

## An Analysis of Noun Found in Song “Lonely” By Justin Bieber

Dhea Saragih<sup>1</sup>✉

<sup>1</sup> English Department, University of HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar, Indonesia

✉ email: dheasaragih@gmail.com

### Received:

March 1, 2023

### Revised:

March 4, 2023

### Accepted:

April 6, 2023

### Published:

May 5, 2023

### ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to discover noun used in a song by Justin Bieber entitled “Lonely”. This research applied descriptive qualitative method. There are several steps researcher conducted, including read the song lyrics, discovered nouns from the lyrics, then classified nouns based on their types. Based on research analysis, researcher found 12 nouns with 5 types. Therefore, the research results showed that there are 12 common nouns, 7 for each concrete and countable nouns, and 5 for each abstract and uncountable nouns found in song entitled “Lonely”.

**Keywords:** *Lyrics; Noun; Types; Song; Analysis*

---

## INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool among humans used in daily activities. It develops based on humans needs. According to Trudgill (cited in Tungkagi, 2015) “language function to build social connection and to get information”. Language itself has many relations with various aspects of human life that can be learned from certain points.

There are many languages spoken in the world, such as English, Mandarin, Japanese, and so on. Among all those languages, English is the most used language and is chosen as international language, which is learned by many countries as second language or foreign language.

In Indonesia, English is still considered as foreign language. Therefore, function of learning English is to attract people who are interested in learning it. Language is a necessity that utilized to collect information both spoken and unspoken (Aprianti and Parmawati, 2020), and has purpose in expressing utterances and interacting with others (Efransyah cited in Safitri and Parmawati, 2021).

In learning English, there is a thing called “part of speech”. It is collection of words that divided to several types and different functions in forming sentences/clauses (Nopikasari et al, 2018). Eastwood (cited in Safitri and Parmawati, 2021) mentioned eight classifications of part of speech, including noun, adjective, adverb, verb, preposition, determiner, pronoun, and conjunction.

Safitri and Parmawati (2021) mentions “Noun as one of part of speech is divided into several types, such as proper and common noun, concrete and abstract noun, countable and uncountable noun, collective noun, and compound noun”.

There are things divided to general and specific in this world. These two types of nouns are distinguished as common noun and proper noun. Common noun refers to name/item that is still general in nature form. Because of its nature, it cannot be written in capital letter, unless the position is in the opening of sentence, for examples : city, girl, table, and so on. Meanwhile, proper noun is noun that intended to give spesific name to something (people, place, etc.). It must be written by using capital letter, for examples : Tina, Switzerland, August.

Based on its form, there are two forms of noun, namely abstract and concrete noun. Abstract noun refers to concept of things that cannot be felt directly. Examples : freedom, age, happiness, etc. Meanwhile, concrete noun refers to existence of something real, which can be directly monitored by human senses. For examples : comb, wind, pizza, and so on.

Based on the amount, noun divided into countable and uncountable nouns. Countable noun is noun that can be counted even though there may be a large number of it. Characteristics of countable noun are can be preceded by a count of numbers one, two, three, and so on; often it starts with some, any, few, and many (followed by plural noun). For examples : a cat, three chairs, some clothes. Meanwhile, uncountable noun refers to noun that improbable to count. Despite the fact that there are lots of it, it is usually taken into consideration as singular and typically start with any, much, some. For examples : some bread, much salt, any milk.

Then, collective noun is noun that suggests a communion of person, matter, or spot. Irrespectively from singular, it may additionally be made as plural. For examples : committee, crowd, pairs, family.

The last is compound noun, which formed from 2 or more nouns. As 2 or more nouns are merged, the meaning will be very different when compared to the single word. Types of compound noun are closed compound noun (consist of two or more nouns that are not separated by spaces), for examples : newspaper, breakfast, etc; hyphenated compound noun (consist of two or more nouns that are connected with connecting line), for examples : mother-in-law, dry-cleaning, etc; and opened compound noun (consist of two or more nouns that are separated by spaces), for examples : middle class, bus stop, movie star, etc.

Therefore, this research focuses on analyzing nouns in a song by Justin Bieber, with title "Lonely". Researcher chose song as data because language is unlimited both spoken or unspoken through speech, writing, or song. Then, song is an interesting thing and a fun thing to analyze. The last, song can teach researcher new words of English.

## METHOD

This research utilized descriptive qualitative method. Mukhtar (2013: 10) mentions “qualitative descriptive research method is a method used by researcher to find knowledge or theory of research at a certain time”. The data of this research is a song by Justin Bieber entitled “Lonely”, which contains words that can be identified as noun. To collect data, researcher conducted three steps, namely :

1. Selected a song and read the song lyrics
2. Discovered nouns from the lyrics
3. Classified nouns based on the types

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Researcher collected several nouns from the song lyrics of “Lonely”. Below is the table of lyrics of song, which contains nouns:

**Table 1. Nouns of song “Lonely”.**

No.	Lyrics	Noun
1	“Everybody knows my <u>name</u> now”	Name
2	“Like lookin' in a <u>mirror</u> , tryna steady yourself”	A mirror
3	“It feels like all our <u>lives</u> have changed”	Lives
4	“Everybody knows my <u>past</u> now”	Past
5	“Like my <u>house</u> was always made of <u>glass</u> ”	House Glass
6	“And maybe that's the <u>price</u> you pay”	Price
7	“For the <u>money</u> and <u>fame</u> at an early <u>age</u> ”	Money Fame Age
8	“They criticized the <u>things</u> I did as an idiot <u>kid</u> ”	Things Kid
<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>

The table above mentioned all of nouns that appeared in song entitled “Lonely”. Next, researcher classifies those nouns based on their types. Below is the table of classification of nouns of song appeared in song “Lonely”.

**Table 2. Types of Nouns of song “Lonely”.**

No.	Noun	Types of Noun							
		Proper	Common	Concrete	Abstract	Countable	Uncountable	Collective	Compound
1	Name		√	√		√			
2	Mirror		√	√		√			
3	Lives		√		√		√		
4	Past		√		√		√		
5	House		√	√		√			
6	Glass		√	√		√			
No.	Noun	Types of Noun							
		Proper	Common	Concrete	Abstract	Countable	Uncountable	Collective	Compound

7	Price		√		√		√		
8	Money		√	√			√		
9	Fame		√		√		√		
10	Age		√		√	√			
11	Things		√	√		√			
12	Kid		√	√		√			
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

From the table above, researcher found 12 nouns of song “Lonely” that divided into 5 types. Below are the explanations for each noun used in the song.

#### 1. Name

Zgusta states “Name is a word or group of words used to refer to an individual entity (real or imaginary)”. As a noun, it can be identified as common noun, concrete noun, and countable noun. Name can be identified as common noun because name is known by all people in the world (all living things and even inanimate objects have names). Then, name can be identified as concrete noun because name is a certain and real thing used by everyone. The last, as countable noun, name can be counted according to the number of people or objects that use it.

#### 2. Mirror

“A mirror or looking glass is an object that reflects an image” (Wikipedia, 2023). As a noun, mirror can be identified as common noun, concrete noun, and countable noun. It can be identified as common noun because mirror is very often and commonly used by humans at home. Then, it can be identified as concrete noun because mirror is a real thing that can be seen, touched and even used by everyone. The last, as countable noun, mirror can be counted because it is a real object.

#### 3. Lives

Live refers to a living being, especially a person. Lives are the plural form of live. Live can be identified as common noun, abstract noun, and uncountable noun. It can be identified as common noun because lives are common term used to mention that someone is experiencing real situations in this world. Then, as abstract noun, lives cannot be identified by human senses. The last, as uncountable noun, lives cannot be counted because it is not a real thing.

#### 4. Past

Past is event that occurred during a time previous to the present. It can be identified as common noun, abstract noun, and uncountable noun. As common noun, past is well-known by humans as something that is important in living life or as a reminder in living life. As abstract noun, past cannot be perceived by human

senses. And as uncountable noun, it cannot be counted because it is only exist in the mind and heart of human being.

#### 5. House

“A house is a single-unit residential building. It may range in complexity from a rudimentary hut to a complex structure of wood, masonry, concrete or other material, outfitted with plumbing, electrical, and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems” (Wikipedia, 2023). It can be identified as common, concrete, and countable noun. As common noun, it is very familiar to humans because they have houses to live in. then, as concrete noun, it is a thing that can be seen and touched by human senses. Then, it is also countable noun because house can be counted based on the number of houses exist in an environment.

#### 6. Glass

“Glass is non-crystalline, often transparent, amorphous solid that has widespread practical, technological, and decorative use in” (Wikipedia, 2023). Glass can be identified as common, concrete, and countable noun. It is commonly used by everyone to make an object or as material to build something (common). It can be seen and touched by humans, and also a real thing exist (concrete). It also can be counted one by one because it is a real object (countable).

#### 7. Price

Asmundson (2013) states “a price is the amount of money that a buyer gives to a seller in exchange for a good or a service”. It can be identified as common, abstract, and uncountable noun. Price is a sure thing used by seller-buyer in a transaction (common). It is a thing that cannot be perceived by human senses (abstract), and it is an unreal thing exist only for identifying amount of money (uncountable).

#### 8. Money

“Money is any item or medium of exchange that is accepted by people for the payment of goods and services, as well as the repayment of loans” (Investopedia, 2022). Money can be identified as common, concrete, and uncountable noun. Money is a common term used by everyone to mention the value of a thing (common). It is also a real object that can be touched and seen (concrete). But, money is an uncountable noun because of its unlimited range used by humans in living life.

#### 9. Fame

“Fame is the state of being known or recognized by many people because of achievements and skills of someone” (Cambridge Dictionary, 2023). It can be identified as common, abstract, and uncountable noun. Fame is known by human as the achievement of someone who is said to be successful and has an impact on many people (common). But fame is something that cannot be perceived by human

senses. It is only known by people in their mind (abstract). And it is an uncountable noun because fame is not a real thing so it cannot be counted.

#### 10. Age

“Age is the length of time during which a being or thing has existed; length of life or existence to the time spoken of or referred to” (Dictionary, 2023). Age can be identified as common, abstract, and countable noun. As common noun, age is term that generally used by everyone to mention how long living things have existed in this world (human, animal, plant). Then, as abstract noun, age is something that humans can think of (can't be seen, touched, smelled, felt, heard). The last, age is an countable noun because it increases every year and can be calculated based on how long living things exist in the world.

#### 11. Things

“Thing is a material object without life or consciousness; an inanimate object” (Dictionary, 2023). It can be identified as common, concrete, and countable noun. Things are plural form of thing. As common noun, things are known as objects existed in daily life. Then, as concrete noun, things are found in many objects used by humans and other living things. The last, as countable noun, things can be counted as many as their numbers existed.

#### 12. Kid

Kid refers to a young person. It can be identified as common, concrete, and countable noun. Kid is a usual term to mention someone who is still young (common). Then, kid is a concrete noun because we can see "children" through our eyes. The last, kid is a countable noun because of its real existence, then we can count kid based on their numbers.

## CONCLUSION

According to the finding, result, and analysis of song entitled “Lonely” by Justin Bieber, researcher can conclude that there are 12 nouns appeared in the song. These nouns are divided into several types of noun. Therefore, researcher found as many as seven types of nouns, including: Common noun that is mentioned 12 times (name, mirror, lives, past, house, glass, price, money, fame, age, things, kid); Concrete noun that is mentioned 7 times (name, mirror, house, glass, money, things, kid); Abstract noun that is mentioned 5 times (lives, past, price, fame, age); Countable noun that is mentioned 7 times (name, mirror, house, glass, age, things, kid); and Uncountable noun that is mentioned 5 times (lives, past, price, money, fame).

Based on these findings, researcher can conclude that nouns appear in the song are mostly common noun. The other four types of nouns appear in the song are concrete noun, countable noun, abstract noun, and uncountable noun.

## REFERENCES

- Aprianti, I. N., & Parmawati, A. (2020). Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme Analysis on the Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga “a Star Is Born” Album. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 3(3), 322–328. <https://doi.org/10.22460/project.v3i3.p322-328>
- Asmundson, Irena. (2013). What is a Price. Online Source. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2013/12/basics.htm> (accessed on Feb 20<sup>th</sup>, 2023).
- Cambridge Dictionary. (2023). FAME. Online Source. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/fame> (accessed on Feb 15<sup>th</sup>, 2023).
- Dictionary. (2023). AGE. Online Source. <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/age> (accessed on Feb 15<sup>th</sup>, 2023).
- Dictionary. (2023). THING. Online Source. <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/thing> (accessed on Feb 15<sup>th</sup>, 2023).
- Investopedia. (2022). What is Money. Online Source. <https://www.investopedia.com/insights/what-is-money/> (accessed on Feb 21<sup>st</sup>, 2023).
- Mukhtar. (2013). Metode Penelitian Deskriptif Kualitatif. Jakarta: GP Press Group.
- Nopikasari, N., Safitri, A., & Suhadi, A. (2018). Analysis Word Classes in Selected Poems By Allan Alexander Milne. *Premise: Journal of English Education*, 7(2), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.24127/pj.v7i2.1561>
- Safitri, A., & Parmawati, A. (2021). THE STUDY OF NOUN FOUND IN SHAWN MENDES’SONG ENTITLED LOST IN JAPAN. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 4(6), 960-965.
- TUNGKAGI, M. D. (2015). Kata Benda Dalam Bahasa Inggris Dan Bahasa Mongondow Suatu Analisis Kontrastif. *JURNAL ELEKTRONIK FAKULTAS SASTRA UNIVERSITAS SAM RATULANGI*, 4(4).
- Wikipedia. (2023). MIRROR. Online Source. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mirror> (accessed on Feb 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2023).
- Wikipedia. (2023). HOUSE. Online Source. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House> (accessed on Feb 15<sup>th</sup>, 2023).
- Wikipedia. (2023). GLASS. Online Source. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glass> (accessed on Feb 20<sup>th</sup>, 2023).
- Zgusta, L. (Invalid Date). NAME. Encyclopedia Britannica. Online Source. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/name> (accessed on Feb 15<sup>th</sup>, 2023).