

AN ANALYSIS OF REPETITION USED IN SHAWN MENDES' SELECTED SONG LYRICS

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to describe the types of repetitions in Shawn Mendes' selected song lyrics to find their functions in the selected song lyrics that the researcher chooses for this study. This study employed qualitative design with stylistic approach which aims to the types and functions of repetitions in Shawn Mendes' song lyrics. The result of this study shows that all nine types of repetitions found in this study. There are forty-six alliterations, twenty-six assonances, twenty-one consonances, five refrains, four feminine rhymes, five masculine rhymes, two internal rhymes, eighteen end rhymes, and five approximate rhymes. And besides that, it is possible to have more than one types of repetitions and functions in one data. The most dominant repetition in this study is alliteration. After categorizing and interpreting the data, the researcher found three out of four function of repetition found such as; to reinforce meaning, to emphasize certain words, and to link up or contrast words. And in additional based on the result mention above, the researcher can conclude that Shawn Mendes has narrative style of writing because of the way he wrote his lyrics that has repetition of persuasive lines that he often emphasized in his song lyrics.

Keywords: stylistics, repetition, song lyric

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan jenis pengulangan pada lirik lagu pilihan Shawn Mendes untuk mengetahui fungsinya pada lirik lagu pilihan yang dipilih peneliti untuk penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kualitatif dengan pendekatan stilistika yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis dan fungsi repetisi dalam lirik lagu Shawn Mendes. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kesembilan jenis pengulangan yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini. Ada empat puluh enam aliterasi, dua puluh enam asonansi, dua puluh satu konsonan, lima refains, empat sajak feminin, lima sajak maskulin, dua sajak internal, delapan belas sajak akhir, dan lima perkiraan sajak. Dan selain itu, dimungkinkan untuk memiliki lebih dari satu jenis pengulangan dan fungsi dalam satu data. Pengulangan yang paling dominan dalam penelitian ini adalah aliterasi. Setelah mengkategorikan dan menginterpretasikan data, peneliti menemukan tiga dari empat fungsi pengulangan yang ditemukan yaitu; untuk memperkuat makna, untuk menekankan kata-kata

tertentu, dan untuk menghubungkan atau membedakan kata-kata. Selain itu berdasarkan hasil penyebutan di atas, peneliti dapat menyimpulkan bahwa Shawn Mendes memiliki gaya penulisan naratif karena cara penulisan liriknya yang memiliki pengulangan baris-baris persuasif yang sering ia tekankan dalam lirik lagunya.

Kata kunci: gaya bahasa, pengulangan, lirik lagu

A. INTRODUCTION

In the modern era like nowadays, music and songs are some kind of the main necessities that cannot be separated from people's daily life. Most people from children to adults are all listening to music. People do not only use music as entertainment but also as a way to communicate or express their emotions and feelings. As entertainment, music and songs can be very effective to get rid of boredom and change the listeners' mood in any situation. Music are also used to accompany people's daily activities. As examples, when people are bored, while driving, while studying, even while cooking, people often listen to music, so they do not feel empty or bored.

Besides how fun and how entertaining music and songs are, there are plenty of people all around the world who have no interest and no idea about the tendency of how a writer wrote the song lyrics (English song lyrics) that they are listening to. But in a lot of cases, most writers usually not only concern about how to write good lyrics, which will be smoothly and clearly received by the listeners, but they tend to give more attention to the aesthetical and dramatic values of writing that must be achieved in the lyrics. In addition, there will be different writing style from one writer to another depends on what purposes that are going to be achieved. Sometimes, it needs more attention to understand lyrics since the writers use some kind of style on their writing. Then some writers tend to play with the words to achieve the aesthetic value through the linguistic elements, for example, using poetic devices like rhyme to achieve that aesthetic value.

According Leech and Short (1981, p. 11), style is defined as the way in which a person uses language in a given context for a given purpose. Style is something that writers have when they create a literary works. Poetry is one of any kinds of literary works that the writers create with style. And according to Brooks and Warren (1960, p. 139), good poetry is the output of the adequate combination of the distinctive resources of words (meaning, association, rhythm, meter, music, order, and so on) in creating a total complex of significance expression. Leech and Short (1981, p. 93) also stated that generally, music in poetry is very likely the combination of alliteration, assonance, consonance, and other sound echoes. The reason why the researcher chooses the topic "*An Analysis of Repetition Used in Shawn Mendes' Selected Song Lyrics*" as the researcher's research, because most of the listeners of the songs did not notice that there are some phonological aspects

in these song lyrics that make the song more enjoyable to be listened to, and the researcher wants to identify the function of repetition that Shawn Mendes used in his song lyrics.

To support the analysis, the researcher main focus of this study is mainly from Shawn Mendes' song lyrics. Shawn Mendes was chosen because he is well known for his good lyrics, especially with a lot of repetitions that contained in his lyrics that makes the researcher interested to create a study about it. And on top of that, his lyrics was written by himself. He also becomes so much popular nowadays among teenagers since his precursor Justin Bieber no longer active like he used to be. At the beginning of his popularity, Shawn was predicted to be the next Justin Bieber. Besides, he has a lot of achievements and awards since his debut in 2015. Before he turned 20 years old, he already had more than twenty achievements and won forty-five awards. The latest awards that he got in 2019 was Kids' Choice Award for Male Artist, Juno Award for Single of the Year, Juno Award for Songwriter of the Year, Juno Award for Album of the Year, Juno Award for Artist of the Year, Juno Award for Pop Album of the Year.

From all of his albums and songs, the researcher chooses ten songs from his several albums that are really popular based on the internet and made him won some of those awards. The ten songs that the researcher chooses are *I Know What You Did Last Summer*, *Stitches*, *Treat You Better*, *There's Nothing Holdin' Me Back*, *Mercy*, *Life of the Party*, *If I Can't Have You*, *In My Blood*, *Never Be Alone*, and *Señorita*. These ten songs have already chosen, as the object of this study.

From the consideration above, the researcher is aiming to describe the types of repetition identified in Shawn Mendes' selected song lyrics. Then, the function of each repetition becomes important to be analyzed. Those are the reasons why this study is worth analyzing.

B. RELATED LITERATURE

1. Stylistics

Stylistics is a branch of linguistics which studies the characteristics of situationally-distinctive uses of language, with particular reference to literary language, and tries to establish principles capable of accounting for the particular choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language. Stylistic is a branch of linguistics that focuses greatly on studying how language is used in some particular ways including literary works. According to Leech and Short (1981, p. 13), stylistics is the linguistic study of style. In other words, stylistics is an essential part of linguistics, or stylistics is the scientific study of language. Leech and Short (1981, p. 11) also stated that there are two basic human expressions, spoken and written language, so style is applicable to those kinds of expressions both literary and non-literary language, but, traditionally

style is associated with written literary texts. In addition, Turner (1977, p. 7) states that stylistics as a part of linguistic study that focuses with the variation of language use. And according to Verdonk (2002, p. 4) stylistics is the analysis of distinctive expression in language and the description of its purpose and effect.

2. Foregrounding

According to Leech (1969), Foregrounding is when you manipulate words or sentences to create them in such a way that may attract attention by using grammatically incorrect words or sentences. Foregrounding is the mother of literature and it distinguishes literature from the norms of the ordinary language. Foregrounding uses literary freedom to set readers' imagination and vision to be clearer about the context in a way that it provides an explanation differently from the real life and real world's vision. There are two parts of foregrounding, they are deviation and parallelism.

3. Deviation

According to Richards, Platt, and Weber (1985), deviation is a term used to describe spelling and pronunciation of a word or a sentence structure which does not conform to a norm. In addition, Short (1973) stated that deviation as a linguistic phenomenon that has an important effect on the readers or listeners, if a part of a poem is deviant it becomes especially, noticeable, or perceptually prominent

4. Phonological Parallelism

According to Leech & Short (2007), phonological parallelism focuses on the repetition of the structure of similar sounds. Parallelism is literary device that is a parallel of two or more similar syntactic constructions. In phonological parallelism, there is a part called repetition which consist of alliteration, assonance, consonance, and rhyme included.

a. Repetition

Perrine (1977, p. 72) classifies repetition into five; they are alliteration, assonance, consonance, rhyme, and refrain, while some experts add repetition to them. The repetition may occur in individual vowel and consonant sound. Repetition refers to the repetition of words, phrases, and clause in the line of the stanza.

a) Alliteration

According to Arp & Johnson (2008), alliteration is the repetition of the initial consonant sounds. Alliteration is defined as the repetition of initial consonant sounds. According to Perrine (in PaperAp.com. 2017), alliteration is the repetition at close intervals of the initial consonant sounds of accented syllables or important words.

b) Assonance

According to Arp & Johnson (2008), assonance is the repetition of the vowel sounds. In addition, Abrams (1999, p. 9) defines assonance as the repetition of identical or similar vowels, especially in the stressed syllable, in a sequence of nearby words or within a line. And according to Reaske (1966, p. 20), he defines assonance as the use of identical vowel sounds surrounded by different kinds of consonant sound in words that close proximity to each other.

c) Consonance

According to Arp & Johnson (2008), consonance is the repetition of final consonant sounds. In addition, Abrams (1981) defines consonance as the occurrence of the same consonant sounds but the vowel sounds are different between two words or more. And according to Perrine (1977, p. 72), consonance as the repetition of the final consonant sounds.

d) Refrain

According to Perrine (1977), Refrain is a repetition which is done according to some fixed patterns at intervals. Refrain can be found in the forms of phrases, lines, or group of lines as long as it is patterned. Refrain is any part of the song where the lyrics repeat. It is similar to a chorus, except that a refrain refers specifically to the lyrics themselves and not to the music. Refrain specifically refers to the lyrics. This means that if it repeating in the same words it is a refrain. You could sing those words with a different melody or different musical notes and it would still be a refrain. Refrain usually can be found at the end of stanza, but sometime it is also possible to find the same patterns in the initial or middle of stanza.

e) Rhyme

According to Arp & Johnson (2008), rhyme is the repetition of the accented vowel sound in any succeeding consonant sounds. And according to Perrine (1977, p. 72), rhyme is the repetition of the accented vowel sound and all succeeding sounds. In other words, rhyme is the recurrent

sound between two or more words due to the arrangement of the stressed vocal sound and its succeeding consonants and differences in the preceding consonants or syllable.

i. Feminine Rhyme

According to Arp & Johnson (2008), feminine Rhyme is rhyming sound in two or more syllables. Feminine rhyme is a rhyme that happens when a word ends on unstressed syllable and hence must be more than one syllable long. To be more detail, the words will be classified as feminine rhyme when the words consist of at least two syllable that rhyming, and the initial syllable must be stressed followed by unstressed syllable in the end.

ii. Masculine Rhyme

According to Arp & Johnson (2008), Masculine Rhyme is the rhyming sound in one syllable. Masculine rhyme happens to words with one syllable long and the syllable must be stressed. Masculine rhyme also can happen to words with more than one syllable long. But, there is only one syllable of the rhyme that must be stressed and it is in the end of the words.

iii. Internal Rhyme

According to Arp & Johnson (2008), Internal Rhyme is the rhyming sound in one or more words in within the line. Internal rhyme is a rhyme that happens when two or more rhyming words are within a given line or another line. The rhyme happens between a word within a line and another word either at the end of the same line or within another line.

iv. End Rhyme

According to Arp & Johnson (2008), end Rhyme is the rhyming sound in the end words of the lines. End Rhyme is a rhyme that happens in the end of lines. To be more specific, every rhyming words that come at the end of lines belong to end rhyme. But, it is possible to include other classifications of rhyme into the end of rhyme since their positions are at the end of lines.

v. Approximate Rhyme

According to Arp & Johnson (2008), approximate rhyme includes words with any kind of sound similarity, from close to fairly remote. Approximate rhyme is the substitution of perfect rhyme at the ends of lines or imperfect rhyme that almost rhyming but not quite. It happens when a

poet cannot find any words that are rhyming, then he uses certain words that look like but not identical. This rhyme also called as approximate rhyme.

b. The Function of Repetition

According to Perrine (1977, p. 202), in a good poem, repetition will serve several purposes; it will please the ears, emphasize the words in which repetition occurs, and give structure to the poem. Beside that, the function of repetition also to produces more important effects to the poem says Aminuddin (1995, p. 149). It can suggest certain feeling related to the meaning of poem. To be more specific about the function of repetition, this study will analyze four function of repetition. The first one is to reinforce meaning or ideas, the second one is to emphasize certain words, then the third one is to imitate or suggest a sense or action, and the last one is to link up or contrast words.

1) To Reinforce Meaning

According to Perrine (1977), The function of reinforcing meaning refers to the attempt of strengthen the meaning through the use of repetition. Basically, repetitions are used to reinforce meaning, and the other functions of repetition are to lead to the reinforcement. Although all repetitions are in relation to reinforcement, but refrain usually becomes the one that gives strong effect to this function. This function is represented by the occurrence of internal rhyme and refrain.

2) To Emphasize Certain Words

According to Perrine (1977), usually poets taking advantage of repetition. Usually they use alliteration, assonance and consonance to emphasize certain words. Firstly, they put some repetition to some sounds, and then those sounds give the effect of emphasis to the words where the repetition happens. This function is can be represented by the occurrence of all the types of repetition.

3) To Imitate Certain Action

According to Perrine (1977), There is no direct relation between the sounds and the object or actions under description, but when people hear them, they will understand what is exactly being delivered through the sounds. This is the function of repetition to imitate certain action. This function is represented by the occurrence of words that has an action or kind of activity that has a literal meaning behind those words.

4) To Link up or Contrast words

According to Daiches (1948), contrast words means the relation of the physical sounds of the words. it will link up the words if the end of a line rhymes with the first syllable of the following line. And it will contrast if physically sound of the words are similar either the vowel or consonant sounds. This is the function of musical devices that contrast the words. This function is represented by the occurrence of internal rhyme, end rhyme, and approximate rhyme.

c. Song Lyrics as poem

According to Kennedy and Gioia (1999, p. 792), Many familiar poems began life as songs, but today, their tunes forgotten, they survive only in poetry anthologies. From that statement, we can say that in the past some poems were some songs which the tunes or the melody are eliminated. When a song eliminates its tune, it becomes a poem. In contrast, when poem filled with some tunes, then it can be said that it is a song. What make them different is a song has melody or tune in it, whether a poem has not.

According to Sharndama & Suleiman as cited in Akporobaro (2006), song assume a variety of forms, some of the song are rich, imaginative, and elaborated in the play of words, rhythm, and melody. Moeliono in Sobar (2012) stated that song is a rhythmic sound variety. Songs is an art of tones or sounds in sequence. Its combination and temporal relationships are usually accompanied by musical instruments produce music that contains a rhythm or rhythmic sound. There is one thing important in a part of song, it is called lyric. A lyric is a fairly short poem which is the expression of strong feelings of thoughts or perceptions of a single speaker in a meditative manner. Song lyric is included by kind of literature because it is language creation (poem) served in song form. Its attribute is imaginative and sometime it contains critical to our government's wisdom, welfare, and miserable.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

The researcher used descriptive qualitative approach to analyze data. According to Fraenkell and Wallen (2012), qualitative research was defined as a research study that investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations or materials. Hence, those characteristics references, this study was very concerned to every occurrence that appeared during the analysis of the main data which were Shawn Mendes' song lyrics. It also tried to give sufficient description of the factual data of the occurrences and provided it with logical and rational interpretation based on relevant theories.

2. Data Source

Data source in this study were taken from Shawn Mendes' song lyrics. Data source was taken from azlyrics.com. from this website the researcher collected ten song lyrics by Shawn Mendes that already selected by the researcher. Such as *I Know What You Did Last Summer*, *Stitches*, *Treat You Better*, *There's Nothing Holdin' Me Back*, *Mercy*, *Life of the Party*, *If I Can't Have You*, *In My Blood*, *Never Be Alone*, and *Señorita*. The data source was chosen to analyze the types of repetition and also to find the function of the repetition in the song lyrics of Shawn Mendes. Data of this study would be in the form of words, phrases, or lines which contains repetition.

3. Technique of Collecting Data

According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982, p. 67), qualitative research gauge when they are finished by what they term data saturation. To collect data, the researcher tried to find some related information on the internet to support this study such as; thesis, journals, books, and other data that related to this study. In this study, the researcher used two techniques in order to collect data, such as; observation and note taking.

4. Technique of Analyzing Data

For technique of analyzing data, the researcher used Miles and Huberman theory to analyze data. There were three processes to analyze data according to Miles and Huberman (1994), they were data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. Miles and Huberman formulated the analysis into four cycles that interact each other, it showed as he following diagram:

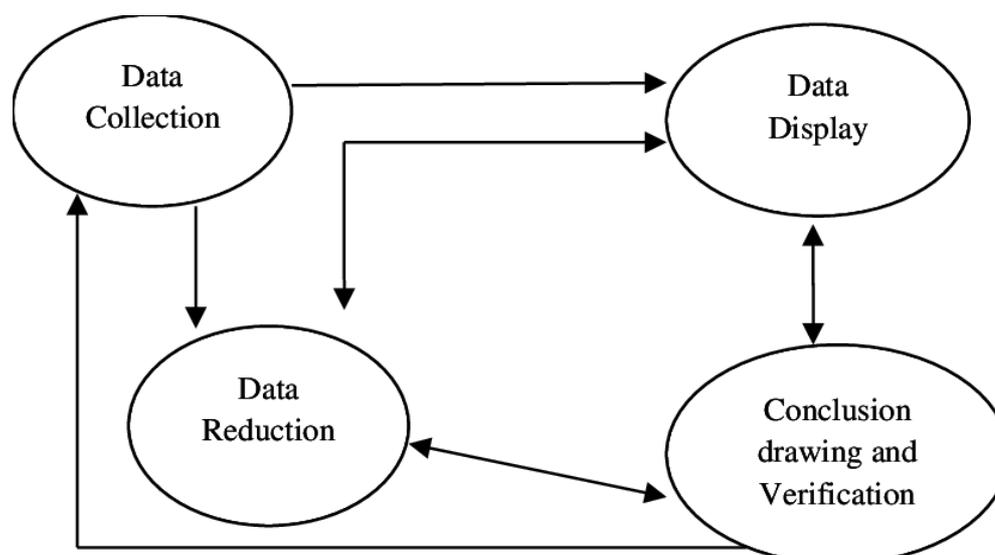


Figure: Miles & Huberman's Component of Data Analysis

a. Data Reduction

Miles and Huberman (1994) described this first of three elements of qualitative data analysis as data reduction. "Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data that appears in written field notes". Not only does data need to be compacted for management, but it must also be transformed so that it can be understood in terms of the problem being addressed.

b. Data Display

According to Miles and Huberman (1994), data display went a step beyond data reduction to provide "an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing..." A display could be an extended piece of text or a diagram, chart, or matrix that provides a new way of arranging and thinking about the more textually embedded data. Data displays, whether in word or diagrammatic form, allow the analyst to extrapolate from the data enough to begin to see systematic patterns and interrelationships. At the display stage, additional, higher order categories or themes may appear from the data that go beyond those first discovered during the initial process of data reduction.

c. Conclusion Drawing or Verification

Conclusion drawing involves stepping back to consider what the analysed data mean and to evaluate their implications for the questions when qualitative data are used as a precursor to the design/development of quantitative instruments, this step may be postponed. Reducing the data and looking for relationships will provide adequate information for developing other instruments. According to Miles and Huberman (1994), Verification, integrally linked to conclusion drawing, entails revisiting the data as many times as necessary to cross-check or verify these emergent conclusions. "The meanings emerging from the data have to be tested for their plausibility, their sturdiness, their 'confirmability' that is, their validity". Validity means something different in this context than in quantitative evaluation, where it was a technical term that refers quite specifically to whether a given construct measures what it purports to measure. Here validity involve a much broader concern for whether the conclusions being drawn from the data were credible, defensible, warranted, and able to resist alternative explanations.

5. Instrument of the Research

For the descriptive qualitative research, instrument of the research was very important to get the result of the study. Gay and Airasian (2000: 145) stated that instrument is a tool that is used in collecting data. And for instrument of the research in this study, the instrument was the researcher herself.

6. Technique of Data Verification

According to Denzin (1973), theoretical triangulation was the method which the researcher used more than one theoretical scheme in the interpretation of the phenomenon. In theoretical triangulation, the researcher compared the data finding with perspective theory that was relevant. In theoretical triangulation, the researcher was demanded to collect expert judgment to compared the finding of the study with the certain theory to get the trustworthiness of data.

D. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. The Types of Repetition Found in Shawn Mendes' Selected Lyrics

Just like what has been mentioned as the first objective of this study in the first chapter, this study specified to analyze the types of repetitions in Shawn Mendes' selected song lyrics which were alliteration, assonance, consonance, feminine rhyme, masculine rhyme, internal rhyme, end rhyme, approximate rhyme, and refrain. And this study would also find out and explain the function of each repetition that the researcher already found

a. Alliteration

In his songs, Shawn Mendes used alliteration to make his song more aesthetic. Alliteration is repetition of two or more identical consonant of the first words in the same line, and usually alliteration well known as tongue twister. It can be seen in several lines of Shawn Mendes' song lyrics. This was the example of alliterations found in the first song:

(1) *I Know What You Did Last Summer*, stanza 2 / line 5 and 6

D-d-does **h**e know
Another's **h**ands **h**ave touched my skin

In the example, alliteration happened for the repetition of the initial consonant [h] in the stanza. The alliteration occurred in line fifth and sixth of the stanza. The words that occurred with alliteration were /hi:/, /hændz/, and /hæv/. Since the initial consonant [h] and was repeated in the stanza, this is called alliteration phenomenon.

b. Assonance

Assonance is one of the repetitions that the researcher found in Shawn Mendes selected song lyrics. Assonance is the repetition of identical vowel sound in between words in one stanza. Assonance was found in several stanza of the selected song lyrics that the researcher chose. The example of assonance that the researcher has found:

(2) *I Know What You Did Last Summer*, stanza 4 / lines 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, & 7

I know what you did last summer (ah-ah)
Just lied to me, "there's no other" (he-ey)
I know what you did last summer
Tell me where you've been
I know what you did last summer (ah-ah)
Look me in the eyes, my lover (he-ey)
I know what you did last summer
Tell me where you've been

In the example, assonance happened for the repetition of the identical vowel [ə] sound in the stanza. The words that occurred with assonance were /'sʌmə/, /'ʌðə/ and /'lʌvə/. Since the initial vowel [ə] sound was repeated in the stanza, this is called assonance phenomenon.

c. Consonance

In his song lyrics, Shawn Mendes also used consonance which is a part of repetition types. Consonance is repetition of identical final consonant sound at the end of words. Consonance appeared in several stanza of the song lyrics. These are the consonance found in Shawn Mendes selected song lyrics:

(3) *I Know What You Did Last Summer*, stanza 3 / lines 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6

It's tearing me apart
She's slipping away
Am I just hanging on to all the words she used to say?
The pictures on her phone
She's not coming home (I'm not coming home)
Coming home, coming home

In the example, consonance happened for the repetition of the identical consonant [ŋ] sound at the end of some words in the stanza. The words that occurred with consonance were /'tɪŋ/, /'slɪpɪŋ/,

/ˈhæŋŋ/ and /ˈkʌmŋ/. Since the initial consonant [ŋ] sound was repeated in the stanza, this is called consonance phenomenon.

d. Refrain

Refrain is part of repetition types which appeared quite often in Shawn Mendes' selected song lyrics that the researcher chose. Refrain is usually a repeated line or phrase that formed lyrically within the verse itself. Refrain is different with chorus. Every chorus is refrain, but not every refrain is chorus. Refrain placed after the verse, and placed before chorus. Refrain occurred in five songs from the total ten songs which is half of the list of song lyrics that have been chosen by the researcher. The occurrence of refrain in Shawn Mendes' song lyrics can be seen as follow:

(4) *I Know What You Did Last Summer*, stanza 3 & 7

It's tearing me apart
She's slipping away
Am I just hanging on to all the words she used to say?
The pictures on her phone
She's not coming home (I'm not coming home)
Coming home, coming home

...

...

...

It's tearing me apart (it's tearing me apart)
She's slipping away (i'm slipping away)
Am I just hanging on to all the words she used to say?
The pictures on her phone
She's not coming home (I'm not coming home)
Oh, na, na, na, yeah

From the example, it can be seen that refrain existed in Shawn Mendes' song lyrics. Refrain occurred in the repeated pattern in the song's lyrics. Refrain are not necessarily one hundred percent similar, because sometimes there are some addition in the next refrain of the song but they have the same pattern. In this song, refrain occurred in stanza 3 and then repeated in stanza 7 with little bit addition to it. This is called the phenomenon of refrain.

e. Rhyme

a) Feminine Rhyme

Feminine rhyme is one of the rhymes that the researcher found in Shawn Mendes selected song lyrics. feminine rhyme was not the dominant one, and only a few was found in stanza of the selected song lyrics that the researcher chose. It is possible that feminine rhyme occurred in more than two syllables, which the first rhyming syllable must be stressed and then being followed by the unstressed syllable. These are the feminine rhyme that the researcher has found:

(5) *Stitches*, stanza 2 / lines 1 and 3

Got a feeling that I'm going **under**
But I know that I'll make it out alive
If I quit calling you my **lover**
Move on

In the example, feminine rhyme occurred in between the first and the third line of the stanza. The marked words were /'ʌndər/ and /'lʌvər/. Those two words consist of two rhyming syllables which is the criteria of feminine rhyme. The word /'ʌndər/ was stressed in the first rhyming syllable /'ʌn/ but the second syllable was /dər/ not stressed. And this was also what happened to the word /'lʌvər/. The first syllable /'lʌ/ was stressed, and the second syllable /vər/ was not stressed.

b) Masculine Rhyme

Masculine rhyme is one of the rhymes that the researcher found in Shawn Mendes selected song lyrics. Masculine rhyme was found in several stanza of the selected song lyrics that the researcher chose. This was the example of masculine rhyme that the researcher has found:

(6) *Stitches*, stanza 1 / lines 3 and 4

Your words cut deeper than a **knife**
Now I need someone to breathe me back to **life**

As seen the example, masculine rhyme occurred at the end of the third and fourth line the stanza. The rhyming words that had only one syllable belong to masculine rhyme because that was the criteria of masculine rhyme, which only happened with one syllable words. The word /naɪf/ and /laɪf/ only had one syllable which occurred at the end of the line.

c) Internal Rhyme

Internal rhyme is one of the rhymes that the researcher found in Shawn Mendes selected song lyrics. Internal rhyme is the type of rhyme that happened within a line and another line in the stanza. This type of rhyme not necessarily placed at the end of the line. There were only two of internal rhymes was found in stanza of the selected song lyrics that the researcher chose. This was the example of internal rhyme that the researcher has found:

(7) *Mercy*, stanza 5 / lines 1 and 3

I'm **not** asking for a **lot**
Just that you're honest with me
My pride is all I **got**

In the example above, internal rhyme occurred in the middle of line four and rhyming with the word at the end of fifth line in the stanza. Internal rhyme occurred with the words /nɒt/, /lɒt/ and /gɒt/ which rhyming to each other perfectly.

d) End Rhyme

End rhyme is one of the rhymes that the researcher found in Shawn Mendes selected song lyrics. End rhymes is a rhyme that happened at the end of lines. Every rhyming words that placed at the end of lines belong to end rhyme. End rhyme was found in several stanza of the selected song lyrics since it is possible to include other rhyme classifications into the type of end rhyme because their positions are at the end of lines. This was the example of end rhyme that the researcher has found:

(8) *Stitches*, stanza 1 / all lines

I thought that I've been hurt **before**
But no one's ever left me quite this **sore**
Your words cut deeper than a **knife**
Now I need someone to breathe me back to **life**

In the example, end rhyme occurred at the end of every line of the stanza. The words that belong to end rhyme were /br'fɔ:/, /sɔ:/, /naɪf/ and /laɪf/. The reason why those words are categorized as the end rhyme because, all of the words that rhyming are located in the end of line which the criteria of end rhyme.

e) Approximate Rhyme

Approximate rhyme is one of the rhymes that the researcher found in Shawn Mendes selected song lyrics. Approximate rhyme is the words that kind of look alike or have similar sound even though not necessarily exactly the same. Only few of approximate rhyme was found in stanza of the selected song lyrics that the researcher chose. This was the example of approximate rhyme that the researcher has found:

(9) *Stitches*, stanza 4 / lines 4 and 5

Now I'm gonna reap what I **sow**
I'm left seeing red on my **own**

In the example above, approximate rhyme occurred at the fourth and fifth line of the stanza. The rhyming words /səʊ/ ənd /əʊn/ not necessarily similar or perfectly rhyme to each other. But, the criteria of approximate rhyme is any words with any kind of similar sound that almost but not quite. And also certain words that look like but not identical. The words /səʊ/ ənd /əʊn/ were the part of approximate rhyme because they kind of look like and almost rhyming to each other.

2. The Function of Repetition

a) To Reinforce Meaning

In his song lyrics, Shawn Mendes employed repetition to achieve certain function that can be helpful to make the lyrics more aesthetic but also to help the listener of his songs to interpret the meaning behind his song lyrics. The first function was to reinforce meaning. This function refers to attempt of strengthen the meaning through repetition. Refrain usually became the one that gave strong effect to this function. This function was represented by the phenomenon of refrain and internal rhyme. This was the example of representative from the function of repetition to reinforce meaning that the researcher has found:

(10) *Mercy*, stanza 5

I'm **not** asking for a **lot**
Just that you're honest with me
My pride is all I **got**
I'm saying baby

From the example above, the function of to reinforce meaning was represented by the occurrence of internal rhyme. This type of rhyme represented to reinforce the meaning of these lines. This song supposed to explain that the writer was tired of his

lover that never considers his feeling, so he was hurt constantly by his lover actions even though he already gave his everything for this person. So, all he got was his pride because he has nothing else to ask. He just wanted his lover to be honest and stop tortured his heart by telling the truth.

b) To Emphasize Certain Words

The second function that the researcher found in Shawn Mendes song lyrics was to emphasize certain words. This function supposed to happened when there more than one repetition occurred in a stanza. Then, this repetition gave the effect to emphasize the words where the repetition happened. This function represented by all types of repetition which occurred at the same time. This was the example of representative from the function of repetition to emphasize certain words that the researcher has found:

(11) *Stitches*, stanza 2

Got a feeling that I'm going **under**
But I know that I'll make it out alive
If I quit calling you my **lover**
Move on

Through the example above, this type of repetition represented to emphasize the words that had the appearance of consonance, feminine rhyme, and end rhyme. The function of to emphasize certain words was represented by the occurrence of some repetition such as consonant sound [ŋ], feminine rhyme by the words "under" and "lover", and also end rhyme by the same word which are "under" and "lover". This repetition explained about the writer's feeling which feels like he was so down and heartbroken that can be seen in the first line of the stanza. But he knew he will be fine and will move by cutting off the relationship between him and his lover that can be seen in the third line.

c) To Link Up or Contrast Words

The last function that the researcher found in Shawn Mendes song lyrics was to link up or contrast words. It means that the relation of the physical sounds of the words in the end of lines were rhyming either the vowel or consonant sounds. This function was represented by the phenomenon of internal rhyme, end rhyme, and approximate rhyme. This was the example of repetition to link up or contrast words that the researcher has found:

(12) *Mercy*, stanza 7

Consuming all the air inside my lungs
Ripping all the skin from off my bones
I'm prepared to **sacrifice** my life
I would gladly do it **twice**

As seen in the example, internal rhyme was placed in the words "sacrifice" and "twice". Even though those words have no direct relation, and also do not link ideas within the lines. But they were rhyming to each other that made them link up or contrast the words. Therefore, this type of repetition had a function to contrast the words "sacrifice" and "twice" to rhyming this stanza.

E. CONCLUSION

This study is stylistics study that required to comprehend the use of repetition and their function in the song lyrics. Through repetition, literation and linguistics leaners can learn more about linguistics knowledge especially in stylistics field. Learners are expected to use of repetition in their spoken and written skills in order to make a fresh and interesting writing. The use of various repetitions. They can cause effect that make them more aesthetic and also to emphasize some words that the writer wants to convey in his song lyrics.

After the process of analyzing and discussing Shawn Mendes' ten selected song lyrics, the researcher can conclude that there are many types of repetition found in this study. In all of the selected song lyrics, the researcher found all nine types of repetition and three out of four function of repetition in each song lyrics. There are one hundred and thirty-two data of repetitions found in this study. The repetition that are found are alliteration, assonance, consonance, refrain, feminine rhyme, masculine rhyme, internal rhyme, end rhyme, and approximate rhyme. And besides that, it was possible to include other classifications of repetitions and functions in one data. The reason was because each data can have more than types of repetitions in them. And because of that, the functions also appeared more than one types following the types of repetitions that found in each data. And also, the most dominant type of repetition in Shawn Mendes' selected song lyrics is alliteration. This type of repetition used to give the effect of emphasizing the words where this repetition happens.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that song lyrics that have repetition can lead the listeners to interpret the song lyrics a lot better. Because of that, the researcher can conclude that the writer of these song lyrics has narrative writing style. Narrative writing's main purpose is to tell a story. The author will create different characters and tell you what happens to them.

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