

The Analysis Meaning of Metallica Album “And Justice for All”

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Abstract

This study aims to explain the types of idioms and meanings contained in the album. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method. The data were taken from the album the theory used to analyze Longman (2003) “Idiom is a phrase which something different from the meanings of the separate words from which it formed”. The result of this result is irregular: 2 (40%) regular: 3 (60%). The idioms and meanings contained in this album, where idioms are sentences that cannot be concluded literally which indirectly these two points are related to each other.

Keywords

Idiom; meaning; metallica



I. Introduction

English has become a language that is often used or has even become a common language used in various countries and throughout the world. In this advanced era, English is very much needed, whether it's in the fields of education, economy and also in the field of work. Taking the example in the field of education, in Indonesia, English is even a subject that is used as a subject that is required to be studied and is also used as a subject that is on the exam. English has become a language that is often used or has even become a common language used in various countries and throughout the world. In this advanced era, English is very much needed, whether it's in the fields of education, economy and also in the field of work. Taking the example in the field of education, in Indonesia, English is even a subject that is used as a subject that is required to be studied and is also used as a subject that is on the exam. Language is one of the most important things in the life of every human being. Each of them is of course inseparable from language, the first time a child gets a language that is heard directly from the father or mother when the child is born into this world. Then as time goes by and as the child grows, they will acquire a language other than the language taught by the mother and father, either in the form of a second, third, foreign language or so on which is called language acquisition where it depends on the social environment and cognitive level possessed by these children through the learning process in their environment. (Purba, N. et al. (2020).

In addition, when people continue their education to a higher level, people will face higher difficulties than before. one of them in English lessons there is such a thing as linguistics. linguistics is the study of language. Depending on the point of view and approach of a researcher, linguistics is often classified into cognitive science, psychology, and anthropology. Pāṇini circa 500 BC with his analysis of Sanskrit. there are several explanations of linguistics according to experts, of course there have been many linguists who have defined the meaning of linguistics. For example, according to Matthews (1997 in Siminto, 2013) linguistics is commonly defined as the science of language or the scientific study of language.

Meanwhile the U.S. Hornby, E.V. Gatenby, H. Wakefield (in Dhanawaty, et al, 2017) who revealed that the definition of linguistics as an adjective is the study of language, while as a noun it means the science of methods in studying and researching language. Linguistics also has several discussions, namely phonetics & phonology (sounds of language), morphology (word formation), syntax (sentence formation rules), and semantics (word meaning) as a branch of linguistics. Phonetics is a part of linguistics which studies the speech process. Phonetics will relate to the anatomy of the body that produces sound, especially the organs involved in the process of producing speech. Phonetics will attempt to explain how certain sounds are produced both in terms of quantity and quality and are divided into 3 parts, namely acoustic, auditory, and articulatory phonetics.

Phonology is a field of linguistics that studies the function of sound to distinguish or identify words. The object of phonological research is phonemes, namely the sounds of language that can or function to distinguish the meaning of words. Phonology is a field of linguistics that studies the function of sound to distinguish or identify words. The object of phonological research is phonemes, namely the sounds of language that can or function to distinguish the meaning of words. Morpheme is a branch of linguistics that analyzes the structure, form and formation, and classification of words. It is the smallest grammatical unit that has meaning, or particles (-kah, -lah).

Things that are commonly studied in syntax include: syntactic structure, which includes functions, categories, and syntactic roles; syntactic units in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourses; matters relating to syntax, such as mode, aspect. and lastly there is Semantics, semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of language. In fact, meaning is the most difficult thing to study. In fact, structuralist linguists usually abandon this study because it is considered not empirically researchable. The meaning is too relative and very dependent on the speaker and the surrounding context. Semantic studies were developed by (Chomsky in 1957) who stated that semantics is one component of grammar (Chaer in Muliastuti, 2014). The things that are discussed in semantics include the nature of meaning, types of meaning, meaning relations, changes in meaning, and other things related to the meaning of language.

Learning the parts above is indeed difficult but it can be done if you are serious about pursuing it. for example, semantic has many ways to teach it, one of them can be through song. The song and the lyrics are something that humans often hear. What makes a song interesting and how do we choose the song we will listen to today, Maybe some people have their own preferences and patterns of choice. Starting from a favorite artist, a genre that is comfortable to listen to, or a song chosen because of the feeling of being in the same boat as the singer. Lyrics and melodies that have a specific meaning and purpose can be said to be symbols. In fact, the emotions we are feeling certainly have an effect on our lives.

Likewise when we listen to songs. For example, when we are happy we tend to choose upbeat songs. Meanwhile, when we are sad, we tend to choose songs that seem "distressed". Actually, how did that happen? What makes listeners feel the song fits their mood? This happens because every song has a magic effect that is contained either expressly or impliedly. Expression is shown through lyrics and melodies that describe the story of the song. Which means reminding again that not only the environment is threatened, but also local culture, such as the dances that are characteristic of the archipelago. As a singer, it is important to be able to convey the feelings of the songs they sing. The strains of music and songs can take a person into another dimension.

Metallica is an American band that was first founded in Los Angeles under the name The Young of Metal Attack. A few months later the group changed its name to Metallica which is said to be a combination of the words Metal and Vodca. The name Metallica itself was actually a proposed name for a music magazine that was stolen by Lars Ulrich before the magazine got that name. Consists of Lars Ulrich, James Hetfield, Kirk Hammett and Robert Trujillo. Why the researcher was interested in choosing this title because apart from Metallica is a metal band that old people or young people like.

Based on this background, the researcher is interested in examining the meaning and idiom of ...And justice for all Metallica albums. The researcher chose this Metallica album because this album has its own magnet in it, one of which satirizes government and social justice, which according to the researcher, the situation at that time was very bleak. consists of nine songs in it, entitled blackened, and justice for all, eye of the beholder, one, the shortest straw, harvester of sorrow, the frayed ends of sanity, to live is to die, and dyers eve. and this album has fewer common words that have meaning behind them.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Semantic

The branch of linguistics and logic concerned with meaning. There are a number of branches and subbranches of semantics, including formal semantics, which studies the logical aspects of meaning, such as sense, reference, implication, and logical form, lexical semantics, which studies word meanings and word relations, and conceptual semantics, which studies the cognitive structure of meaning. According to (Lehrer; 1974) " Semantics is the study of meaning. For Lehrer, semantics is a very broad field of study, because it also alludes to aspects of the structure and function of language so that it can be linked to psychology, philosophy and anthropology. ". Semantics has 8 types, namely Behaviorist, Descriptive, Generative, Grammatical, Lexical, Historical, Logical, Structural. quoted from the source that researcher read, this is the meaning of each kind of semantics are:

1. Behaviorist Semantics Some adherents of this behaviorist flow have several general attitudes including: There is no essential difference between animal and human behavior. Some adherents of this school are not too sure of the term mentalistic in nature. More concerned with learning factors and less sure of innate factors. Mechanism or determination. Based on this attitude, meaning is in the range that stands between stimulus and response, namely between stimulus and response. The meaning here is only determined by the environment and can only be understood if there is data being observed.
2. Descriptive Semantics, this descriptive semantics shows the meaning that is currently in effect. The meaning of the word is there when it first appears. This type of descriptive semantics only pays attention to the present meaning.
3. Generative Semantics some of the well-known concepts in this generative semantic flow are: Competence is the language ability that is understood in communication. The external structure is an element of language in the form of words or sentences that are heard. The inner structure is a meaning that is in the outer structure. This theory emerged in 1968 due to linguist dissatisfaction with the opinion of Chomsky. The semantic structure and the syntactic structure are homogeneous, that is, they are not the same as the semantic structure.
4. Grammatical Semantics, this type of semantics is the study of simentics which examines the meaning in a sentence. This type of semantics is much more difficult to analyze. To

analyze the semantics of this type, the sentence is still sitting, it must interpret the entire contents of the sentence. A word will shift its meaning when combined with other words. Lexical Semantics, Lexical semantics is a more satisfying semantic study than the discussion of the meaning system contained in words. This type of semantics is not too difficult and pays attention to the meaning contained in the sentence as an independent unit. Historical Semantics This type of semantics examines a meaning that is in a time series.

This type of semantics emphasizes the study of meaning over time, not changes in word form. Historical semantics compares words based on the period of the word at a certain time with words in other languages. Semantic Logic, Semantic logic is a branch of modern logic that deals with symbolic concepts and notations in analyzing semantic logic. In this type of semantics, the meaning of proportion is distinguished from a sentence, because different sentences in the same language can be mentioned in the same proportion. Structural Semantics This type of semantics originates from the structural linguist view pioneered by Saussure. Every language is a system, a unique structural relationship made up of units called structures.

We can learn English from song because we can learn many things from it, such as vocabulary items and figurative language. we need to understand songs more deeply by studying figurative language. Therefore, this study analyzes the figurative language or meaning in this song. Find out the meaning of the lyrics that have been recorded After you have the correct lyric notes, try to find out the meaning or meaning of the lyrics, first you can interpret the words that you already know the meaning without looking at a dictionary. Idiom, Phrase, Sentence are something that you have to understand before you want to searching the meaning in that song. Make sure that you masterd it.

There is an example from idiom, phrase, and sentence. And the example is:

- A. Idiom: an expression or a term with the aim of making the delivery more interesting or beautiful. Like this example, Ex: "Don't bring a knife to a gunfight." means that if someone attacks you then you need to use the same tactic (strategy or method) to fight back. Otherwise, you may lose,
- B. Phrase: a combination of words but not yet perfect, part of a musical sentence as well as part of a sentence in languall.
- C. Sentence: a combination of words or phrases that form an intention, with the aim of making it clearer.

2.2 Idiom

Idioms are a series of words whose meaning cannot be interpreted literally, but represents a certain expression that is implied in it. For those of you who like to read or listen to something read in English, maybe the word "idiom" sounds familiar. Idioms do not only exist in English, almost all languages have idioms including Indonesian.

Explanation according to the expert, namely Kridalaksana (1980) Construction idioms are those whose meaning is not the same as the combined meaning of its members. For example, a scapegoat, overall, its meaning is not the same as the meaning of "goat" and "black". There are also experts who explain that Rey (1989) idioms, *c'est-à-dire* combinations intraduisibles mot. which means that an idiom is a combination of words that cannot be interpreted word for word. Rey added *l'expressions est cette même réalité considérée comme une manière d'exprimer quelque chose, elle implique une réthorique et une stylistique, elle suppose le plus souvent le recours a une figure, métaphoree et. i.e.,* Expressions are considered as a way to express something using rhetoric (formal words) and stylistics and usually have a figurative meaning, metaphor, metonymy.

According to the source, that the researcher found, idioms also have various types. There are 4 types, namely Idioms with Regular or Irregular Structures that is Idiom can have a regular or regular structure, as well as an irregular or irregular structure and examples are the idiom "I am good friends with him". If you pay attention, the structure and grammar of the sentence is not correct, because it should be "I am a good friend with him". Using the sentence "friend" without the "s". Idioms in Regular Form but Have No Clear Meaning Idioms which have a regular form and are structurally and grammatically correct, can also have no clear meaning.

For example in the idiom "to have a bee in one's bonnet". Idiom with Good Grammar but Irregular Meanings Grammarly this idiom is good, but has an irregular meaning. For example as in the word "to be in the swim". In this sentence there are verbs, prepositions, and adjectives, but do not have nouns. This will be very visible and sound strange when spoken. And the last one is Knowing the Precise Use of Idioms that is In conversation, we must know where to use idioms. Formal and informal situations.

In understanding idioms it will be easier to imagine its meaning based on the place, situation, and area where the idiom is located or formed. Many idioms emerge from the daily life of British people, be it at home, agriculture, military, marine, in the surrounding environment, at work and so on. which means we must know the place and location where the idiom can be formed

2.3 Meaning

Meaning which arti in Indonesian can also be used as material for study or research. There are several meanings from some experts who say that, quoted from (Steven Pinker, *The Stuff of Thought*. Viking, 2007) and (Jean Aitchison, *The Language Web: The Power and Problem of Words*. Cambridge University Press, 1997) “ In semantics and pragmatics, meaning is the message conveyed by words, sentences, and symbols in a context” . Also called lexical meaning or semantic meaning. Word meanings are like stretchy pullovers, whose outline contour is visible, but whose detailed shape varies with use: 'The proper meaning of a word . . . is never something upon which the word sits like a gull on a stone; it is something over which the word hovers like a gull over a ship's stern,' noted one literary critic (Robin George Collingwood) “All the dictionary can do when we 'look up the meaning of a word' is to suggest aids to the understanding of sentences in which it occurs.

Hence it appears correct to say that what 'has meaning' in the primary sense is the sentence." Different Kinds of Meaning for Different Kinds of Words are The division of labor between sense and reference is very different for different kinds of words. The sense by itself is useless in picking out the referent; it all depends on what is in the environs at the time and place that a person utters it. The 4 types of meaning are about the four types of meaning that have played a very significant role in New Criticism and modern tense poetry.

Referring to the difficulty of all reading and achieving universal meaning, Richards, in his *Practical Criticism* (1929) points out that there are several types of meaning and that "total meaning" is a mixture of different kinds of contributive meanings. He identified four types of meaning or, the total meaning of a word depending on four factors – Sense, Feeling, Tone and Intention, where sense refers to what is said, or the 'item' to which an author refers; feeling refers to emotions, attitudes, interests, desires, wishes, etc. towards what is said; tone is attitude towards audience/reader; and intention is the conscious or unconscious goal of the author or the effect he is trying to produce according to the Richards concept.

III. Research Method

Method is a procedure applied in research. The methodology used to conduct this research relates to data sources, and data collection methods and techniques. This study uses qualitative data data will be analyzed based on the following steps: Identifying the album idiom And Justice for All (1998). The research design in this study used qualitative methods. According to Zaimardiansyah, et al. (2019) qualitative research is a research procedure by collecting data in the form of words and data obtained through manuscripts, documents, and other official documents (Marshall and Rossman 1989 in Kawulich 2005). Then (Harrell and Bradley. 2009).

The instruments used in this study were laptops, data observation checklists and mobile phones. There are several steps of data collection. First, the researcher downloads the lyrics of Metallica ...And Justice for Album on the internet or listens to it on Spotify. Second, the researcher listened to the song and read the song lyrics then the idiomatic expressions found were marked. Then researchers find out the types and their meanings. Lastly, idiomatic expressions are found on Metallica's album ...And Justice for All to be discussed and analyzed. The main problem that are going to analyzed are:

- (1)hat idioms are contained in this Metallica album?
- (2)What is the meaning of the idiom in this album?

IV. Result and Discussion

The research findings from the analysis of idioms and meanings contained in the album "...And Justice For All " can be stated the types of idioms contained in this album and the meanings that can be interpreted using the understanding of the researcher. The researcher describes the data analysis based on the lyrics of this Metallica band.

4.1 Irregular idiom

Data 1

- ***Through your eyes their light burns.*** (And Justice For All : 3.47)

If you pay attention, the sentence structure and grammar of the sentence is not correct, because it should be Through your eyes, their lights Burns Should have added "," after your eyes. Means included in the idiom Irregular.

- *Through your eyes their light is burns*, from that sentence the sentence can be divided into 2 namely through your eyes and their light is burns. through your eyes it can be interpreted that we clearly see something with our own eyes and maybe everyone has their own perception or opinion and from the sentence their light is on or on fire it can be interpreted that there is a fire or a riot occurs. This can be included as an idiom because it cannot be interpreted directly and has a meaning that can be ironic or encouraging. referring to the album itself, it can be interpreted that this lyric is asking for justice that has not been fulfilled and there will be chaos due to justice that has not been fulfilled.

Data 2

- ***Lady Justice has been raped.*** (And Justice For All : 7.48)

in this sentence there is a verb, namely Justice and raped and has no other verb. Therefore this sentence seems to have only one purpose and may sound a little harsh. Included in the type of Idioms that are Grammarly Good but Meaning Irregular.

- *Lady justice has been raped*, according to this album metallica, this lyric does look very disrespectful because there is the word 'raped'. seen from the word justice which means fair

and can also be interpreted equally. The impolite words that have been mentioned earlier can be interpreted as having been robbed or abused than they should be. the sentence in this lyric is clear that justice at that time had been lost or no longer appreciated because of the rampant misery and others.

4.2 Regular Idiom

Data 3

- ***Smoldering decay*** (Blackened : 5.50)

looking again from the sentence, the sentence structure has an error in the spelling section, it is in the word Smoldering which should be Smouldering . Where mentioned above in various idioms, this idiom belongs to the type of idiom with a Regular Form but has no Clear Meaning.

- *Smoldering decay*. Words 'decay' has no other words and smoldering has other words such as burns, simmer, and coal, smoldering decay can be interpreted that justice that existed at that time was rotten and smoldering. from these lyrics it can be seen that the state of justice at that time was rotten and burning and made everyone fed up with the situation.

Data 4

- ***Harvester of sorrow***. (Harvester Of Sorrow : 2.14)

There are verbs, namely harvester and sorrow, which can be used as nouns. and this sentence is included in the type of idiom that has a regular form that is structurally and grammatically correct, but can also not have a clear meaning.

- *Harvester of sorrow*, in the song Harvester of sorrow there is a noun namely harvester and an adjective namely sorrow. Harvester which means harvester has the meaning of something that 'plants', the word 'grief' which comes from the word sorrow. When the two words are combined into a sentence, the word 'harvest of sadness' is formed, this is an idiom because it has an ironic meaning, judging from the title of this album, which asked for justice at that time.

Data 5

- ***Pure black looking clear***. (Harvester Of Sorrow : 2.41)

if you pay attention to this sentence, there are no errors in the structure or grammar and this sentence is included in a regular idiom because there are no errors in the two main factors.

- *Pure black looking clear*, pure black is considered an adverb. 'pure' which means pure and 'black' means black or dark, both of these sentences explain or explain that this pure black sentence means pure dark when translated into sentences. Consist of the verb 'looking' means to see something, 'clear' means clear. pure black looking clear means that this pure darkness is clearly visible which can be interpreted that the situation at that time was misery or gloom until people saw black or dark became clear because of the gloomy situation.

V. Conclusion

After researching the idioms and meanings in Metallica's album, it can be concluded that the use of sentences in the lyrics of the lyrics does contain words that are too explicit and also describe the situation at that time which was judged to be unfair so that this album could represent the people who felt it too. . Open and honest is a very important aspect in everything, especially in terms of leadership. Concern for the environment (Blackened),

corruption (...And Justice for All), discrimination (Shortest Straw). The issue of freedom of expression and civil liberties is represented by the 'Eye of the Beholder'. While the ballad 'One' is often referred to as an anti-war theme. Without proper management, the government will not be able to make the country prosperous. Based on the data, the researcher found the result that irregular: 2 (40%) regular: 3 (60%).

Justice is essentially a condition that is fair to a character, deed or treatment of something. metallica brought the theme of justice because they saw the situation that existed at that time. when viewed or in the mirror from our own country, Pancasila values are the scope of values, norms, and morals that should be able to be carried out or realized by all Indonesian people, because if the Indonesian people are able to practice these values, then moral degradation and savagery of society can be minimized. and can indirectly reduce the number of violence or injustice in this country, lest the meanings and idioms contained in this album become "real" in our country.

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