the different techniques have a dramatic effect on the research strategy being explored (Creswell, 2012).

3.2 Boundary Determined by Focus

The research limitation that is determined by the focus on Justin Bieber's song lyrics in Justice

album. The setting for the song lyrics in the Justice album is taken from the album's video clip on Justin Bieber's YouTube channel and Genius.com.

3.3 Data sources

According to Arikunto (2013) The data source referred to in research is the subject from which the data can be obtained. In the other side based on explanation by Siswanto (2012) data sources are original data sources, namely data collected directly by researchers for research purposes or certain projects. The data source for this research is Justin Bieber's song lyrics in Justice album.

3.4 Data

According to Anhar (2016), data are facts that describe an event and are a real unit that will be used as basic material for information. Primary and secondary data are within statistics and can be used within research methods. There are two data commonly used in this study: primary data and secondary data.

1. Primary Data

According to Sugiyono (2018), primary data is data sources that directly provide data to data collectors. The data are collected by the researcher herself from the original source or directly from the object where the research subject was conducted, therefore the result will be more accurate and up to date. In this study, the researcher chose several songs on the Justice album including Ghost, Off my face, Hold on, Peaches, Anyone, Angels Speak, Red eye, Holy, Die for you, Love you different, and 2 much as a primary data. Where these songs are songs that occupy the Billboard Hot 100 charts, for example the song Peaches occupies number 1. These songs are also the most heard on the Spotify application, because of this songs and the album, Justin Bieber is the artist with the most monthly listeners on Spotify.

2. Secondary Data

According to Sugiyono (2018), secondary data are data sources that do not directly provide data

to data collectors, for example through other people or through documents. The advantage of secondary data is that it is quickly collected but the drawback is that sometimes the data is not current but several years ago. These data will certainly support the primary data and complement this research. Secondary data in this study are data taken from linguistic theory books, journals, articles and text contained in internet media related to figurative language.

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3.5 Data Collection Techniques

Based on explanation by Moleong (2017), data collection techniques in qualitative research using qualitative methods are observation, Interviews, questionnaires and document analysis. From the above statement of this research using observation and document analysis as data collection techniques. Data collection techniques includes:

1. Repeatedly listening to the selected songs in the Justice album in the form of a music player and on music applications such as Genius.com
2. Downloading several music videos included in Justice's album on Justin Bieber's YouTube Channel (www.youtube.com), to observe his expressions when he sings the song.
3. Collecting all the song lyrics researched on Justice's album in the form of English subtitles into data in the form of transcripts contained in the Genius.com application.
4. Finding words that are figurative language in English subtitles
5. Classifing all the words in the form of figurative language contained in the song lyrics on the Justice album.
6. Classifing into kinds of figurative language.
7. Classifing into kinds of meaning.

3.6 Data Analysis Techniques

This research uses an analysis of figurative Language from the Justice album. The goal of data analysis is to summarize and simplify data in order to interpret it and draw conclusions. In this

research, researcher used qualitative data analysis when analyzing the data. According to Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono's book (2018), data analysis in qualitative research, is carried out when data collection takes place, and after completing data collection within a certain period. In this study the researchers used data analysis techniques.

According to Miles and Huberman (2014), this analysis was divided into three stages, as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is all data that has been collected and then managed to find out valid data. Therefore, data reduction is data that has been obtained from research and has been explained, so that invalid data is eliminated. This is done so that the data provided is in accordance with the problems in this research. In this research, data reduction refers to the process of selecting the type of Figurative Language in Justin Bieber's song lyrics in Justice album.

2. Data Display

Data display is valid or relevant data found in this research. The data obtained from the research is scientifically explained by the researcher clearly and convincingly. In this study, the data display is an organized collection of information such as song lyrics. After analyzing all the data obtained from the song lyrics in the Justice album, this study presents the results of the analysis by making a description of the type of figurative language, and explaining its meaning based on the context of the lyrics in the song.

3. Conclusion

Conclusion is where research seeks conclusions to answer the formulation of the problem. In this step conclusions are drawn by re-checking data reduction and data display. Therefore, the conclusions drawn are directed and do not deviate from the data analyzed, even though the final research has been reached.