AN ANALYSIS ON FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SHAWN MENDES SELECTED SONGS

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining the Degree of Bachelor in English Education

By

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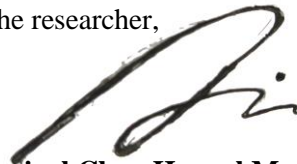
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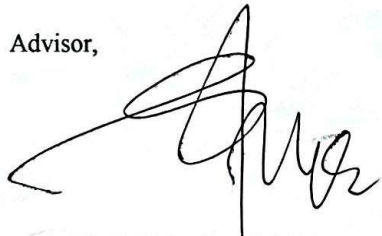
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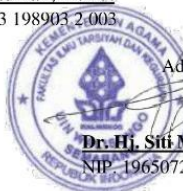**Dr. H. Ikhrom, M.Ag.**
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ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN SHAWN MENDES SELECTED SONGS

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This study analyzes figurative language used in Shawn Mendes song lyrics. The purpose of this study is to analyze the types of figurative language and its meaning. This study used qualitative approach with content analysis. In this study, the writer collected the data by selecting, watching on You Tube, retyping, collecting and printing the lyrics, and highlighting the figurative language in the song lyrics. The types of figurative language included in this study are simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, synecdoche, and paradox. Moreover, the writer analyzed the data by identifying, classifying, and noting down the data based on the kinds of figurative language. The data analysis showed that the hyperbole is predominantly used in the songs followed by personification and paradox. The result of this study can help students recognize the figurative meaning of Shawn Mendes song lyrics.

Keywords: figurative language, Shawn Mendes, song lyrics

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I do thank to Allah SWT who has given me His mercy, blessing, and the whole things to finish this research. *Shalawat* and *salaam* are always given to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who teaches love, humanity *akhlaqul kariimah* and brings us from the darkness to the brightness.
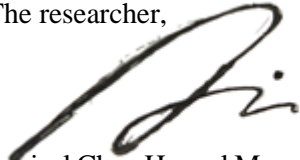
Many people have parts in this research I do as a researcher. They make this research possible and doable. Without them, the researcher cannot exactly finish this research. The researcher wishes especially to thank and appreciate:

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Semarang, 16 December 2020

The researcher,

Amirul Chaq Husnul Muzzaqi
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MOTTO

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا قِيلَ لَكُمْ تَفَسَّحُوا فِي الْمَجَالِسِ
فَافْسَحُوا يَفْسَحِ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ ۖ وَإِذَا قِيلَ انْشُزُوا فَانْشُزُوا يَرْفَعِ
اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ ۚ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا
تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِي

O you who have believed, when you are told, "Space
yourselves" in assemblies, then make space; Allah will make
space for you. And when you are told, "Arise," then arise;
Allah will raise those who have believed among you and those
who were given knowledge, by degrees. And Allah is
Acquainted with what you do.[1]

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1   https://www.alquranenglish.com/quran-surah-al-mujadilah-11-qs-
58-11-in-arabic-and-english-translation

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the study, question of the research, objective of the research, and significance of the research.

A. Background of the Study

Language can be defined as a means of communication of human life. In daily life, people need language to communicate, to interact and to get information from other people. By language, people can express his ideas and wish to the other people such as when he needs help. Language as a means of communication is a system or arbitrary symbol by which human being cooperate and interact. Moreover, by using language people can express their feelings, ideas, throughout and attitude; toward life and also wishes people. It means that without language it is hard for people can cooperate with, and to get along with other.[2]

Language is a unique part of human life. Beside language is a tool for communication in human life, language is certainty in human life. Moslems believe that

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[2] Muhammad Nafi Annury, 'Childhood and Literacy (a Critical Study of Media Education As Contemporary Culture)', *Vision: Journal for Language and Foreign Language Learning*, 4.1 (2015), 73 <https://doi.org/10.21580/vjv4i11634>.

language is *fitrah* for human beings. While language is a *fitrah* for human beings, nowadays, in a world order human life as people in a nation. It means that language is various or it is used based on people or nation. People use different languages in different nations; based on territory, tribes, or nationality. So, study about language is important for global communication. Allah said in the *Alqur'an al-karim*:

وَمِنْ اٰيٰتِهٖ خَلْقُ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ اَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَاَلْوَانِكُمْۗ اِنَّ فِيْ ذٰلِكَ لَاٰيٰتٍ لِّلْعٰلِمِيْنَ

> And among His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the difference of your languages and your colors. Verily, in that are indeed signs for men of sound knowledge (Q.S. ar-Rum/30:22).[3]

Language is used to express someone's feelings or emotion and also to express their ideas, thoughts and imaginations. It can be spoken or written. Spoken language is a form of language that expressed directly using the spoken word orally, usually followed by tone and body language. Spoken language can be found in the speech and conversation, while the written language is a form of language that uses the written text as a basic element.

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[3] Ibn Kathir, *The Noble Quran Quran in Chapter Order with English and Arabic Text Translated Quran Credit ' S*.

Written language can be found in the novel, newspaper, song, poem, magazine, etc. As human beings, people cannot separate themselves from involvement of social communication and interaction, which certainly makes themselves impossible to live without language.

There are many ways to express language in communication, one of them is music. Song is one the most popular literary works. It is another way to express author's feelings, ideas, illusions, and messages to other people. In this world there are countless number of music now, because its development regardless of time and place. Even in Indonesia itself has a wide range of music, both belonging to the traditional music, a mix between the traditional and the modern. Art can not be separated from the culture of each region. So between one area and another will give you the feel of different musical art. Art is a form of expression and the appearance that never experienced a deviation from reality and a process of imitation of nature. (Aristotle : 2012)[4]

Music is the part of art, it means that music is a reflection of the delivery work of art using the medium of

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[4] Quratul Ain, (59430775), An Analysis of Figurative Language in The Song Lyrics by Maher Zain, *Thesis* (Cirebon : English Education Department of Tarbiyah Faculty of Syeikh Nurjati State Institute For Islamic Studies, 2013)

sound. Whether through a human voice that called the song, or sound that comes from a variety of musical instruments. Music has been a part of people's lives for centuries, and its presence is increasingly important in modern society. Music also something that makes everyone comfortable. Many people usually listening music with different kinds of song. Most people listen to the song that represents their feeling at that time. For the example, the people who are sad, prefer to listen to slow song with calm lyric. Different from the people who have happy felling, they will prefer to listen fun song with happy lyric. Therefore music has also become popular culture. For some people music as entertainment and make the soul to relax, relieve fatigue of the activity is very solid. By listening to the songs we will be more relaxed and enjoy.

Talking about music has something to do with a song because it is a part of the structure of making music The song is a poem that is pronounced according to a certain tone, rhythm, time, and melody to form harmony. The song is often also referred to as a song which means the composition of tone or sound art in the sequence, combination, and temporal relationships (usually accompanied by musical instruments) to produce musical compositions that have composition and perfection (using

rhythm). And the range of rhythmic notes or sounds is also called songs.

And one of the most important parts of a song are the lyrics. With the lyrics the author can convey a message to using song lyric is the example of written art. It is usually written to express the writer's feeling and emotion. Song lyric is meaningful. It can express what the writer feels at that moment. The writer may say something in an extraordinary and different way. It cannot be taken literally. It means that the writer uses figurative language to explain the lyrics beautifully and meaningfull.

Figurative language is language that uses figures of speech, so we cannot take literally. Figurative language is associated with the lyric of the song uses figurative language. Figurative language or usually called figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the word. Definition of figurative language according to Perrine (1978:58) often provides a more effective means saying what we mean than does directly. Reaske in Minderop (2005:51-52) also provides the understanding of figurative language as follows: Figurative language is a language which employs various figures of

speech.[5] There are many types of figurative language such as metaphor, simile, symbols, hyperbole, irony, etc. Figurative language can be found in any source, such as in literary works. But, we can also find it in songs or lyric song, especially English song.

There are many foreign singers, both soloists and bands who release the song and albums, but researcher took a sample song from Shawn Mendes

Shawn Peter Raul Mendes (/ˈmɛndɛz/; born August 8, 1998) is a Canadian singer and songwriter. He gained a following in 2013, posting song covers on the video-sharing application Vine. The following year, he caught the attention of artist manager Andrew Gertler and Island Records A&R Ziggy Chareton, which led to him signing a deal with the record label. He has since released three studio albums, headlined three world tours, and received several awards.

Beside the reason above, the researcher picked up the artist because in his songs have many hidden meanings, so the author investigated more deeply to be able to know the meaning. Therefore, this study focused on figurative language commonly used in song lyrics on his album.

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[5] Tira nur fitria, *Figurative language used in One Direction's Album Entitled Up all night*, ELITE Journal Volume 05. p. 70

Based on the reason above, the researcher chose a research by the title **"An Analysis Figurative Language in Shawn Mendes Selected Songs"**.

B. Questions of the Research

Based on the background above, the reseacher formulates this study as follow :

1. What are the types of figurative languages in Shawn Mendes song lyrics?
2. What are the messages in Shawn Mendes song lyrics?

C. Objectives of the Research

According to the research problems, the objectives of this study can be stated as follows :

1. To analyze the types of figurative languages in song lyrics by Shawn Mendes in Album Shawn Mendes.
2. To explain the messages conveyed in Shawn Mendes song.

D. Significances of the Research

By using this research, firstly, the reseacher hopes that this study gives information about the literary work for the next reseacher. Secondly, the reseacher hopes that study can use as reference in literally work. Furthermore, the next reseachers can write related thesis with different topic in their research.

E. Research Method

1. Research Design

Research is a process This research is a library research, which is a series of activities relating to the method of collecting library data, reading, recording, and processing research materials. This research is intended as a study by studying texts relating to the main problem of Figurative Language on Shawn Mendes's lyric songs.

According to Husna, library research is a research that analyze a document, books and soon.[6] The purpose of this research is to collect the data and information by the material helping, such as official website, lyric of song, and song itself. States official data include memos, newsletters, policy documents, books, news releases, and etc. Based on statement, Shawn Mendes's lyric song is available to be researched.

2. Research Focus

In this research, the researcher focuses the analysis on lyrics of Shawn Mendes Songs in the

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[6] Novita Husna Nasution and Sri Heryani Nasution, 'Semantic Emotion in Maher Zain's Lyric of Songs : Semantic Analysis', *International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistics World (IJLLALW)*, 14 (4).April 2017 (2017), 22–28.

Album ' Shawn Mendes ' The titles of the song are "In My Blood", "Fallin' all in you","Nervous", "Lost in Japan", "Why", "Youth", "Queen", "Perfectly Wrong", and "When you're ready".

3. **Source of Data**

Data is raw material that needs to be processed to produce information. The data of this study were the lyrics of Shawn Mendes Song containing figurative language. Song lyrics include words, phrase, or sentences based on the whole lyric. Hence, the data in this study belonged to qualitative data. The source of data in the research is object from which the data can be obtained (Arikunto, 2010:129)[7] . Since this research used song's lyric of Shawn Mendes songs, the data source was the Shawn Mendes Selected Song. The primary source of the data in this research is the text itself.

Some informations from other books and internet are to complete this research.

4. **Data Collection Technique**

Data collection techniques are methods used by researchers to collect data. Data collection method is

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[7] Suharsimi Arikunto, *Research Management*, 2005

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recording of events or things or information or characteristics of some or all data components that will support the research. The data collection method in this study is documentation. According to Oryza, documentation is the method used in scientific research in order to collect data by using the document or evidence list.

The documentation method is looking for data about things or variables in the form of notes, books, journals, articles, and so on.[8] It means that the data were taken from all data components such as newspaper, official website, and useful information.

This method is used to obtain data about the lyrics of Shawn Mendes songs which has been made an album from Official Platform Music. The data are collected through some techniques as follow:

a. Browsing Shawn Mendes's song.

b. Collecting Shawn Mendes's song. There are 9 songs that reseacher chose, They are : (1.) In My Blood, (2.) Fallin all in you, (3.) Nervous, (4.) Lost in Japan, (5.) Why, (6.) Youth, (7.) Queen, (8.) Perfectly wrong, and (9) When youre ready.

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[8] Suharsimi Arikunto, *Research Management*, 2005.

c. Reading and understanding the lyrics. In this step, the researcher read the lyrics seriously, for the purpose of understanding deeply about the lyric of the songs.

d. Identifying all the words, phrase and sentence containing figurative language. After reading and understanding the lyric of Shawn Mendes's songs, the researcher identified or found all words, sentences and phrases contained figurative language as the data.

e. Noting down the data classifying them. After doing the previous step, the researcher classified the data based on the kinds of figurative language.

5. **Data Analysis Technique**

This research dealt with semiotic approach which is about the sign. Ferdinand de Saussure who stated that semiotic is a sign that studies the life of sign within society is conceivable. Sign is broad and it covers many things around us including language. Saussure emphasizes the role of language over other aspects such as writing systems, religions, manners, customs, and so forth.

Poetry has (minimal) sign units such as vocabulary, figurative language, including: personification, simile,

metaphor, and metonymy, while song lyric conventions are linguistic conventions: figurative language, theoretical means, and language style in general. Semiotic literary studies try to analyze literature, song lyrics or poetry specifically as a system of signs and determine what conventions allow literary works to have meaning. [9] To find the Figurative Language of literary works such as poem or lyric. After collecting the data, data are analyzed in a way that permits the researcher to answer the research questions.

The data analysis in this research involved the following procedures:

1) Reading the whole song lyrics while listening to the song to find some figurative language in the song lyrics.

2) Finding the figurative language in song lyrics by identifying the lyric that contained figurative language.

3) Classifying kinds of figurative language. In this step the researcher classified the figurative languages that have been found in the lyrics and presented them in the following table.

Lyric	Kind of Figurative

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[9] Rahmat Djoko Pradopo, *Poetry Assessment*, (Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press), 2005.

The first column was used for writing the lyric of song and the second column was used for determining kinds of figurative language found in the song.

4) Interpreting song lyrics to find the meanings of figurative language in the lyrics and their messages. To make easier in identifying the meaning of the song lyrics.

5) The last step is drawing conclusion based on the analyzed data. After the researcher found the answer from the research problem, then the researcher made the conclusion from the analyzing data.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter describes a theory building used as a basis for research. This chapter contains review of previous studies, theories, and conceptual framework.

A. Literature Review

This sub chapter consists of presents the two points. The first topic discusses about The Structure of Music containing definition Song, Lyric and Singer Profil. The second topic is considered about Figurative Language containing definition Figurative language and The Type of Figurative Language

1. Song

Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary stated that song is short piece of music with words that you sing.[10] A song is a relatively short musical composition for the human voice (possibly accompanied by other musical instruments), which features words (lyrics). The words of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, although they may be religious verses or free prose. Songs can be broadly divided into many different forms, depending on the criteria used.

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[10] Oxford, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, fourth edition, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003), p. 423

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One division is between songs", "popular songs", and "folk songs". Other common methods of classification are by purpose (sacred vs. secular), by style (dance, ballad, Lieder, etc.) or by time of origin (Renaissance, Contemporary, etc). The performer of a song is called a "singer" or "vocalist", the act is called singing.[11]

Song is a musical composition intended to be performed by the human voice. This is often done at distinct and fixed pitches (melodies) using patterns of sound and silence. Songs contain various forms, such as those including the repetition and variation of sections.

Song is one of the familiar literatures in the listener's ear. According to Jamalus (1988:5) reveals that songs can be described as art works in singing to musical instruments accompaniment. In addition, Hornby USA (1995) can be defined song as a short rhyme or set of verses in music and aimed to be sung.[12]

The song is a tone or sound art composition in sequence, combination, and the temporal relationship (usually accompanied by a musical instrument) to produce

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[11] http://www.wordiq.com/definition/Song accessed on 11 December 2020

[12] Widya Setiawati, Maryani, An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift's Song Lyrics, *Journal Volume 01, Cimahi* : IKIP Siliwangi, 2018

a musical composition having unity and continuity (containing rhythm). And variety of tone or rhythmic sound is also called the song. Songs can be sung solo, both (duet), three (trio) or the rollicking (koir). Words in the song are usually shaped rhythmic poetry, but there is also a religious nature or free prose. Songs can be categorized in many types, depending on the measure used.

(Muldoon, 2013:168) says, in general terms, the word song is defined as a short poem or other set words set to music or meant to be sung. It means that song can be considered as the media for people to write something special along with the sounds of music instrument in order to be able to be sung. It mentioned also a short poem, which is that song and poetry both have a similarity from that point.[13]

Chants are recited poems appropriate tone, rhythm, time signatures, and certain melodies to form a harmony. Chanting is often also referred to as the song that means the tone or sound art composition in sequence, combination, and the temporal relationship (usually accompanied by a musical instrument) to produce a musical composition having unity and continuity (containing rhythm). And

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[13] Unpris Yastanti, Jajang Suhendar, Rizky Mirani Desi Pratama, *Figurative Language in Song Lyrics of Linkin Park*, Journal Progressive Vol. XIII, (Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika, 2018).

variety of tone or rhythmic sound is also called the song. According to Hornby (2000: 1281) said that "Song is a short piece of music with words that you sing".[14]

In each country has a national anthem and each region must have a song that has the characteristics of each as a cultural characteristic of the region. In Indonesia, for example, Indonesia has many islands and in every each islands and regions has cultural songs as well, so in addition to have a national anthem, Indonesia also has a lot of traditional songs. One of the popular music in Indonesia is Dangdut. Dangdut is a type of music from Indonesia that combines many musical instruments, especially drums and flutes, which are the hallmarks of Contemporary Dangdut Music.

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that the song is one of the literature in the form of poem which is showed by sung and accompanied by musical instruments.

2. Lyric

According to Lyric is a collection of verses and choruses, making up a complete song, or a short and non-

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[14] Quratul Ain, (59430775), An Analysis of Figurative Language in The Song Lyrics by Maher Zain, *Thesis* (Cirebon : English Education Department of Tarbiyah Faculty of Syeikh Nurjati State Institute For Islamic Studies, 2013

narrative poem. A lyric uses a single speaker, who expresses personal emotions or thoughts. Lyrical poems, which are often popular for their musical quality and rhythm, are pleasing to the ear, and are easily put to music.

The term lyric originates from the Greek word "lyre," which is an instrument used by the Grecians to play when reading a poem. Lyrical poets demonstrate specific moods and emotions through words. Such moods express a range of emotions, from extreme to nebulous, about life, love, death, or other experiences of life. Read on to learn more about lyric in literature.[15]

In Cambridge Dictionary Third Edition, lyric is a short poem which expresses the personal thoughts and feelings of the person who wrote it.[16] Lyric can also be interpreted as written words created specifically for music or for which music is specifically created. Song lyrics are an expression of someone about something that has been seen, heard or experienced. In expressing his experience, the poet or creator of songs do play on words and language to create attraction and distinctiveness of the lyrics or poems. This language game can be a game of vocals, the style of language and meaning of the word irregularities and

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[15] https://literarydevices.net/lyric/ accessed on 11 December 2020
[16] https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/lyric accessed on 11 December 2020

reinforced with the use of melody and musical notation tailored to the lyrics of the song so that the listener is getting carried away with what she thought the author (Awe 2003:51).

The differences between poem and song may become less meaningful where verse is set to music, to the point that any distinction becomes unattainable. This perhaps recognized in the way popular songs have lyrics. To produce a good lyric of song, the author composed beautiful lyric. The lyric of song usually uses implicit or explicit meaning to get desired result. Related to song, lyric is song words or the words of song. Based on some definition above the researcher concludes that lyric is the sentences used in song.

3. Figurative Language

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. The authors used figurative language to produce images in readers minds and to express ideas in fresh, vivid, and imaginative ways. Figurative language or language style is an attractive language which is use to increase the effect by introducing and comparing an object or certain matter or more general soothing else. So, the

usage of a certain language style earns to alter and make certain connotative.

Keraf (2009) said figurative language is a way to express thoughts through language. It is typically showing the spirit and personality of the author. The use of figurative language in a sentence often has the effect of certain influences. But the most important one is that figurative language has an influence for the meaning to be conveyed.[17]

Furthermore, Abrams explained that "Figurative language is a deviation from what speakers of a language apprehend as the ordinary or standard, significance or sequence of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect."[18] By this explanation, it can be said that this expression is different from the language that we use in daily activity.

The deviation of language has occurred in figurative language. This figurative language is often used as the technique to tell the story by the author. It is used to obtain the effect containing the meaning behind figurative language in which the use of it makes the description of the

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[17] Ema Rizqal Maftuhah (F21112007), Figurative Language in Selected Brian Mcknight's Song, *Thesis* (Makassar : Faculty Cultural and Science Hasanuddin University, 2018)

[18] Abrams M. H, *A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7th*, (US, Massachusetts, 1981), p.63.

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short story more powerful than the daily use of language or it is called literal language. When the author uses figurative language to describe the poem, he usually tricks the language because she wants to create the implied meaning that will make the readers think deeply about the meaning. In interpreting the expression of figurative language, the reader will use the power of imagination to imagine this expression and think what the meaning behind it. The use of figurative language creates the literary works to have high art value. This style of language makes the language more interesting and poetic.

According to Tajali (in Fadaee), he stated that figurative language has the purpose in three elements as he mentioned "The language that uses figures of speech is called "figurative language" and "its purpose is to serve three elements of clarity, forth, and beauty in the language."[19] The aim of figurative language is to give the clarity because it explains about the comparison of the different things which has meaning behind its expression. Furthermore, the more comparison used by the author in the

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[19]   Elaheh Fadaee, Symbols, Metaphors & Simile in Literature: A Case Study of Animal Farm. E. Journal. 2(2): 19-27 (2010) Retrieved: May 17th, 2013. From web:http://www.academicjournals.org/ijel, p.11. 41 Laurence Perrine, *Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense,* (New York: Harcourt Brace Javanovich, Inc, 1983), p.571.

short story, the better of his work to be read by the reader. It shows the ability and the creativity of the author in using the language. In addition, it also proves that the use of figurative language has made the language more colorful, rich, and aesthetic.

Some linguists have different perceptions to divide the kinds of figurative language. Perrine divided it becomes ten kinds, they are metaphor, simile, synecdoche, personification, metonymy, allegory, overstatement (hyperbole), irony, symbol, and paradox. Rozakis divided into allegory, ambiguity, apostrophe, conceit, connotation and denotation, contrast, metaphor, irony, hyperbole, irony, litotes, metonymy, onomatopoeia, oxymoron, personification, sarcasm, simile, symbolism, synecdoche, synesthesia, transferred epithet, and understatement. In this study, the researcher used the kinds of figurative language by Rozakis because she explains it completely. The researcher discusses figurative language into simile, metaphor, personification, irony, and hyperbole. In the next following section, the researcher explained about these five figurative languages.[20]

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[20] Laurie E. Rozakis, *How to Interpret Poetry*, (New York: A Simon & Schuster Macmillan Company, 1995), p.33.

According to Merriam-Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature, figurative language or figure of speech can be classified in five major categories, there are:

a. Figures of resemblance on relationship (simile, metaphor, kenning, conceit, parallelism, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, and euphemism);

b. Figures of emphasis or understatement (hyperbole, litotes, rhetoric question, antithesis, climax, bathos, paradox, oxymoron, and irony);

c. Figures of sound (alliteration, repetition, anaphora, and onomatopoeia);

d. Verbal games and gymnastics (pun and anagram);

e. Errors (malapropism, periphrasis, and spoonerism)[21]

Gorys Keraf mentions about 60 kinds of figurative language divided into 4 mains categories. There are: comparison, contrast, relationship, and repetition. The detail definition can be drawn below:

a. Comparison: consists of; simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, antithesis, pleonasm, tautology, periphrasis, anticative (prolepsis), and correction (epanorthosis);

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[21] Merriam Webster, *Merriam-Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature*, (USA: Merriam-Webster, Inc, 1995), p. 415.

b. Contrast: consists of; hyperbole, litotes, irony, oxymoron, paronomasia, paralysis, zeugma, solipsist, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, paradox, climax, apostrophe, anastrophe (inverse), apophasis (pretension), hysteron proteron, hypallage, Sinicism, and sarcasm;

c. Relationship: consists of; metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, euphemism, eponym, epithet, antonomasia, erothesis, parallelism, ellipsis, gradation, asyndeton, and polysyndeton;

d. Repitation: consists of; alliteration, assonace, antanaclasis, chiasmus, epizeukis, tautotes, anaphora, ephistrophe, simploke, mesodiplopsis, epanalipsis, and anadiplosis.[22]

There are kinds of figurative language according to Gorys Keraf:

1) Simile

A simile is an expression in which something is compared to something else by the use of a function word, such as like or as.[23] A smile is a direct comparison between things which are not similar in their essence particular. Examples: *Tom eats like a horse*

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[22] Gorys Keraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*, (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama , 2008), p.135

[23] GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.138

My girlfriend is like a doll

Emma is good as gold

2) **Metaphor**

Metaphor is a kind of analogy to distinguish two things directly in a brief form.[24] It is similar to simile, but does not use like or as.

Examples: *His words stabbed at her heart* (the words do not actually stab, but their effect is composed to the stabbing of a knife)

Life is a hungry animal

The teacher is a hero without badge

In another time you might say, "My brother is a rat." This compares your brother to the nastiest little creature you can think of. In this case you would be making a metaphor, a form of comparison that directly compares two unlike things.

3) **Personification**

One of the most familiar kinds of comparison is personification. Personification is a kind of figure of speech that describes things such like alive or having humanity characteristic. It shows an analogy to draw a thing as if human characteristic, or these thing, animal, and abstract

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[24] GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.139.

term is made as human.[25] Examples: This ship is taking me far away

> *The wind stood up and gave a shout*
> *The sky looks angry*

4) Epithet

Epithet is a kind of figure of speech that clarifies a specific characteristic of someone or something. This explanation is a descriptive phrases that replacing someone or something.[26] Example: *King of the jungle for a Tiger*.

5) Synecdoche

This terminology comes from Greece, "syneckdochesthai" that means receive collective. There are two types of synecdoche, synecdoche pars prototo and synecdoche totum pro parte. Synecdoche pars prototo is a figurative language that using parts of something to state whole of the parts.

Example: *The room has several glasses* (Glasses is a pars prototo name for something that consists of more than just two pieces of glass).

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[25] GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.140
[26] GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.141

Synecdoche totem pro parte is a figurative language that using whole of the parts of something to state the parts.[27]

Example: *Malaysia hits Indonesia 3-1 on the final leg-1 of AFF Cup competition.*

6) **Metonymy**

This terminology comes from Greece, metanomy that means showing a change and onoma that means name. So, metonymy is a figure of speech that using a certain word to explain other word because has a closing relationship. Metonymy consists of the use of the name of one object or concept for another to which it is related.[28]

Examples: *He buys a new chevrolet*

He drinks two glass of water

7) **Irony**

Irony comes from ironia that means deception or pretending. As the one of figurative language, irony is a certain reference to tell or say something with a different meaning or not in a literal meaning.[29] Examples: *Come to my little hut*

He is very diligent till he does not pass the test

*You are very slim (*whereas the fact is she/he is very fat)

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[27] GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.142

[28] GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.142

[29] GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.143

8) Apofasis

Apofasis is a figure of speech which the writer insists something, but looking disclaims. The writer pretends to protect something, but showing in fact.[30]

Example: *I don't want to reveal on this forum that you've been obscuring a hundred million rupiahs from the tax of this country*

9) Apostrophe

Apostrophe is kind of figure of speech that organized as transfer of instruction from the audience into someone who absences on the speech. [31] Or in another way, apostrophe is a figure of speech which is someone absent or dead or something nonhuman is addressed as if it were alive and present.

Take something like a star the poem begins, "O

Starting", he/she addressed the star throughout the poem.

Example: *Is this a dagger, which I see before me?*

10) Alliteration

Alliteration is kind of figure of speech that has been form of the repetitions of equal consonants. Its usually use in a poetry.[32]

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[30] GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.130
[31] GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.131
[32] GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.130

Examples: *Sit on the bed alone, staring at the phone*

         She sells seashells by the seashore. It's just about the easiest form of repetition a poet can use.

11) Assonance

    Assonance is kinds of figure of speech that has been form of the repetitions of equal vocals. It is useful for giving stress effect or just making a beauty on poetry.[33]

Example: *The people who care, if I live or die.*

    Support by (Wiehardt, 2017:1), there are six main types of figurative language for different purpose, and understanding their strength helps people to give the best effect in writing.

1. Simile: A simile compare two things using the words "like" or "as" and are extremely common in everyday language and wellknown figures of speech. Here are few examples:

   —*The late afternoon sky bloomed in the window for a moment like the blue honey of the Mediterranean*

2. Metaphor : Metaphor are direct comparisons between two things that, unlike similes, do not use the word like or as. To improve your metaphor –writing skills, study example

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[33] GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.130

in everyday speech and in literature, learn about the dangers of mixed metaphors and create your own metaphors. Here is couple example of effective metaphors:

—*The apparition of these faces in the crowd: petals on a wet, black bough.*

3. Synecdoche: If you have ever called a businessman a suit, called someone's car a set of wheels or referred to a hired hand, you have used synecdoche, a literary device that use one part to refer to the whole. That means the use of synecdoche is to give otherwise common ideas and objects deeper meanings and thus draw readers' and listener' attention. Synecdoche is one of literary devices using a part of something to represent the whole or vice versa.

4. Hyperbole: Hyperbole is an exaggeration for the sake of emphasis, humor or effect. Hyperbole is commonly heard in everyday conversations." *I have told you a million times to clean your room!"* or *"I forgot my lunch today and now I am starving*!" When used in fiction writing, hyperbole can be a powerful tool, allowing you to create a heightened sense of a feeling, action or quality.

5. Personification: When a writer uses personification, he is giving human qualities to something nonhuman. Personification is an effective way to add interest to your

writing and can truly bring your descriptions to life. Here are some evocative examples of personification.

—*I stared at it in the swinging light of the subway car, and in the faces and bodies of the people, and in my own face, trapped in the darkness which roared outsid.*

6. Puns: A pun is a form of wordplay that takes advantage of words that have similar pronunciations or multiple meanings. Samuel Johnson, the witty and renowned British literary figure of the 18th century, called puns the lowest form of humor, while director Alfred Hitchcock praised them as the highest form of literature. Whether you find them tacky and inelegant or wildly amusing, puns are everywhere and, when used sparingly, they can add whimsy and wit to your stories. Shakespeare is the undisputed master of the literary pun.[34]

There are so many types of figurative language that exist. In the opinion above, the writers believe that every part of figurative language types has same point. Every source above gives definition, explanation, and examples to each of types of figurative language. It makes the readers understand every

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[34] Unpris Yastanti, Jajang Suhendar, Rizky Mirani Desi Pratama, *Figurative Language in Song Lyrics of Linkin Park*, Journal Progressive Vol. XIII, (Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika, 2018) p. 36-37

types of figurative language and certainly helps the writer works on the analysis properly.

B. Previous Study

In this section, literature review is used as a comparison against the existing research, both of the excess or shortage that existed before. In this study, there are some previous researches either from international journals are appropriate with this study, they are as follow:

1. Dwiki Rifardi (2017) Study of Lexical Meaning on "Bob Marley" Song, a student of English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim. This research deals with the analysis if lexical meaning and contextual meaning of Bob Marley songs for explain the context found in his song. The writer took five songs from different 1973 – 1980 album. The writer used the lexical and contextual meaning theory by Parera to conduct this research. The result of this research describes the lexical and contextual meaning that found in Bob Marley songs, but not all the types of lexical and contextual are existed in that song. This research is almost similar with the researcher plan, since it observed lyric of song. The strengthens from this research, Dwiki using Bob Marley's songs mostly express that human should attempt to achieves a better life, it conveyed a message in which we as human must have strength and high motivation to face

the problem, and any other positive message to the hearer. Furthermore, Bob Marley is a legendary musician who is worldwide and has many fans, so it is important to understand the meaning of the songs. And the weakness doesn't explain the theory of Parera as a research method was Dwiki used. Besides that, the difference between this research and researcher plan is that the subject uses the Lexical Meaning while the researcher used the Figurative Language.

2. Chirag M. Patel (2014) "Imagery and Figurative Language in Wordsworth's Poem's "The World is Too Much With Us" And "My Heart Leaps Us". Here the author explained that imagery and figurative language have five functions, there were visual imagery, despite 'image' being a synonym for 'picture', images need not be only visual; any of the five senses (sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell) can respond to what a poet writes, then auditory imagery (literary element most commonly employed in poetry and fiction here) then kinesthetic Imagery that is used to describe various emotions or in other words it described outside movement or tension rather than internal. In the first poems entitled 'The World is Too Much with Us', of which the theme was about materialism versus nature. 'The World is Too Much with Us' begins with Wordsworth

accusing the modern age of having lost its connection to nature and everything meaningful to the harsh realities of materialism and industrialization. Wordsworth tells the story of humanities progress at the cost of preserving nature throughout the sonnet. In the second poems entitled 'My Heart Leaps Up' in this poem describes about the nature that he was seeing from his childhood.

The poet compared childhood to be the father of man. He said that child was the father of man who means that sometimes child was wiser than man. This shows that childhood had a great influence on man's whole life. It was the based of manhood. He believed that the foundations of manhood were laid in childhood. They were not wise always but when they were small they deeply learned in nature and did not spoke lie. This research used qualitative approach. The strength of this research was briefly explained the visual, auditory, and kinesthetic imagery and it didn't make the reader confused of the explanations. This research also has some weakness, it just explained the function of paradox, personification, simile, hyperbole and metaphor without the examples. Actually there were some similarities and differences in this research such as the method of research and the object that analyzed was poem, not books or songs and the differences was in the
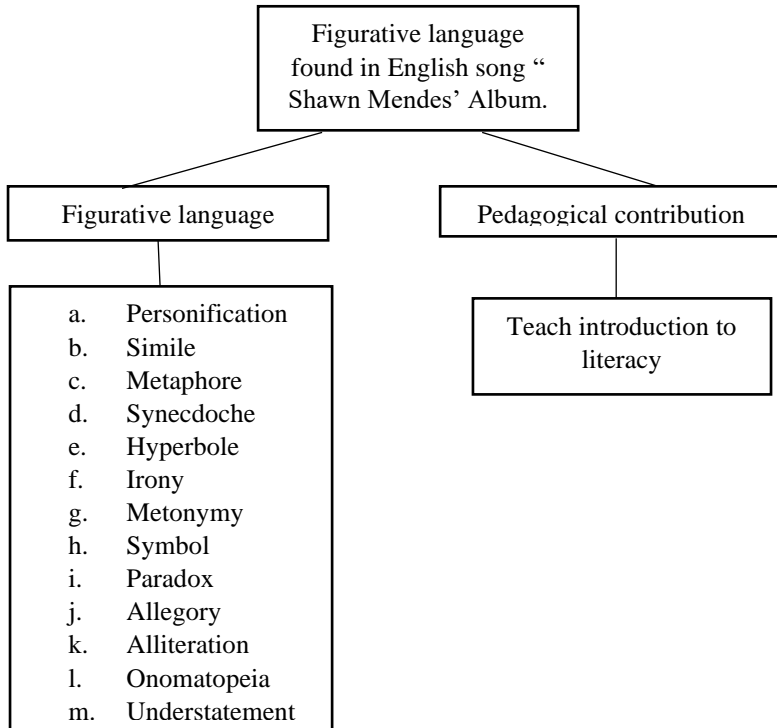
imagery, it was not to be explained deeply in the writer's research because it just focused on analysis of figurative language.

3. Ema Rizqal Maftuhah (2018) entitled " Figurative Language in Selected Brian Mcknight's Songs. This study aimed to identify and describe the meaning of figurative language in Brian McKnight's songs and disclose the dominant types of figurative language that used in those songs. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The data were obtained from Brian McKnight's songs that contained in Brian McKnight album, I remember you, back at one, superhero, more than word and better. By using figurative language theory of Perrine, the writer observed the song lyric and took the sentences that contained figurative language.

From the analysis, the writer found that figurative language that used in Brian McKnight's songs very diserve. There are 37 data that have found, 11 data of hyperbole, 9 data of personification, 7 data of simile, 6 data of metaphor and 4 data of metonymy. It can be concluded that figurative language that most used in Brian McKnight's songs are hyperbole.

C. Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework

Figurative language found in English song " Shawn Mendes' Album.

Figurative language

a. Personification
b. Simile
c. Metaphore
d. Synecdoche
e. Hyperbole
f. Irony
g. Metonymy
h. Symbol
i. Paradox
j. Allegory
k. Alliteration
l. Onomatopeia
m. Understatement

Pedagogical contribution

Teach introduction to literacy

CHAPTER III

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF SHAWN MENDES' SONGS

In this chapter, the writer presents the biography of Shawn Mendes.

A. Shawn Mendes's Biography

Shawn Peter Raul Mendes (/ˈmɛndɛz/; born August 8, 1998) is a Canadian pop singer and songwriter. Shawn Mendes was born Shawn Peter Raul Mendes on August 8, 1998 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. He was raised in a suburb of the city called Pickering. He started his career in music in 2013, after posting his first cover video to Vine. It's only a six-second clip of him singing with guitar in hand, but the video took off like wildfire.

Shawn also began posting his own unique original melodies as he continued posting a mix of covers. His videos spread across Vine, YouTube, Instagram, Twitter and every online social outlet imaginable, amassing millions of views.

Now with over 10 million cumulative YouTube views, and with over 1.8 million Vine followers. Shawn is the third biggest musician on Vine, surpassing stars like Wiz Khalifa, Justin Bieber, Mac Miller and many others, and is becoming one of the most buzzed-about young artists in music. In mid 2014, Shawn released his debut EP, "The Shawn Mendes". The

set, debuting at No. 5 on Billboard 200, includes hit single "Life of the Party" which reached No. 24 on Billboard 100 and made Shawn the youngest artist to enter the chart's top 25 with a debut song.

The EP debuted and peaked at No. 5 on Billboard 200. Shawn then followed it up with his 2015 debut LP, "Handwritten", which landed at No.1 on the albums chart. The album spawned the singer's biggest single yet, "Stitches". The song reached No. 4 on Billboard Hot 100, becoming his first top 10 single on the list.

That same year, Shawn joined Taylor Swift on her "1989" tour. In between the tour dates, he got a chance to work with Fifth Harmony's Camila Cabello. The two co-wrote a song called "I Know What You Did Last Summer" that was later released in late 2015 and was included in the re-issue of his album.

In early 2016, Shawn began teasing his sophomore effort by dropping its lead cut "Treat You Better". The song has so far reached No. 8 on the Hot 100 and its parent album, "Illuminate", is set to come out on September 23. The album itself debuted atop the Billboard 200 chart and was certified platinum. The second single off the effort, "Mercy", was released on August 18 and was certified double platinum. After

appearing as the musical guest on "Saturday Night Live", the singer embarked on a world tour in support of the album.[35]

The success of "Illuminate" prompted Shawn to release a deluxe version of the album. He then released single "There's Nothing Holdin' Me Back" in April 2017. The song ruled the Mainstream Top 40 airplay chart. Later that year, he became the first artist under 20 years old to have three No. 1 songs on the Billboard Adult Pop Songs chart.

Also in the same year, Shawn came out as the biggest winner at the 2017 MTV Europe Music Awards, which was held at SSE Arena in Wembley. He brought home four awards, which were Biggest Fans, Best Artist, Best Canadian Act and Best Song for "There's Nothing Holdin' Me Back". Being hit with his talent, Shawn released the lead track off his upcoming third studio album, "In My Blood", on March 22, 2018. "Lost in Japan", the second single off the effort, was released just hours later.

Following its release, "In My Blood" topped Billboard's Adult Pop Songs chart. It made Shawn become the first and only artist to have four No. 1 singles in the chart before turning 20 years old. The single was additionally nominated for Song

[35] https://www.aceshowbiz.com/celebrity/shawn_mendes/biography. html accessed on 10 December 2020

of the Year at the 61st Annual Grammy Awards and won Single of the Year at the 2019 Juno Awards. His self-titled studio album arrived on May 25, 2018 to positive reviews. It debuted a top Billboard 200, making him the third-youngest artist to collect three No. 1 albums on the chart. The album also topped music charts in Australia, Canada, Austria, Belgium and Spain among others in addition to being nominated for Best Pop Vocal Album at the Grammy Awards.

Because of many achievements he has accomplished, Shawn is dubbed the successor of Justin Bieber. Although he has been dubbed "the next Justin Bieber," his acoustic-driven and catchy songs are more aligned with his idol Ed Sheeran's musical style, and Mendes quickly transitioned to writing his own songs. His loyal fans (of mostly tween and teenage girls) have supported his platinum-selling hits, as well as arena-size world tours, both as an opening act for Taylor Swift and as a headliner.[36]

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[36] https://www.biography.com/musician/shawn-mendes accessed on 11 December 2020

CHAPTER IV
FINDING & DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents each data found from the research. The first was the analysis of figurative language used in some lyrics song by Shawn Mendes and The second one was the meaning of each lyric song.

In this chapter, the data are taken from English song by Shawn Mendes from "Shawn Mendes" album in 2018 such as: In My Blood, Fallin all in You, Nervous, Lost in Japan, Why, Youth (feat. Khalid), Queen, Perfectly Wrong and When you're ready.

The researcher chose the songs of Shawn Mendes because many of this contains the figurative language, especially the above songs. Before analyzing and interpreting the data, it is important to know that there are four ways in analyzing the data. The techniques of analyzing data in this research are:

1. Reading and learning all sentences from the text of the songs.
2. Identifying the figurative language.
3. Analyzing and classifying the sentences which had figurative language or in terms of their structural aspect.
4. Describing the messages conveyed in Some Shawn Mendes songs from "Handwriting" and "Shawn Mendes" album.

A. RESEARCH FINDING

1. Data Analysis of Figurative Language

The most important part of this research is the result of data analysis. This analysis is based on text meaning of figurative language.

Figurative language is language which employs various figures of speech. Some examples are metaphor, simile, antithesis, and hyperbole. In general, figurative language is a kind of language which departs from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing persons or objects. Using figurative language is making imaginative descriptions in fresh ways. It is usually immediately obvious whether a writer is using figurative or literal language.

After reading the lyric songs some kinds of figurative language are found as follows.

1. Simile

A simile is kind of figure of speech that compare two things conveyed obviously by words; like, as, such, etc. [37] Simile is a direct comparison between things which are not particularly similar in their essence. A poet introduces a simile through a connecting word which signals that a comparison is

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[37] Evi Nur Padilah, Hendro Firmawan, Endang Purwaningsih, *Simile hyperbole, Personification, and Metaphor Used in Gayle Formans' If I Stay*, Jurnal Ilmiah Sastra Volume 4. No. 1, 2016 P. 72

being made; the most frequently used connectives are "like" and "as," but "than" is also used.

Simile was found in lyric of song [5] entitled Why and Lyric of song [8] entitled Perfectly Wrong. The data related to the use of simile are presented in the lyrics of song [5] and [8] below.

Data 1,2

Quoted

I know a girl, <u>she's like a curse</u> (**line 1**)

We want each other, no one will break first

The underlined of song [5] above was categorized into simile, because the composer comparing "She" and "Curse". The connective used in this simile is like. This figure of speech has the meaning that she gives a bad impression to the writer with her attitude.

Taste the poison from your lips

Lately, <u>we're as good as gone</u> (**line 2**)

The underlined of song [8] above was categorized into simile, because the composer similarity "We" and "Gone". The connective used in this simile is as. This figure of speech has

the meaning that the writer just wants to say " Now, it's just me and you, not us "

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is the figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly. Pardede (2008: 23) states that metaphor is an analogy identifying one object with another and ascribing to the first objects more quality than the second. The metaphor may be simple, that is, may occur in the single isolated comparison or a large metaphor may function as the controlling image of the whole work, for example, *My love is the rose of my heart*[38]

Usually a metaphor is created through the use of some form of the verb "to be." Metaphor was found in lyrics of song [8] entitled perfectly wrong. The data related to the use of metaphor are presented in the following lyrics.

Data 3,4

Quoted :

Taste the poison from your lips (**line 1**)
Lately, we're as good as gone

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[38] M Pardede, *Understanding Poetry* (Medan: University of North Sumatra, 2008), p. 23.

Oh, <u>our love is drunk</u> and it's (**line 3**)

Singin' me my favorite song

The line 1 of song [8] above were categorized into metaphor, because the composer comparing "the poison" and "lips". The metaphor in other words established an analogy between object. This figure of speech showed that relationship that are not going well, The author makes an analogy about a kisses that tastes bitter like poison due to unbelief.

While the line 3 of song [8] above were categorized into metaphor, because the composer comparing "Love" and "Drunk". The metaphor in other words established an analogy between object. The metaphor in this lyric was created using " is ". This figure of speech showed that their love make she/he is crazy.

3. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is figure of speech which allows a part to stand for a whole or for a whole to stand for a part. Synecdoche (Perrine, 2011:65) means the use of a word in a broadened sense that includes the ordinary meaning as one aspect. In the figurative language, synecdoche and metonymy are so much alike that it is hardly worthwhile to distinguish between them and the latter term is increasingly used for both. For example: "Twenty hands are employed in the factory ". Hands mean the

whole human beings, not just the hands (one part of the human body)[39]

The technique of synecdoche uses a part in order to signify the whole. Just as a caricaturist draws people in abbreviated term, presenting a few characteristic and important parts, so does the poet sometimes choose to present only a small detail but an important one rather than a full description of something in its entirety.

Synecdoche was found in lyrics of song [1] entitled In my blood. The data related to the use of synecdoche are presented in the following lyrics.

Datum 5

Sometimes I feel like giving up

But I just can't

It isn't in my blood (**line 3)**

The underlined of song [1] above was categorized into synecdoche, because the composer used the word "the Blood" to present a habbit thing. It can be meant the problem of the writer's life. The writer showed that he can handle the problem.

4. Personification

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[39] Laurence; Perrine, *Sound and Sense; An Introduction to Poetry* (Florida: Harcourt Brace College Publishers, 2011), p. 65

According to Siswantoro (2005: 29), personification is an illustration of inanimate things or object that visible or abstract which is treated as human. This figure of speech often appears in daily conversation around us.[40]

Personification is a kind of figure of speech that describes things such like alive or having humanity characteristic. It shows an analogy to draw a thing as if human characteristic, or these thing, animal, and abstract term is made as human. Personification is a process of assigning human characteristics to nonhuman object, abstraction or ideas. Attributing personal form to such nonhuman object and ideas is a standard rhetorical device in poetry.

Personification was found in lyrics of song [2] entitled Fallin all in you, song [3] entitled Nervous, song [4] entitled Lost in Japan, song [6] entitled Youth, and song [8] entitled Perfectly Wrong. The data related to the use of personification are presented in the following lyrics.

Datum 6

Quote :

Sunrise with you on my chest

No blinds in the place where I live

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[40] Siswantoro, *Apresiasi Puisi-Puisi Sastra Inggris* (Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press, 2005), p. 29.

Daybreak open your eyes (**line 3)**
'Cause this was only ever meant to be for one night.

The underlined of song [2] above was categorized into Personification, because this lyric song assigning human characteristics to non-human object that is "Daybreak". Actually the used of "open" in this lyric is the same with human characteristics who usually open their eyes when they wake up. So it means the composer wants to romanticize the atmosphere when a couple wakes up in his arms.

Data 7,8
Quoted :
I saw you on a Sunday in a café
And all you did was look my way
And my heart started to race (**line 3)**
And my hands started to shake, yeah (**line 4)**

The underlined of song [3] above was categorized into Personification, because this lyric song assigning human characteristics to non-human object that is character " race " to the object " heart " and character " shake " to the object " hand ". The used of this figure of speech is to show how the composer truly wants to see the girl to make him nervous.

49

Datum 9

Quoted :

<u>I could feel the tension </u>(**line 15)**

<u>We could cut it with a knife </u>(**line 16)**

I know it's more than just a friendship

I can hear you think I'm right, yeah

The underlined of song [4] above was categorized into Personification, because this lyric song assigning human characteristics to non-human object that is character " tension " to the object " knife ". The used of this figure of speech is to show how the composer just want to say "we can be together, and the feelings between us are not just friendship".

Datum 10

Quoted :

Waking up to headlines

Filled with devastation again

<u>My heart is broken but I keep going </u>(**line 7)**

The underlined of song [6] above was categorized into Personification, because this lyric song assigning human characteristics to non-human object that is character " broken "

to the object " heart ". The used of this figure of speech is to show how the composer describe The break down was really hurt for him and it was represented "broken heart".

Datum 11

Quoted :

All the stars in the sky could see (**line 11)**
Why you're perfectly wrong for me

The Underlined of song [8] above was categorized into Personification, because this lyric song assigning human characteristics to non-human object that is character " see " to the object " stars ". The used of this figure of speech is to show the composer just wants to explain that everyone knows.

5. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech in which an author or speaker purposely and obviously exaggerates to an extreme. It is used for emphasis or as a way of making a description more creative and humorous. It is important to note that hyperbole is not meant to be taken literally; the audience knows it's an exaggeration.

Hyperbole was found in lyrics of song [1] entitled In my blood, song [2] entitled Fallin all in you, song [4] entitled Lost

in Japan, song [6] entitled Youth, song [7] entitled Queen, Song [8] entitled Perfectly Wrong and Song [9] entitled when you are ready. The data related to the use of Hyperbole are presented in the following lyrics.

Datum 12

Quoted :

Someone helps me

I'm crawling in my skin (**line 29**)

Sometimes I feel like giving up

But I just can't.

The underlined of song [1] above was categorized into hyperbole, because this lyric song was used the words that produce very dramatic effect, such as "crawling in my skin". That words actually do not tell what actually happened. The used of this figure of speech is to show that he was in a slump, he was carrying a lot of burdens. he wanted to give up but couldn't. The composer said that he was truly broke and feeling anxious. he knew he had to struggle no matter how hard it was.

Datum 13

Quoted :

Help me, it's like the walls are caving in (**line 1**)

Sometimes I feel like giving up

But I just can't

It isn't in my blood

The underlined of song [1] above were categorized into hyperbole, because this lyric song was used the words that produce very dramatic effect. The author just wants to describe about life's hard problems as if he was hit by a collapsed wall. for that he asked for help.

Datum 14

Quoted :

So close with you on my lips

Touch noses, feeling your breath

Push your heart and pull away, yeah (**line 9**)

Be my summer in a winter day love

The underlined of song [2] above was categorized into hyperbole. This lyric containing exaggeration the writer just wants to describe about feeling love with someone deeply.

Data 15,16

Quoted :

Do you get plans tonight?

I'm a couple hundred miles from Japan, and I (**line 10**)
I was thinkin' I could fly to your hotel tonight (**line 11**)

The underlined of songs [4] above was categorized into hyperbole, because this lyric song was used the words that produce very dramatic effect, such as "couple hundred miles". The used of this figure of speech is to show that he can meet his lover as soon as possible because they are far away even when his lover asks now. The composer described he wants to meet because of passionate longing.

Datum 17

Quoted :

I was thinkin' I could fly to your hotel tonight
'Cause I can't get you off my mind (**line 12**)
Can't get you off my mind
Can't get you off my mind (uh)

The underlined of song [4] above were categorized into hyperbole, This lyric containing exaggeration the composer just wants to say " he misses his friend and always thinking about her ".

Datum 18

Quoted :

I know it's more than just a friendship

<u>I can hear you think I'm right</u>, yeah (**line 18**)

Do I gotta convince you

That you shouldn't fall asleep?

The underlined of song [4] above were categorized into hyperbole, because this lyrics song used the words that produce very dramatic effect such as if he could hear her thoughts. The composer asks that they have the same thoughts about the friendly relationship.

Datum 19

Quoted :

Do you get plans tonight?

<u>I was hopin' I could get lost in your paradise</u> (**line 30)**

The underlined of song [4] above were categorized into hyperbole, because this song lyric used the words that produce very dramatic effect. The composer just wants to say " enjoy more time together "

Datum 20

Quoted :

You hit me with words (**line 26**)

I never heard come out your mouth

To be honest I don't want it, no

The underlined of songs [6] above were categorized into hyperbole. This lyric containing exaggeration the writer just wants to hurt someone's feelings with inappropriate words.

Datum 21

Quoted :

Who crowned you queen of (**line 10**)

You think you're too cool (**line 11**)

Making beautiful look ugly

The way you put yourself above me

The underlined of song [7] above were categorized into hyperbole, because of this song lyric was used the words that produce very dramatic effect. The composer tried to describe the feeling of a friend who was forgotten because of his arrogance.

Datum 22

Quoted :

You ain't the ruler of my country (**line 16**)

Who made you the queen? (**line 17**)

The underlined of songs [7] above were categorized into hyperbole, it means the composer just wanted to say "don't be arrogant you are nothing "

Datum 23

Quoted :

My mind's still wrapped around you (**line 12**)

Baby, tell me when you're ready

I'm waitin'

The underlined of song [7] above were categorized into hyperbole, because this lyric song was used the words that produce very dramatic effect. The composer jut want to say " I still like you ".

6. Paradox

A paradox is a statement that appears at first to be contradictory, but upon reflection then makes sense. This literary device is commonly used to engage a reader to discover an underlying logic in a seemingly self-contradictory statement

or phrase. As a result, paradox allows readers to understand concepts in a different and even non-traditional way.

According to Siswantoro (2005:41) paradox reveals the contradictory phenomenon, but if examined show the truth. A paradox can be present in the form of a situation or statement. In this form, things that contradict usually emerge from the words used figuratively that have more than one meaning. The standout of the quality of the paradox is the value of the surprise because the contents of the statement impossibility it contains the truth[41]

Paradox was found in lyrics of song [2] entitled fallin' all in you, song [7] entitled Queen, and song [8] entitled Perfectly wrong. The data related to the use of synecdoche are presented in the following lyrics.

Datum 24

Quoted :

Be my summer in a winter day love (**line 10**)

I can't see one thing wrong

Between the both of us

---

[41] Siswantoro, p. 41.

The underlined of song [2] above were categorized into Paradox, because summer and winter is contradictory, it is one of paradox characteristic.

Datum 25

Quoted :

You treat me like I got nothing on you

Making beautiful look ugly (**line 16**)

You ain't the ruler of my country

Who made you the queen?

The underlined of song [7] above were categorized into Paradox, because Beautiful and ugly is contradictory, it is one of paradox characteristic.

Datum 26

Quoted :

Me and you, we were made to break (**line 5**)

I know the truth, but it's much too late

The underlined of song [8] above were categorized into Paradox, Because made and break is contradictory, it is one of paradox characteristic.

2. The Message in Shawn Mendes Lyric Songs

After analyzed the figurative language in Shawn Mendes self-titled album, the writer decided to study the messages from the songs based on the writer's interpretation of the lyrics. The writer found the meaning contained in Shawn Mendes's album as follow:

1. In my Blood

   The writer of this song wants to tell the feeling about depression and anxiety. It showed in the lyrics "I'm overwhelmed and insecure...". It said about feeling insecure. In some lyrics, there some words explicitly talking about depression such as: feeling nothing, I'm crawling in my skin, feeling anxious, and like the walls are caving in. There are also lyrics indicating depression without really said the words to give a clue, but we just could tell by the whole story about the song: just have a drink and I'm looking through my phone again. The writer also can experience emotions through the tone of the song.

At the beginning of the song, Shawn Mendes opens with quite a plea for help. This followed by the confession that he sometimes feels like giving up. It showed an expression for those who suffer from depression. On the contrary, in some way that he asking for help, he also indicates fighting with his depression. When he said "Keep telling me that it gets better. Does it ever?" he got someone advised him all those things to make him heals, unfortunately, it wasn't giving enough help. The denial of him giving up also presented in "It isn't in my blood." That's a quite final sentence he tried to push the feeling that caved him in.

Massage : This song teaches listeners to be more confident and courageous. although some of the lyrics show feelings of loneliness but the writer also says to endure and not give up on life's problems.

2. Fallin' all in You

Fallin' all in You is a song about a couple that was supposed to only had one night love. It was all that supposed to be but now they are slowly falling for each other. Since then, he started talking about their future to be together and for them to continue to fall in love.

In the first chorus of the song, it indicated that he didn't intend to fall for her in the first place. It stated in "'Cause

this was only ever meant to be for one night." It also supported in "Trapped up on a tight rope, now we're here, we're free." It means that they don't plan to be together, it just happened but as the time passed by they end up falling in love with each other. "Still, we're changing our mind here." The lyrics tell about how they change their opinion from a temporary fling to true lovers.

Message : This song tells about the couple's accidental commitment. The composer wants to convey the message that love comes unpredictably. even though someone said to meet for only one meeting but that is not the case.

3. Nervous

Nervous tells a story about the emotion to be near one's crush and how they started to fell in love at the first sight with each other. The melody and tempo of this song match to the lyrics perfectly. At the first part, the tempo was slow, follow to the heartbeat, it's like the music is also being nervous with the lyrics. But the beat grows stronger, as it expresses an excitement toward his love and the fear of losing her.

Fortunately, his crush happens to have a mutual feeling with him. However, Shawn's anxiety towards her grows wild as the girl notice him now and be around him. The statement

based on the lyrics "I got a little bit nervous around you. Get a little bit stressed out... Get a little bit excited..."

Message : From the summary, it can be concluded that the composer wants to say if you like someone then say even though your hands are shaking and nervous.

4. Lost in Japan

The song tells a story about a boy and a girl who currently lived an ocean apart. In the lyrics the writer of the song somewhat gives clue about their relationship, "I know it's more than just friendship." The long-distance makes the boy crazy missing her and that he's ready to travel across abroad to only be with her in Japan.

The author of the song, severally expresses how he misses her in some lines of the lyrics. There are the explicit lyrics to show how he longing for her like: I can't get you off my mind and the only thing I'm thinking 'bout is you. The first one appeared nine times on the lyrics of the song. It repeated over and over of the same lyrics in the other lines, indicating the strong message that the author wanted to portray in the lyrics.

Despite the direct saying, there are also ambiguous meaning presented on the lyrics. "Do you got plans tonight?" here is indirect tells how he feels but it is a sign for a boy to invite

and to meed a girl. "I was thinking I could fly to your hotel tonight" was indicating the ambiguity, it is not certain that he's going to see the girl as he was only thinking about it. But it is sure to express that he misses her in some way.

Message : The composer wants to convey how deep the longing of someone who is far away. This song gives the message that even though it is far away, the feeling of love with someone cannot be destroyed just because of the distance that separates.

5. Why

The song presented the story about two people who have romantic feelings for each other but stubborn to admit their feelings. "So many nights trying to find someone new" means that they are trying to distract themselves and move on but it's pointless because they have a strong feeling. It is complicated to tell your feeling when you are not certain if that person likes you back. "No one will break it first" means that they persistent to let the other party knows the feelings but they also don't wanna end things between them. This type of lyrics is so relatable for the listeners.

Message : From the summary, it can be concluded that the composer wants to convey a message that people should be more open with their feelings and less prestigious.

because there is nothing wrong with expressing our liking to others. Don't be stubborn and do what we like because life is short

6. Youth (feat Khalid)

   The featuring song contains inspirational messages to the youth. That inspire the young generation to keep their heads up and not let the horrible things unfolding in the world break them or take away their youth. Here the author encourages to have power and spirit of the youth, to not let the devastation around them defines of who they are as a person.

   The song was born because of the incident in the bombing in Manchester Arena on May 22, 2017. The author of the song saddened by accident and dedicated this song to raise the spirit of the young people. As this song has relatable lyrics and doesn't mention any specific issues, the lyrics also suitable for any other condition related to encourage awareness. It can also be applied to cheer after suffered something that happened in our life that breaks our heart into pieces.

   Message : This song gives a message for the young generation to stay strong and not let the terrible things that happen in the world destroy or take away their youth.

7. Queen

The author of the song trying to express his feeling about a certain girl that seemed put herself above him the status. The song begins with Shawn complains that the girl doesn't remember him at all. However, the girl looks so nice with other friend but he's just the exception. The girl seems so nice that she even said "Nice to meet you" every time they meet. But he felt that it was just a conversation in the surface. The girl keeps drawing lines between them.

"You ain't the ruler of my country. Who made you the queen?" these express his dissatisfaction toward her exclusive behaviour. The girl acted like she doesn't know him even tho they usually meet and they have a lot of mutual friends. The lyrics above also appear repeatedly in several lines, indicating that he has a strong hard feeling toward the certain figure portrayed in the song.

Message : The composer want to give message that " don't be arrogant just because you have everything ". being picky about friends is not a very good attitude. and being arrogant will only make you look bad.

8. Perfectly Wrong

The song follows the story about a toxic relationship. They know that they are not good for each other but they stuck to be together because they are madly in love. "You're perfectly wrong for me" showed repeatedly in many lines of the lyrics. It showed that the author is very aware of the situation he is in. "Why can't I quit when you break my heart open?" he tried to comprehend what he wanted. He is in pain because of the strong love that he almost couldn't handle that cause them to in a toxic relationship. But in the end, because the relationship absent of love and absence of trust "I know the truth", they decided to keep their relationship.

Message : From the describe, it can be concluded that the composer wants to say forcing a relationship would only cause harm to each other. because a lasting relationship must be based on trust in the partner.

9. When You're Ready
The song tells about a man who is patiently waiting for his love to be ready for both of them. The girl seemed to have a mutual feeling, as stated on the lyrics that she's staring back at him when he looked at her, and they had this kind of special chemistry. It is not explained directly about why they are not together. However, the lyrics described that he

lived three hours behind her, it is likely that they currently living in different state or country and different time zone. "I'll wait forever" is his promise for her.

Message : This song give message that it's encourage us to keep fighting for what we truly believe even thought it takes time to achieve it.

B. DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher gave some explanation about the research findings that the writer have mentioned before. The researcher found some kinds of figurative language in nine songs of Shawn Mendes which is chosen by the researcher. The research findings of this research also proves that figurative language not only found in poems. It also can be found in songs. Figurative language is a way that the song write used to express his/her ideas, feelings, and thoughts.

This research was conducted to find out types of figurative language that are applied in 9 Shawn Mendes's song in album " Shawn Mendes ". The result of analyzing those nine songs are showed 26 expressions in 6 types of figurative language. Those figurative language are simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, synecdoche, and paradox.

The most of figurative language which used in some Song Mendes's song above is Hyperbole. The classification of the figurative language found in ten selected Shawn Mendes are shown as follow:

No.	Types of figurative language	Total
1	Simile	2
2	Metaphor	2
3	Synecdoche	1
4	Personification	6
5	Hyperbole	12
6	Paradox	3

Based on the table above, the writer found 6 types of figurative language which are used in the songs selected by the reseacher. The most of figurative language which used in some Shawn Mendes's songs above is Hyperbole.

C. PEDAGOGICAL IMPLICATION

In this part, the researcher shows pedagogical implication of the research as the reflection done by the researcher on the research findings during the research. The research believe in that there is a significant difference on the students' writing skill between students who are taught using communicative English song and those who are taught without using communicative English song like Shawn Mendes song to learn about figurative language.

Considering the conclusions drawn above, it implies that the use of Shawn Mendes song is capable to promote the improvement of students' writing and English literacy in which it can be seen from the progress of the students' scores especially on learning figurative language after given a treatment using fun media like songs. It is expected that the teachers are highly recommended to utilize on the teaching of writing skill in order to improve students' writing skill.

Students are motivated and relaxed in learning writing process when they are taught using communicative media, Therefore, it implies that the use of songs can keep students' interest and help them to explore and transmit their ideas into writings so that the students are able to analysis and writing figurative language.

In summary, the use of communicative English song like Shawn Mendes' song expected to improve the students' achievement in their writing skill especially on learn about figurative language. It is because the use of songs as media can be effective media to help the students practice writings and create an enthusiastic learning process so that the standard of competence of learning process can be achieved.

D. LIMITATION OF THE RESEARCH

This research can be said to be very far from perfect, but although a little, hopefully the results of this study can be taken the advantage of and used as a reference to be developed in a better research. Researcher is well aware that there are limitations in this research. Below are the limitations of this research:

1. Limitation of Time

    To achieve maximum research requires a long time. However, due to limited time, researchers can only work on things that are needed. If calculated since the title of the research was received, the time needed for researchers to do this research is about two months since starting from searching, collecting documents and libraries. In fact, to reach maximum results in research, it takes more time

from data observations and document and all the processes needed in research.

2. Limitation of Method

    Apart from limitation of Time, this research uses Library Research which focuses on collecting documentation. The use of a more significant method is expected to make the research results better. Because research time is very limited, researchers are still lacking in exploring songs from the Shawn Mendes album other than the Shawn Mendes album in 2018. songs or perhaps the written work of any singer also need to do similar research. This allows different results to be obtained if the research is carried out with different research methods and objects.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the final part of the study. This chapter is divided into two parts: conclusion and suggestion. Each is explained as follows:

A. Conclusion

After Analyzing the data, the researcher found many figurative language on 9 songs of Shawn Mendes song album in 2018 entitled "Shawn Mendes". The researcher analyzed them based on texts meaning in figurative language.

1. There are 26 figurative language in the Shawn Mendes song album 2018. They are : a). Simile, b). Metaphor, c). Synecdoche, d). Personification, e). Hyperbole, and f). paradox

2. Based on the messages of Shawn Mendes Songs album "Shawn Mendes" the writer found that any emotional expression messages portrait in the songs. In My Blood is about a song fighting with depression. The songs about people who are in love also presented, such as; Fallin' all in You, Nervous, Lost in Japan, Why, and When You're Ready. Queen is a song that expresses the upset feeling toward someone, not always have

romantic relation. Perfectly wrong here talks about toxic relationship specifically. On the other hand, Youth is a special song dedicated to encourage the young generation in a complicated world.

In the lyrics, the author expressed both the direct meaning and the hidden meaning of the song. However, both usually have the same theme meaning or talking about the sole meaning of the lyrics. All in all, the use of direct and indirect messages are supporting the lyrics to have a solid message.

B. Suggestion

In this subchapter presents suggestions or feedback which are relevant to the conclusions or research findings. A description of this suggestion contains the arguments or reasons from the researcher providing advice in this study. The best suggestion is a suggestion that seeks a solution of the problem that has been found. Based on the conclusions above, the researcher gives several suggestions as follow:

1. To the listeners

The writer hopes to the listener of music, especially for the listeners of Shawn Mendes Songs album 2008 can enjoy more the songs by understanding the figurative of the language used in that songs.

2. To the readers or other researcher
   a. He hopes there are many researchers or writers write other topic of Shawn Mendes's album 2018, because his songs are very interesting, and many interesting topics to talk about it.
   b. The writer hopes to the other researchers to analyze the language used in the song from the different point of view.

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APPENDIX I

RESEARCH DATA

1. In My Blood – Shawn Mendes

Help me, it's like the walls are caving in

Sometimes I feel like giving up

But I just can't

It isn't in my blood

Laying on the bathroom floor, feeling nothing

I'm overwhelmed and insecure, give me something

I could take to ease my mind slowly

Just have a drink and you'll feel better

Just take her home and you'll feel better

Keep telling me that it gets better

Does it ever?

Help me, it's like the walls are caving in

Sometimes I feel like giving up

No medicine is strong enough

Someone help me

I'm crawling in my skin

Sometimes I feel like giving up

But I just can't

It isn't in my blood

It isn't in my blood

I'm looking through my phone again, feeling anxious

Afraid to be alone again, I hate this

I'm trying to find a way to chill, can't breathe, oh

Is there somebody who could help me?

It's like the walls are caving in

Sometimes I feel like giving up

No medicine is strong enough

Someone help me

I'm crawling in my skin

Sometimes I feel like giving up

But I just can't

It isn't in my blood

It isn't in my blood

I need somebody now

I need somebody now

Someone to help me out

I need somebody now

Help me, it's like the walls are caving in

Sometimes I feel like giving up

But I just can't

It isn't in my blood

It isn't in my blood

It isn't in my blood

I need somebody now

It isn't in my blood

I need somebody now

It isn't in my blood.

2. Fallin' all in you – Shawn Mendes

Sunrise with you on my chest

No blinds in the place where I live

Daybreak open your eyes

'Cause this was only ever meant to be for one night

Still, we're changing our minds here

Be yours, be my dear

So close with you on my lips

Touch noses, feeling your breath

Push your heart and pull away, yeah

Be my summer in a winter day love

I can't see one thing wrong

Between the both of us

Be mine, be mine, yeah

Anytime, anytime

Ooh, you know I've been alone for quite a while

haven't I? I thought I knew it all

Found love but I was wrong

More times than enough

But since you came along

I'm thinking baby

You are bringing out a different kind of me

There's no safety net that's underneath, I'm free

Falling all in

You fell for men who weren't how they appeared, yeah

Trapped up on a tightrope now we're here, we're free

Falling all in you

Fast forward a couple years, yeah

Grown up in the place that we live

Make love, then we fight

Laugh 'cause it was only meant to be for one night baby

I guess we can't control

What's just not up to us

Be mine, be mine, yeah

Anytime, anytime

Ooh, you know I've been alone for quite a while

haven't I? I thought I knew it all

Found love but I was wrong

More times than enough

But since you came along

I'm thinking baby

You are bringing out a different kind of me

There's no safety net that's underneath, I'm free

Falling all in

You fell for men who weren't how they appear

Trapped up on a tightrope now we're here, we're free

Falling all in you

Every time I see you baby I get lost

If I'm dreaming, baby, please don't wake me up

Every night I'm with you I fall more in love

Now I'm laying by your side

Everything feels right since you came along

I'm thinking baby

You, yeah, are bringing out a different kind of me

There's no safety net that's underneath, I'm free

Falling all in

You fell for men who weren't how they appear (Ooh)

Trapped up on a tightrope now we're here, we're free

Falling all in.

3. **Nervous – Shawn Mendes**

I saw you on a Sunday in a café

And all you did was look my way

And my heart started to race

And my hands started to shake, yeah

I heard you asked about me through a friend

My adrenaline kicked in

'Cause I've been askin' 'bout you too

And now we're out here in this room

I get a little bit nervous around you

Get a little bit stressed out when I think about you

Get a little excited

Baby, when I think about you, yeah

Talk a little too much around you (I talk a little too much, yeah)

Get a little self-conscious (I get a little self-conscious)

When I think about you

Get a little excited (I get a little excited)

Baby, when I think about you

Yeah, when I think about you, babe

We walked in the rain

A couple blocks to your apartment

You told me to come inside

Caught me staring in your eyes

And I'm not usually like this

But I like what you're doing to me

Ah, what you're doing to me

I get a little bit nervous (I get a little bit nervous)

Around you

Get a little bit stressed out (I get a little bit stressed out)

When I think about you

Get a little excited (I get a little excited)

Baby, when I think about you

Yeah, when I think about you, babe (oh yeah)

Talk a little too much (I talk a little too much, yeah)

Around you

Get a little self-conscious (I get a little self-conscious)

When I think about you

Get a little excited (I get a little excited)

Baby, when I think about you

Yeah, when I think about you, babe

You got me acting like I've never done this before

I promise I'll be ready when I walk through the door

And I don't know why

No, I don't know why

Yeah yeah

I get a little bit nervous (I get a little bit nervous)

Around you

Get a little bit stressed out (I get a little bit stressed out)

When I think about you

Get a little excited (I get a little excited)

Baby, when I think about you

Yeah, when I think about you, babe (oh yeah)

Talk a little too much (I talk a little too much, yeah)

Around you

Get a little self-conscious (I get a little self-conscious)

When I think about you (I get a little self-conscious)

Get a little excited (I get a little excited)

Baby, when I think about you

Yeah, when I think about you, babe

4.   Lost in Japan – Shawn Mendes feat. Zedd

All it'd take is one flight

We'd be in the same time zone

Looking through your timeline

Seeing all the rainbows, I

I got an idea

And I know that it sounds crazy

I just wanna see ya

Oh, I gotta ask

Do you got plans tonight?

I'm a couple hundred miles from Japan, and I

I was thinkin' I could fly to your hotel tonight

'Cause I can't get you off my mind

Can't get you off my mind

Can't get you off my mind (uh)

I could feel the tension

We could cut it with a knife

I know it's more than just a friendship

I can hear you think I'm right, yeah

Do I gotta convince you

That you shouldn't fall asleep?

It'll only be a couple hours

And I'm about to leave

Do you got plans tonight?

I'm a couple hundred miles from Japan, and I

I was thinkin' I could fly to your hotel tonight

'Cause I can't get you off my mind

Can't get you off my mind

Can't get you off my mind

Do you got plans tonight?

I was hopin' I could get lost in your paradise

The only thing I'm thinkin' 'bout is you and I

'Cause I can't get you off my mind

Can't get you off my mind

I can't seem to get you off my mind

Let's get lost tonight (uh)

Let's get lost tonight

Baby, you and

I can't seem to get you off my mind

Let's get lost tonight

Let's get lost tonight

Baby, you and

I can't seem to get you off my mind

Do you got plans tonight?

I'm a couple hundred miles from Japan, and I

I was thinkin' I could fly to your hotel tonight

'Cause I can't get you off my mind

I can't get you off my mind

Do you got plans tonight, baby?

I was hopin' I could get lost in your paradise (paradise)

The only thing I'm thinkin' 'bout is you and I

And I can't get you off my mind

Can't get you off my mind

I can't seem to get you off my mind, yeah

Let's get lost tonight

Let's get lost tonight

Baby, you and

I can't seem to get you off my mind

Let's get lost tonight

Let's get lost tonight

Baby, you and

I can't seem to get you off my mind

5. Why – Shawn Mendes

I know a girl, she's like a curse

We want each other, no one will break first

So many nights, trying to find someone new

They don't mean nothing compared to her, and I know

When people ask about us, now, we just brush it off

I don't know why we act like it means nothing at all

I wish that I could tell you that you're all that I want, yeah

I pretend that I'm not ready

Why do we put each other through hell?

Why can't we just get over ourselves?

And you say hi like you just met me

Why do we put each other through hell?

Why can't we just get over ourselves?

Why can't we just get over ourselves?

When I hear you sing, it gets hard to breathe

Can't help but think every song's about me

And every line, every word that I write

You are the muse in the back of my mind, oh

Don't want to ask about it 'cause you might brush it off

I'm afraid you think that it means nothing at all

I don't know why I won't admit that you're all I want

I pretend that I'm not ready

Why do we put each other through hell?

Why can't we just get over ourselves?

And you say hi like you just met me

Why do we put each other through hell?

Why can't we just get over ourselves?

I pretend that I'm not ready

Why do we put each other through hell?

Why can't we just get over ourselves?

And you say hi like you just met me

Why do we put each other through hell?

Why can't we just get over ourselves?

I know a girl, she's like a curse

We want each other, no one will break first

So many nights, trying to find someone new

They don't mean nothing compared to you

6. Youth – Shawn Mendes

Here I am, stuck on this couch

Scrolling through my notes

Heart was broken, still no growing, nah

Waking up to headlines

Filled with devastation again

My heart is broken

But I keep going

Pain, but I won't let it turn into hate

No, I won't let it change me

Never losing sight of the one I keep inside

Now, I know it

Yeah, I know it

You can't take my youth away

This soul of mine will never break

As long as I wake up today

You can't take my youth away

You can't take my youth away

This soul of mine will never break

As long as I wake up today (as long as I wake up)

You can't take my youth away

You can't take my youth away

It's hard to sleep at night

Oh, and what's outside?

Feeling hopeless

I need focus

You hit me with words

I never heard come out your mouth

To be honest

I don't want it, no

Pain, but I won't let it turn into hate

No, I won't let it change me

You can't take my youth away

This soul of mine will never break

As long as I wake up today

You can't take my youth away

You can't take my youth away

This soul of mine will never break

As long as I wake up today (as long as I wake up)

You can't take my youth away

You can't take my youth away (you can't take my youth)

You can't take my youth away (oh, oh, yeah)

Pain, but I won't let it turn into hate

No, I won't let it change me

Pain, but I won't let it turn into hate

No, I won't let it change me

You can't take my youth away

This soul of mine will never break

As long as I wake up today

You can't take my youth away (youth away)

You can't take my youth away

This soul of mine will never break

As long as I wake up today (as long as I wake up)

You can't take my youth away (oh, yeah)

You can't take my youth away

This soul of mine will never break

As long as I wake up today

You can't take my youth away (oh, oh, yeah)

You can't take my youth away

This soul of mine will never break

As long as I wake up today (as long as I wake up)

You can't take my youth away

You can't take my youth away

7.   Queen – Shawn Mendes

It's hard to believe you don't remember me at all

Am I hard to recognize?

You say, "nice to meet you" every time

Yeah and I made you laugh

I still remember what I said

Guess I shouldn't be surprised

You say, "nice to meet you" every time

I know we got a lot of mutual friends

Don't say my name, don't come up in your conversations

Yeah

Who crowned you queen of

You think you're too cool

Making beautiful look ugly

The way you put yourself above me

You treat me like I got nothing on you

Making beautiful look ugly

You ain't the ruler of my country

Who made you the queen?

I shouldn't stress about the fact you're not impressed

Are you playing hard to get?

Or maybe you're not interested

I don't understand why everybody thinks you're sweet

'Cause I see the opposite

No, you're not so innocent

I see the way you're lookin' through me right now

To see if there's somebody cooler around

Yeah

Who crowned you queen of

You think you're too cool

Making beautiful look ugly

The way you put yourself above me

You treat me like I got nothing on you

Making beautiful look ugly

You ain't the ruler of my country

Who made you the queen?

No no no no no

Who made you the queen?

Who made you the queen?

Who crowned you queen of

You think you're too cool

Making beautiful look ugly

The way you put yourself above me, yeah

Nah, yeah

You treat me like I got nothing on you

Making beautiful look ugly

You ain't the ruler of my country

Who made you the queen?

Who made you the queen?

Yeah, you think you're too cool, nah

Who made you the queen?

Who made you the queen?

8.   Perfectly Wrong – Shawn Mendes

Taste the poison from your lips

Lately, we're as good as gone

Oh, our love is drunk and it's

Singin' me my favorite song

Me and you, we were made to break

I know the truth, but it's much too late

You're perfectly wrong for me

And that's why it's so hard to leave

Yeah, you're perfectly wrong for me

You're perfectly wrong for me

All the stars in the sky could see

Why you're perfectly wrong for me

Oh, you know how much it hurts

Every time you say you hate me

But when we're makin' love, you make it worth it

Can't believe the places that you take me

There's no use, we were made to break

I know the truth, and it's much too late

You're perfectly wrong for me

And that's why it's so hard to leave

Yeah, you're perfectly wrong for me

Oh, you're perfectly wrong for me

All the stars in the sky could see

Why you're perfectly wrong for me

Oh, and why I can't quit when you break my heart open?

I need you more than I know, oh

and I can't resist when you're up against my skin

I never wanna let you go

You're perfectly wrong for me

And that's why it's so hard for me

Yeah, you're perfectly wrong for me, mm

Yeah, you're perfectly wrong for me

Hate that you know that I won't leave

Yeah, you're perfectly wrong for me

Oh

Yeah, you're perfectly wrong for me

And that's why it's so hard for me

Yeah, you're perfectly wrong for me, yeah

Oh, you're perfectly wrong for me

Hate that you know that I won't leave

Yeah, you're perfectly wrong for me

Yeah, you're perfectly wrong for me

9.   When Youre Ready – Shawn Mendes

Maybe I had too many drinks

But that's just what I needed

I hope that you don't think that what I'm saying sounds conceited

When I look across the room, and you're staring right back at me

Like somebody told a joke and we're the only ones laughin'

Don't know why I tried

'Cause ain't nobody like you

Familiar disappointment every single time I do

Every single night my arms are not around you

My mind's still wrapped around you

Baby, tell me when you're ready

I'm waitin'

Baby, any time you're ready

I'm waitin'

Even ten years from now

If you haven't found somebody

I promise, I'll be around

Tell me when you're ready

I'm waitin'

What if my dad is right

When he says that you're the one

No, I can't even argue

I won't even fight him on it

Call you when it's late

And I know that you're in bed

'Cause I'm three hours back

Seems like you're always six ahead

Don't know why I tried

'Cause ain't nobody like you

Familiar disappointment every single time I do

Every single night my arms are not around you

My mind's still wrapped around you

Baby, tell me when you're ready

I'm waitin'

Baby, any time you're ready

I'm waitin'

Even ten years from now

If you haven't found somebody

I promise, I'll be around

Tell me when you're ready

I'm waitin', yeah

And if I have to, I'll wait forever

Say the word and I'll change my plans

Yeah, you know that we fit together

I know your heart like the back of my hand

So baby, tell me when you're ready

I'm waitin'

Baby, any time you're ready

I'm waitin'

Even ten years from now

If you haven't found somebody

I promise, I'll be around

Tell me when you're ready

I'm waitin', yeah

Baby, tell me when you're ready

I'm waitin'

Baby, any time you're ready

I'm waitin', oh

Even ten years from now

If you haven't found somebody

I promise, I'll be around

Tell me when you're ready

I'm waitin', I'm waitin'

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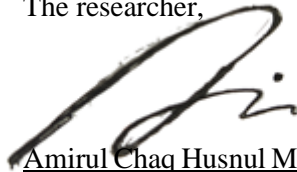Educational Background:
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