**AN ANALYSIS OF HYPERBOLE IN THE ALBUM *CHANGES* BY JUSTIN BIEBER**

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**Absract**

Hyperbole is a form of figurative language that is used to make the meaning of a sentence greater than the actual sentence so that it will have a special effect and make readers more imaginative in understanding the true meaning of sentences containing hyperbole in several literary works, such as in the song lyrics related to this research. The aim of this research is to identify types of hyperbole from Claridge's (2011) theory, interpreting its meaning from leech's (1981) theory, in the lyrics of Justin Bieber's *changes* songs. This research uses qualitative methods, analyzing written word data from Justin Bieber's album *Changes* which was released on February, fourteen, 2020. This research involves four steps: identifying types of hyperbole, describing the meaning, analyzing and interpreting the data to answer the problem formulation, and drawing conclusions. The research findings show that there are twenty seven data from eleven song lyrics, covering various types of hyperbole and their meanings. Ten data of clausal, six data of phrasal, three data of single word hyperbole, four data of comparisons, one data of numerical, and three data of repetitions. The researcher did not find any the role of superlative in the *changes* album. With Clausal being the most frequently used, with ten data from eleven songs. And research findings for meaning, there are six meanings, ten data of connotative, four data of collocative, one data of reflective, one data of Affective, two data of conceptual, and one data of thematic, with connotative being the most frequently used. By producing ten data from eleven songs, the researcher did not find any social meaning in the *Changes* album.

*Keywords: changes, hyperbole, justin bieber, meaning of hyperbole, types of hyperbole*

**INTRODUCTION**

Figurative language is important in literature and songwriting, as it can enhance the expression of complex emotions and ideas. Hyperbole, as a type of figurative language, is very effective for emphasizing strong feelings or creating a dramatic effect. According to Hidayatullah (2022), hyperbole involves exaggerated statements or claims that are not intended to be taken literally but to convey exaggerated emotions or ideas. This can make a song more memorable and impactful by evoking a strong response from the listener.

The use of hyperbole may be found in the work literature such as songs, novel and drama. Song is one of the popular art forms that exist today. song is a form of audio art that combines music and language arts. Maya (2017:3) says that a song consists of words. Meaning when people make songs, they play with words. Sometimes, there are hyperbole words in there.in general, a song has two important elements in it, namely music and lyrics. Lyric or poetry can be seen as a written work of art which is similar in form to poetry.

Song lyrics has language that contains meaning using expressive words so that authors often use it as a medium to convey ideas or express their feelings. Nasrul (2018:4) Says that song lyrics are a person's expression of something they see, hear, a person's experiences and ideas are expressed in a certain theme and conveyed to the listener through language. Meanwhile, music is used as a means to build atmosphere in the song. In a song, the lyrics are written in a simple form. This way, listeners can easily understand it. Apart from the lyrics representing the author's thoughts, sometimes listeners prefer a song based on the lyrics.

This research explores how hyperbole conveys the depth of love in the song *changes* and highlights its role in semantics. Hyperbole, as Claridge (2011) notes, amplifies emotions and perceptions, making something seem more significant, intimidating, or interesting, thereby shaping our responses and feelings. Although listeners often focus more on the music or artist than the lyrics, understanding the use of hyperbole in lyrics is crucial to understanding the true meaning and intent of a song. This understanding can increase the listener's appreciation of the song's message and its emotional impact.

One of the world's famous singers who produces songs that contain meanings about love is Justin Bieber. Jonathan (2024) Bieber is a Canadian singer who has been working since 2008. His musical career began through online discovery and had a multi-genre influence on pop music. Throughout the show, Bieber has received numerous awards and broken several records, cementing his status as a music icon and influencing the industry with his artistry and vocal beauty. From his debut in 2008 until now he has released six studio albums, three remix albums, three compilation albums, two mini albums, seventy six singles (including twenty two as featured artists), ten promotional singles and Changes is the fifth album, released through Def Jam Recordings and RBMG on February fourteen, 2020. This album is dominated by the best pop vocal albums.

One example of the album is the song *Changes*- All around me which has a hyperbole meaning. "Anything is possible because you make my heart melt". The sentences used in this song are excessive and broad meaning. This sentence seems very hyperbole. How can humans make someone's heart melt? Nothing can make someone's heart melt. Where the liver is an organ in the human body. The use of hyperbole in lyrics creates a special effect. Listeners will be blown away by its excessive use. The author wants to prove about someone who is in love, who cannot stop thinking about the person he loves so that it disturbs his sleep, but he cannot hate him because he has already fallen in love.

The researcher has read several previous studies to strengthen the hyperbole theory. The first previous research came from Astina (2021) with the research title *"An Analysis of Hyperbole in The Chainsmoker Album".* The aim of this research is to determine the types and understand the meaning of hyperbole language in songs. To analyze the data, the main theory used in this article is the theory of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963), and the meaning theory proposed by Leech (1981).

Another research was conducted by Maria (2022) who also examines the topic of hyperbole in her research *"Hyperbole Expressions Used in Justin Bieber's Album "Justice".* This research analyzes how hyperbole expressions are displayed in Justice's song lyrics album. The direction proposed by Alexander (1977) and Leech (1981) used to identify hyperbole expressions used in song lyrics and explain the meaning of hyperbole in song lyrics.

The last previous study about hyperbole was also conducted by Tustiawati (2022) with the research title *"An Analysis Of hyperbole in The Sour Album Of Olivia Rodrigo".* Tustiawati aims to find out how many hyperbole figures of speech are contained in the lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo's song on the album "Sour". Tustiawati also tried to analyze the meaning of the sentences contained in hyperbole. Tustiawati used the theory from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to analyze the type of figurative language and supported the theory by Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning.

Therefore, previous research has similarities with this research. The similarities between previous research and this research are as hyperbole as the object of research. Furthermore, the previous research above was used as a reference in conducting this research. However, there are several differences that emerge between previous research and previous research conducted by researcher, such as the genre that will be analyzed. The researcher used the album *Changes*, Justin Bieber, previous research used different song lyrics, and even researched novels or dramas. The final difference is how researcher analyze this research data to answer the research problem formulation. These differences then provide extensive knowledge to the researcher hyperbole.

Previous research by Narsiana (2022) entitled *"The Hidden Meaning of Hyperbole Used in the Song Lyric of Justin Bieber's Album Changes"*. Has provided an initial analysis of the use of hyperbole in song lyrics on the album *Changes* by Justin Bieber, where narsiana identified seven data from two types of hyperbole meaning, namely two data from connotative meaning and four data from affective meaning. However, new researcher want to duelve further to discover hidden meanings, usage patterns, or emotional impacts that have not been explained in detail. In this research, researchers found various types of meaning in the *changes* album, including six connotative data, two collocative data, nine reflective data, seven conceptual data, one thematic data, and one affective data. The reason the researcher re-analyzed the meaning of hyperbole in the album c*hanges* is because the understanding or results of identifying the type of meaning of hyperbole can vary between individuals, so that similar research can enrich insight and strengthen previous findings in analyzing the lyrics of the album *changes*.

Based on the discussion above, the researcher focusses on using hyperbole as a research object. The researcher realized that song lyrics contain elements of hyperbole and tend to describe a story based on the singer. Apart from that, the lyrics to the album *changes* are already known to many people, especially the younger generation. Therefore, the title of the research is Analysis of Hyperbole in Justin Bieber's Album *changes* because the researcher realizes that the use of hyperbole can make a song more lively and will bring the reader or listener to a similar situation that happened to the singer.

**Types of Hyperbole**

For the types hyperbole, the researcher use claridge theory (2011), including:

**1. Single Word Hyperbole**

Claridgee (2011:49) This is called one-word hyperbole because it only occurs if there is one excessive word in an utterance or sentence. This means that if the exaggerated word is removed, the hyperbole meaning in the sentence or utterance will disappear.

**2. Phrasal hyperbole**

According to claridge (2011:52) Phrase hyperbole involves the use of combinations of words that collectively create an exaggerated effect. Among other forms, this form occurs frequently. Noun phrases are the most common, and adjective phrases occur rarely. Verb phrases have more numbers than adjective phrases, and prepositional phrases are rare. In essence, hyperbole phrasal consists of nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

**3. Clausal hyperbole**

Claridge 2011:55) Clausal hyperbole is a form of hyperbole that involves the use of entire clauses, each consisting of a subject and a verb, to create exaggerated meaning. These hyperbole clauses strengthen their effect by combining several elements into a more complex sentence structure.

**4. Numerical hyperbole**

According to Claridge (2011:58) using exaggerated figures to create an amplified or dramatic effect. This form of hyperbole can be found in various types of hyperbole, including one-word hyperbole, phrase hyperbole, and clause hyperbole. Recognizing specific words such as "hundreds," "thousands," "millions," and "billion" can help identify numerical hyperbole.

**5. The role of superlative**

Claridge (2011:62) says a superlative role is something that seems excessive and extreme, giving rise to excessive statements.

**6. Comparison**

Claridge (2011:64) In this form it sometimes contains a hyperbole meaning. By comparing things, there is a chance of giving rise to hyperbole.

**7. Repetition**

Claridge (2011:66) Saya that repetition involves repeating the same words, phrases, or ideas close together in text or speech. While not all repetition qualifies as hyperbole, it can serve a variety of purposes such as emphasis, rhythm, and creating a sense of urgency or importance. However, when repetition is used excessively and exaggerates its meaning, it can function as a form of hyperbole.

**Types of Meaning**

 For meaning, the researcher use Leech's theory (1981), including:

**1.Conceptual meaning**

Leech (1981:22) conceptual meaning sometimes called denotative meaning or cognitive meaning, is widely considered to be a major factor in linguistic communication. Denotative meaning is to provide, for each interpretation of a sentence, a configuration of abstract symbols, indicating exactly what we need to know if we want to differentiate that meaning from all the other possible meanings of the sentence. Conceptual meaning is also called logical or cognitive meaning. This is the basic propositional meaning that corresponds to the main dictionary.

**2. Connotative meaning**

Leech (1981:25) Connotative meaning is the communicative value that an expression has based on what it refers to. The word "woman" in its conceptual meaning only means: human, not male, and adult. However, in the connotative meaning there are additional characteristics that referred to, whether physical, psychological or social characteristics, for example the connotation of weak psychological characteristics, easy to cry, timid, etc. attached to the word "woman". In essence, connotative meaning is the meaning of words that are not actually, words that have had their basic meaning added, namely those that give a good positive or negative value. Refers to a figurative meaning, and contains imagination, or things that are intended to arouse feelings.

**3. Social meaning**

 Leech (1981:27) says social meaning is the meaning conveyed by a language regarding the social context of its use. Decoding a text depends on language style and other language variations. recognizing some words or dialectical pronunciation, social meaning also shows something about the social relationship between the speaker and the listener.

**4. Affective meaning**

According to Leech (1981:29) in the book, Affective meaning also known as emotive meaning refers to aspects of meaning in language that convey the speaker's emotions, attitudes, or feelings. It often reflects the speaker's feelings about the subject they are discussing or about the listener.

**5. Reflected meaning**

Leech (1981:32) says that the meaning that is reflected gives rise to the meaning of a new word. The meaning that arises when there is a double conceptual meaning, when understanding a word in its use automatically gives rise to some of our responses to other meanings. This meaning is often also understood as a suggestion contained in a language use.

**6. Collocative meaning**

Leech (1981:32) says that collocative meaning is that which contains associations that a word obtains, which are caused by the meanings of other words that tend to appear in its environment. Reflective, collocative, affective, stylistic and connotative meanings can be combined into one large category, namely associative meaning.

**7. Thematic meaning**

Leech (1981:37) says that thematic meaning is the meaning that is communicated according to the way the speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of sequence, focus and emphasis.

**METHOD**

The data source in this research is the transcript of several songs from the *Changes* album. The use of song lyrics as a source of research data causes is one of the famous albums that is widely spread throughout the world and contains many expressions in data collection. A systematic approach includes the following steps:

1. The researcher identify types of hyperbole from Claridge's theory (2011).

2. The researcher describe meaning using theory from Leech (1981).

3. The researcher analyze and interpret data to answer the problem formulation.

4. The researcher draw conclusions from the results of the analysis.

Data analysis was carried out using qualitative methods, the types of hyperbole were analyzed based on the theory put forward by Claridge (2011). Then the types of meaning are explained based on theory put forward by Leech (1981). The study looked at the lyrics of ten songs on the album: "All Around Me", "Come Around Me", "Changes", "That's What Love Is", "Habitual", "Yummy", "Available", “Intentions”, “Running Over”, "Forever", and “E.T.A”.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS**

**Result**

**1. Phrasal hyperbole**

**Datum 1/lntentions/Phrasal/0:53:4:18**

**- Can't nobody** throw shade on your name in these streets.

Based on the lyrics above, it can be seen that justin wants to convey this to his listeners about what he felt with a word that in reality could not have happened. In data one, can't nobody throw shade on your name in these streets, with these lyrics, kustin expresses to listeners or readers that Justin loves girlfriend sincerely, so he expresses feelings of love with hyperbole.

This lyric is included in the category of phrase hyperbole because it combines two phrases, namely "can't nobody" which is a combination of words. The message in the lyrics conveys that the songwriter sincerely loves girlfriend, to the point that there is no one else in the songwriter's heart.

This data has a connotative meaning because this sentence has the intended meaning. The sentence above has a connotative meaning. Because it does not express the true meaning of the words "Can't nobody throw shade on your name in these streets". The true meaning of the words is that no one can shade girlfriend's name on the streets. Justin who sincerely loves girlfriend until there is no one else in Justin's heart.

**Datum 2/Forever/Phrasal/1:11-3:40**

-Set my feelings to the side, they all **got** dusty **on** shelf.

Based on the lyrics above, it can be seen that justin wants to convey this to listeners In this data, "set my feelings to the side, they all got dusty on the shelf", the words "all got dusty on the shelf" have the meaning of feelings that have been dusty on the shelf, how can feelings be dusty on the shelf? whereas that feeling can only be seen from someone's behavior. Justin told the listeners that Justin wanted to forget his feelings for girlfriend, because everything had become a memory.

This lyric is included in the phrasal hyperbole category because it combines two phrases, namely "got on" the phrasal. The message in the lyrics conveys that the songwriter wants to get Can't nobody throw shade on your name in these streets lings because everything has become a memory.

 This data can be said to have conceptual meaning because it is in this context the situations “set my feelings to the side” and “because they all got dusty on shelf” can be stated as an integral part of important functions of language in a way that other types of meaning do not. That the sentence above is included in the conceptual meaning because it can be said to be new and life, "dusty on shelf" is forgetting one's lover because it has become a memory. And another reason why the two sentences above are categorized conceptual meaning because it directly interprets words, phrases or sentences based on the dictionary.

**Datum 3/TWLI/Phrasal/0:51-2:53**

-My self-esteem gets low, you **lift** it night **up** through the ceiling.

"My self-esteem gets low, you lift it night up through the ceiling", through these lyrics, Justin wants to tell listeners about how low Justin's self-esteem is, girlfriend raised it to the sky, but in reality, it can't happen, how can Justin's self-esteem be raised and penetrate the sky, with these lyrics this sentence is considered hyperbole.

This lyric is included in the phrasal hyperbole category because the combination of two phrases, namely "you lift it night up through the ceiling" is a phrasal. The message in the lyrics conveys that justin feels that he is not considered by girlfriend.

The data above relates to affective meaning because the lyrics above express feelings of affective language behavior which causes affective reactions. Based on the context of the situation, the lyrics above mean that justin is expressing that his self-esteem is low, because girlfriend lifts to the sky. This means that Justin feels that he is not truly considered or loved by girlfriend. Make your lover or listener feel what the composer feels. thus, giving a negative affective reaction.

**2. Clausal hyperbole**

**Datum/1/TWLI/Clausal/0:27-2:53**

-Ooh, l can feel you, event though **l haven't touched you.**

In these lyrics, justin tells listeners about how justin can feel the presence of girlfriend, even though justin hasn't touched girlfriend, this could be said to be a sentence that contains hyperbole because how can Justin feel his girlfriend's presence even though Justin has never touched girlfriend?

The lyrics of the song in this data consist of two words, namely "l can feel you, event though l haven't touched you" which is a combination of phrases to describe other words. l can feel you is the subject and event though l haven't touched you is the verb. Then the lyrics of this explain that justin can feel the presence of girlfriend even though justin hasn't touched girlfriend.

The first data states that justin can feel the presence of girlfriend, even though justin not touched girlfriend. The real meaning of this sentence is hallucination, an exaggerated sentence. It can be assumed that justin can feel the presence of girlfriend even though he Justin never touched girlfriend. Justin wants to convey what he wants and feels by using words or sentences that are impossible to say, so that the lyrics of the song become more interesting when the listener listens to the song.

**Datum 2/ TWLI/Clausal/0:27-2:53**

**-When we shine, we shine together.**

In the lyrics, the singer tells the listener that when we shine, we shine together. This can be said that this sentence contains hyperbole because how can humans shine? The songwriter expresses that when we are happy, then we are happy together.

The song lyrics in this data consist of two words, namely "when we shine" is the subject and "we shine together" is the verb. Then the lyrics explain that the composer said that when we shine, meaning when the things that both of us are going through are happy, we shine together, then be happy together.

This data has a connotative meaning because this sentence has an imaginary meaning, not expressing the real meaning of the words "l haven't touched you". The real meaning of the words is that Justin can feel the presence of his girlfriend, even though Justin has not touched girlfriend.

**3. Numerical hyperbole**

**Datum 1/Yummy/Numerical/0:46-3:15**

-Fifty-fifty, love the way you split it **Hundred racks,** help me spend it babe, light a match, get litty, babe.

In the lyrics, the singer tells his listeners about a "hundred racks, help me spend it, babe. It can be said that this sentence contains hyperbole because what if someone finishes 100 shelves of food?

These lyrics fall into categories numerical hyperbole, because it uses exaggerated numbers to create an exaggerated or dramatic effect. This form of hyperbole can be found in various types of hyperbole, including one-word hyperbole, phrase hyperbole, and clause hyperbole. Recognizing specific words such as "hundreds", "millions", and "billions" can help identify numerical hyperboles because there are two compound phrases, namely one hundred racks, fifty fifty is the subject and help me spend it darling is the verb. The message the lyrics convey that the singer was in love until he felt overcome by hallucinations.

The first data above is related to collocative meaning because the lyrics above reveal Justin spent a hundred shelves of food with girlfriend. Even though the words food are not mentioned in the lyrics, the researcher looked for the meaning of the song yummy, and in the end the meaning of the lyrics explained that the words in fifty and a hundred shelves are spending food with your lover. So, it includes a collocative meaning because the word food is included in the environment and corresponds to the object, spending with one's lover.

**4. Comparison**

**Datum 1/Changes/comparison/2:12-2:20**

-Somedays **l move like water,** somedays **l burn like fire.**

In the lyrics, justin tells his listeners about somedays I move like water, and somedays I burn like fire. It can be said that this sentence contains hyperbole because what if people move like water? and how do people burn like fire? it is very exaggerated.

 The lyric fragments in this data contain comparisons between the authors sometimes it moves like water, sometimes it burns like fire. then the sentence is included in the hyperbole comparison category.

The first data states, “somedays l move like water, somedays l burn like fire." The true meaning of this sentence is hallucination, an exaggerated sentence. It can be assumed that justin wants to convey what he feels by using words or sentences that are impossible to pronounce, thus making the song lyrics more interesting when listeners listen to the song.

**Datum 2/E.T.A/Comparison/1:25-2:51**

-l was born ready for you, **skin sweeter than cinnamon.**

In the lyrics, justin tells the listeners about "I was born ready for you, skin sweeter than cinnamon, eyes are deeper the ocean”. This can be said that this sentence contains hyperbole because how can a newborn be ready to date? How can her skin be sweeter than cinnamon? While the skin has no sweetness, and how can the eyes be deeper than the ocean? While our eyes do not know how deep.

Lyric fragments in this data. The lyrics give the comparison that her skin is sweeter than cinnamon, and her eyes are deeper than the ocean. Thus, this sentence falls into the comparison category, in accordance with Claridge's theory that the comparison category is a comparison sentence, trying to compare something that has the potential to contain hyperbole.

Based on Leech in (1981) this sentence is cut including data that represents meaning. has the meaning of a word that creates the meaning of a new word and can be suggestive for the listener or reader. This data is "I was born ready for you, skin sweeter than cinnamon, eyes deeper the ocean." The words girlfriend skin is sweeter than cinnamon, which means his girlfriend's beautiful skin, and the words "eyes are deeper the ocean" which means the analogy of girlfriend's eyes looking at Justin with love, sincerity.

**5. Single word hyperbole**

**Datum 1/Changes/SWH/1:11-2:20**

-and l just wanna be the best of me. Even though **sometimes l forget to breath.**

In this data, the lyrics have a hyperbole meaning "even though sometimes I forget to breathe", how can I forget to breathe, this is very unlikely to happen, if I forget to breathe then the result is the end of worldly affairs.

Same with fragments In the first lyric, if the "breath" lyric is removed then there will be hyperbole completely lost, the message in the lyrics tries to convey that the songwriter wants to change for the better, even though sometimes he forgets to breathe. it means forgetting to breathe, it's hard for the songwriter to do that. So these lyrics can be said to be in the Single word hyperbole category.

Based on Leech in (1981) this sentence is cut including data that represents meaning. has the meaning of a word that creates the meaning of a new word and can be suggestive for the listener or reader. The first data is "and l just want to be the best of me. Even though sometimes I forget to breathe" The words "Sometimes I forget to breathe", this means that Justin wants to change his personality traits, but sometimes Justin returns to his original character again.

**Datum/2/CAM/SWH/2:03-3:21**

-All that l want for you is **perfection.**

In this data the lyrics that have a hyperbole meaning "all I expect from you is perfection" the word "perfection" is included in the hyperbole. No human is perfect, all have shortcomings in each human being.

The lyric fragment in the first data is included in the Single Word Hyperbole category because if one of the words in the lyrics is removed then the hyperbole will disappear completely, namely the lyric fragment "your love" which seems excessive and has no meaning. can buy your lover's love. If the word "perfection" is lost then the meaning of the hyperbole is also lost, because only the words "all that l want fore you" are left depending on the hyperbole sentence "perfection". In accordance with the previous lyrics, this means that the songwriter only wants perfection from his girlfriend, whereas no human being is perfect, everyone has their own shortcomings.

This data states that “All that xpect from you is perfection.” The true meaning of this sentence is hallucination, an exaggerated sentence. How can there be people in this world who are perfect, perfect inside and out? It can be assumed that the singer wants to convey what he feels by using words or sentences that are impossible to pronounce, thus making the song lyrics more interesting when listeners listen to the song.

**7. Repetition**

**Datum/1/Forever/Repetition/0:42-3:40**

-Would you watch the sun burn out with me **forever, ever, ever, ever?**

In this data the lyrics that have a hyperbole meaning "would you watch the sun burn out with me forever?" This sentence is very unlikely to happen, there is no human being with the sun burning together forever, while the sun is very far from the earth.

The lyric fragment in this data "Would you watch the sun burn with me forever, forever, forever?" Justin invites his girlfriend to watch Justin burn with the sun, and because the lyrics "with me forever, ever, ever" repeat the word ever, it can be concluded that the data is a repetition of hyperbole. In Claridge's theory, it is explained that repetition hyperbole is an announcement in hyperbole that often occurs in conversation or is usually called a phenomenon in spoken language, with the return of several words.

According to the theory of meaning proposed by Leech (1981), data is categorized in collocative meaning because the words "watch the sun burn with me are” related to the environment.

**Datum/2/Forever/Repetition/1:40-3:40**

-Do you wanna look at me **forever, ever, ever?**

In this data the lyrics have a hyperbole meaning, namely "do you wanna look at me forever?" This sentence is very unlikely to happen, because there is no human whose life will last forever in the world.

The lyric fragment in the second data "Do you wanna look at me forever, ever, ever?" The singer asked his girlfriend if he wanted to see her forever.and because the lyrics "look at me forever, ever, ever" provide repetition in the word ever, so that the data can be concluded repetition hyperbole.

This data can be said to have conceptual meaning because it has denotative meaning. the actual conceptual meaning is based on the dictionary. This means directly interpreting words, phrases or sentences based on the dictionary. It is in this context that “do you wanna look at me forever?” can be stated in such a way as an integral part of the important functions of language. This means Justin asked his girlfriend, does her boyfriend want to meet Justin forever? meaning Justin asked if girlfriend wanted to live with Justin forever?

**DISCUSSIONS**

Analysis of song lyrics reveals that songwriters use various figurative language techniques to convey what the songwriter feels, emotions and meaning. In analyzing the hyperbole types used by Claridge's (2011) theory, the researcher found twenty seven data from seven types of hyperbole types. The researcher found clausal hyperbole types in eleven data, four data in phrasal hyperbole, numerical hyperbole in one data, comparison in four data, single word hyperbole in four data, and repetition in three data. The Researcher did not find any the role of superlative in the album changes. For meaning using Leech's theory (1981), the researcher found twenty seven data from six meanings. The Researcher did not find any social meaning in the album changes. The researcher found conceptual meaning in two data, connotative meaning in ten data, affective meaning in one data, reflected meaning in one data, collocative meaning in four data, and thematic meaning in six data.

However, the dominant type of hyperbole in the lyrics of the song "*Changes*" is clausal hyperbole. There are eleven data out of twenty seven data. According to Claridge (2011:55), clausal hyperbole is a form of hyperbole that involves the use of entire clauses, each consisting of a subject and a verb, to create exaggerated meaning. These hyperbole clauses strengthen their effect by combining several elements into a more complex sentence structure. one example is *Datum/1/TWLI/Clausal/0:27-2:53. "Ooh, l can feel you, event though l haven't touched you".* In these lyrics, justin tells listeners about how justin can feel the presence of girlfriend, even though justin hasn't touched girlfriend, this could be said to be a sentence that contains hyperbole because how can justin feel his girlfriend's presence even though Justin has never touched girlfriend?

In addition, the dominant meaning found in this research are connotative meaning, amounting to ten data out of twenty seven data. Leech (1981:25) Connotative meaning is the communicative value that an expression has based on what it refers to. The word "woman" in its conceptual meaning only means: human, not male, and adult. However, in the connotative meaning there are additional characteristics that referred to, whether physical, psychological or social characteristics, for example the connotation of weak psychological characteristics, easy to cry, timid, etc. attached to the word "woman". In essence, connotative meaning is the meaning of words that are not actually, words that have had their basic meaning added, namely those that give a good positive or negative value. Refers to a figurative meaning, and contains imagination, or things that are intended to arouse feelings.

 Apart from that, the researcher compared it with previous research, previous researchers had differences and similarities between the two. Tustiawati (2022) *"Hyperbole Analysis in Olivia Rodrigo's Album".* has a difference, namely identifying meaning from Leech's (1981) theory, the most common of which is connotative meaning. Olivia got nine data from eleven songs. Olivia often uses connotative meaning to describe feelings or situations in conveying her songs. For example in *Datum four: "I still see your face in the white car, front yard" (driver's license, line/stanza: 2/6)* Based on Leech's (1981) explanation regarding the connotative meaning above, datum four says that Olivia is still seeing the face his ex was in the car, but in reality that couldn't happen if that person wasn't there. Meanwhile, the researcher analyzed with the title *"An Analysis of Hyperbole in the Album Changes by Justin Bieber",* in using Meaning, Leech's (1981) theory, Justin often uses connotative meaning. To express what he feels to his lover or listener. The researcher obtained ten data from eleven songs. Leech (1981:32) Says that Reflected meaning is an understanding of words that gives rise to new word meanings and can suggest the listener or reader. Reflective meaning emerges because of the response and thoughts of the listener so that it arises new word meaning. One example is *Datum 2/E.T.A/Comparison/1:25-2:51 l was born ready for you, skin sweeter than cinnamon.*

Based on Leech in (1981) this sentence is cut including data that represents meaning. has the meaning of a word that creates the meaning of a new word and can be suggestive for the listener or reader. This data is "I was born ready for you, skin sweeter than cinnamon, eyes deeper the ocean. The words her skin is sweeter than cinnamon", which means her boyfriend's beautiful skin, and the words "eyes deeper the ocean", which means the parable of girlfriend's eyes looking at justin with love, sincerity. In essence, Tustiawati's research with the author of the equation, both analyzed songs, and used the meaning theory of Leech (1981), produced the dominant one affective meaning data. And the difference is the analysis of different objects, and the analysis of different types of hyperbole. similarities and differences with the second previous study, namely, Maria (2022) with the title *"Hyperbole Expressions Used in Justin Bieber's album "justice".* The similarity is that they both use the meaning theory of Leech (1981), the same uses song albums, and the difference is object analysis Different songs. In the results of Maria's research, Maria did not conclude the question from Meaning Leech (1981). Maria only concluded the analysis of theoretical expressions from Alexander (1977). and finally, the similarities and differences from Astina (2021) and author. Astina with the title *"An Analysis Of Hyperbole In The Chainsmoker Album"*. The similarity is that they analyze Justin Bieber's song album, using the meaning theory from Leech (1981), the difference is that the dominant data results are different. Astina only produces nine data from ten songs, namely three data from affective meaning, three data from social meaning, three data from connotative meaning.

**CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

Based on research findings, it can be concluded from the album *Changes* that Justin uses clauses in the album to express what justin feels about hailey. convey the message by deepening the lyrics and exaggerating the words. In this analysis the researcher also found the connotative meaning used by Justin. With connotative meaning, Justin conveys his aims and objectives by creating new words, so that they can be suggestive to the listener or reader. This research shows that the use of clauses and connotative increases a deeper understanding of the themes and messages that Justin wants to convey in his album. This research shows that through the combination of clausal use and connotative meaning, Justin not only conveys emotional messages, but also brings his listeners to reflect on *changes* and growth within themselves. This album is not only about love, but also about the process of introspection and personal change, which is reflected in its meaningful lyrical style.

 Based on the analysis and conclusions of this research, the researcher offers several suggestions that may be useful for other researchers or students interested in the same field. Apart from just focusing on song lyrics, the researcher would like to suggest further research to further explore the use of figurative language in other languages. for example metaphor, simile, or personification, because in analyzing the data, the researcher found several types of metaphor data. For other researchers, the results of this research can help future researchers who want to research or analyze types of hyperbole in song lyrics. The researcher suggests that future researchers use other aspects of language such as to gain better or deeper knowledge about figurative language. For students majoring in English, the researcher hope that students can apply hyperbole type theory when writing song lyrics or other literary works.

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