

**Bahasa Kiasan dalam Album *Purpose* oleh Justin Bieber**

**Figurative Language in Album *Purpose* by Justin Bieber**

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**Abstrak (Bahasa Indonesia)**

Penelitian ini berkaitan dengan bahasa kiasan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bahasa kiasan dalam Album *Purpose* oleh Justin Bieber, mengetahui makna dari lirik yang menggunakan bahasa kiasan dalam Album *Purpose* oleh Justin Bieber, dan untuk mengetahui jenis bahasa kiasan yang paling dominan dalam Album *Purpose* oleh Justin Bieber. Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan studi pustaka. Sedangkan teknik analisis data memuat empat tahapan, yaitu menganalisis, menafsirkan, mengklasifikasikan, dan menyimpulkan. Hasil dari penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa terdapat beberapa jenis bahasa kiasan dalam Album *Purpose* oleh Justin Bieber yaitu metafor, simile, hiperbola, metonimi, apostrof, dan simbol. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah simile menjadi jenis bahasa kiasan yang paling dominan dalam Album *Purpose* oleh Justin Bieber.

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Kata Kunci; Album *Purpose*; bahasa kiasan; Justin Bieber

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**Abstract (English)**

This research is related to figurative language. This study aims to (1) find out the figurative language in the Album *Purpose* by Justin Bieber, (2) find out the meaning of the lyrics using figurative language in the Album *Purpose* by Justin Bieber, (3) find out the type of figurative language that is the most dominant in the Album *Purpose* by Justin Bieber. In this study, the author uses descriptive qualitative research. The data collection method is a strategy to present findings and conclusions. Data collection techniques using literature study. At the same time, the data analysis technique contains three stages: analyzing, interpreting, classifying, and concluding. In this study, the authors found several types of figurative language: metaphor, simile, hyperbole, metonymy, apostrophe, and symbol. This study

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concludes that simile is the most dominant type of figurative language in the Album *Purpose* by Justin Bieber.

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Keywords; Album *Purpose*; figurative language; Justin Bieber

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## PRELIMINARY

The song is a part of literature. A theme is a sound composition sung by a singer using a musical instrument. Through songs, humans can convey their beautiful voices to others, so they can deeply know the singer's feelings (Milana & Ardi, 2021). Pieces can be used as learning media. One is learning poetry because songs and poetry have the same characteristics, namely the same as literary works that use words to embellish the lyrics so listeners can enjoy them. The beauty of language can provide enlightenment and the reader's inner experience toward the substance conveyed by the author (Syahriyah et al., 2020). It is known that language is an essential element of communication (Kustina, 1959). Figurative language is necessary for literature because it is vital (Muri, 2020). Lexically, figurative language can be interpreted as metaphorical or symbolic (Dinihari & Wiyanti, 2022).

Many people listen to songs when relaxed, doing activities, sad or happy. Because a piece can change a person's mood, the students can participate actively in teaching and learning by employing the songs. In addition to the rhythm, the lyrics play an important role in why people enjoy the pieces since they thoroughly understand their message. Sometimes, people find it challenging to understand the meaning of the composer or songwriter, especially Indonesians, when trying to understand English song content because what is said in the lyrics does not always convey the true meaning (Suzainna & Rohaidah, 2018). Assessing or appreciating a work is not only giving a gift or critical assessment, but the analysis is also a way of enjoying a work (Wijayanti, 2022). Composers or songwriters usually put the meaning implied or hidden. Usually, songwriters put their implied messages using figurative language. According to Gibbs & Colston (2012, p. 1) in (Rejeki et al., 2022), figurative language often refers to speech that implies something different from what the speaker says. Figurative language helps the speaker's message be understood more quickly.

Justin Bieber is a famous singer from Canada. He has many very favorite songs and albums, including his albums, *is Biebs* and *Chill, Changes, Justice, Purpose, Believe*, etc. (Parvis, 2010). The song, of course, contains a lot of figurative languages. Because there are so many symbolic languages that the author may analyze, the author is interested in learning more about figurative language, particularly in Justin Bieber's album *Purpose*. There are still many people out there who don't understand the symbolic language contained in Justin Bieber's album *Purpose*. Each song certainly has a lot of exciting language languages to its going. The researcher chose the *Purpose* album because no research has examined figurative language related to the album. As in previous studies, they were still struggling with other albums, so

researchers were very interested in completing research related to figurative language on Justin Bieber's album *Purpose*.

The author used some previous studies to guide this research. The first previous study is research from Siti Nursolihat and Evie Kareviati (Nursolihat & Kareviati, 2020), entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Lyrics of "A Whole New World" by Zayn Malik and Zhavia Ward." Their research is discussed about kinds of figurative language used in the lyrics "A Whole New World." As a result, the lyrics to A Whole New World contain some figurative language, such as alliteration, simile, metaphor, Personification, and hyperbole. The second previous study is by Ni Putu Selly Kusmirayanti, Ida Bagus Gde Nova Winarta, and Ni Wayan Suastini (Putu et al., 2021). Their research is focused on the meaning behind the lyrics of the song and determining the various figurative language used in the song lyrics. The analysis of the song lyrics led to the author's discovery of four types of figurative language: simile, Personification, apostrophe, and overstatement. The author gathered precise information, some of which have equal statistics: Personification with three records, Apostrophe with three facts, and Overstatement with three statistics. The third previous study is by Maudy Yaser Fajrin and Aseptiana Parmawati (Fajrin & Parmawati, 2021), entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Song of Bruno Mars Entitled Grenade." This research used the descriptive qualities study to identify and interpret any figurative language in the song "grenades." Because statistical methods are not used to assess statistics in this study, it simply focuses on words and interpretations. And as a result, the authors found three kinds of figurative language: metaphor, repetition, and hyperbole. The most dominant figurative language in this research is hyperbole.

The following previous study is from Ratna Nur Laila, Rahmawati Sukaningrum, and Ririn Ambarini (Nur et al., 2021). Entitled The Analysis of Metaphor in The Second Album of Secondhand Serenade, This study's foundation was analyzing metaphor and its meaning in Secondhand Serenade's second album. The study's primary goals were to clarify the metaphor utilized in the lyrics and its importance in the songs on Secondhand Serenade's second album. This investigation is a qualitative approach. In this study, there are two different kinds of data. Both the meaning of each song's lyrics and all of its metaphor-containing lyrics make up the first data set. The complete sampling technique was used to gather the data. The analysis's findings reveal 75 metaphors in Secondhand Serenade's lyrics.

The last previous study is from Putriawati Ade Kumala, Siti Nur Aini, and Ririn Ambarini (Kumala et al., 2021) entitled The Analysis of Figurative Language on "Speak Your Mind" Anne Marie's Album. Finding figurative language in Anne Marie's song lyrics is the primary goal of this study to help music listeners comprehend what the songs express or mean. In order Toata for this qualitative study, non-participants, documents, and questionnaires were used as non-

interactive approaches. The data for this investigation were identified using the theories of Kennedy and Gioia (2005) and Harya, 2017. The four songs on this album use simile, metaphor, onomatopoeia, hyperbole, irony, and repetition as figurative language.

The author uses descriptive qualitative research with a structural approach in this research. The data gathering and analysis method is the strategy to present the findings and conclusions. Descriptive studies include different types of research and fact-finding questions. He also thought that the main disadvantage of the descriptive approach was the researcher's incapacity to manipulate the variables; instead, the researcher could only record what had already occurred or was happening at the time. The entire data set was gathered from Justin Bieber's *Purpose* album (Ariska et al., 2021). Data collection techniques using literature study. At the same time, the data analysis technique contains three stages: analyzing, interpreting, classifying, and concluding.

There are some steps to collecting the data from library research. The author gathers information about figurative language through the sed library research method because we can collect much information from reading books. Gathering opinions and ideas following the experts' publications is the first step in this activity. Additionally, the library has books where you can get theories, viewpoints, and thoughts from professionals in the field. Estimation is carried out through reading activities from different libraries or by downloading content in the form of e-books (through the Internet) or other records from a variety of places; Browsing the Internet, the first step of browsing the Internet is watching and listening carefully to the video clip of the songs, then the author choose the songs that have a lot of figurative language in their lyrics, and then the author downloaded the video and took a note of the song lyrics as the data, then the author tries to find sentences or words on the lyrics that contain figurative language, the last is the author underlined the lyrics that included figurative language; Watching and listening, the author watching and listening repeatedly and carefully the video clip of the song and try to find the lyrics that contained figurative language; Reading, the author read the lyric repeatedly ly and carefully to develop deeper the meaning of the lyrics.

After collecting the data, the author used some steps to analyze the data. Analyze the lyrics; The author analyzed the lyrics using Perrine's theory based on each definition of kinds of figurative language and then determined the types of figurative language. Interpreting the lyrics; The author interprets the song's lyrics using figurative language to define the meaning. Classifies; The author classifies the song lyrics based on the type of figurative language of each and then calculates the percentage of the data. Conclude; The author concludes the results of the data that has been analyzed, which was about types of figurative language used in the Album *Purpose* by Justin Bieber.

## DISCUSSION

### ***Figurative Language;***

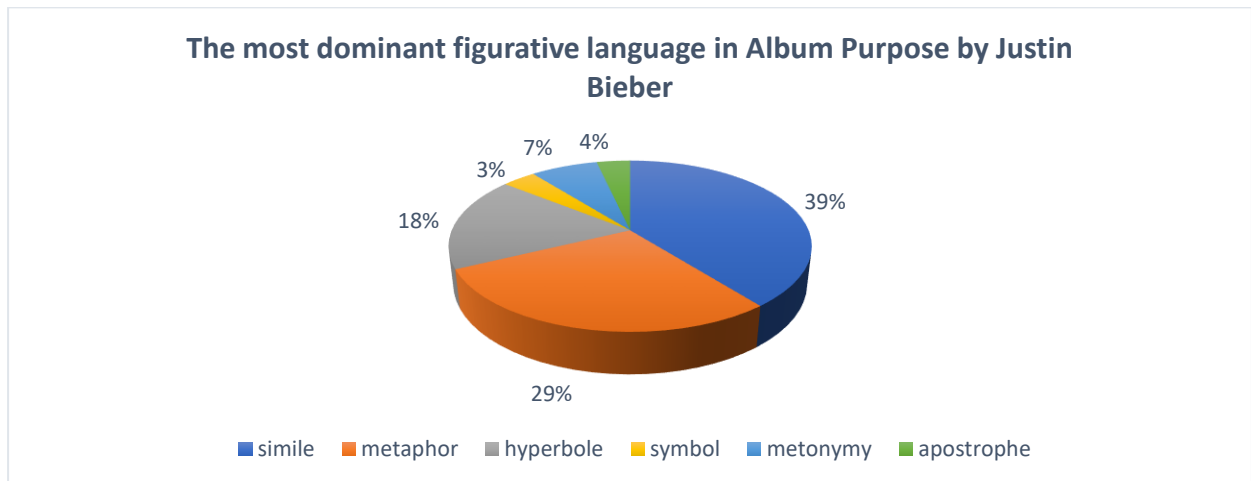
Defines figurative language as words that make explicit distinctions between other things using figures of speech like metaphors and similes. To convey complex meanings, colorful writing, clarity, or dramatic comparisons, figurative language deviates from the meanings of traditional work order language (Hinestroza, 2018). Fiction authors typically use figurative language to engage their readers with a more imaginative tone that inspires thought and creativity. Moreover, Danceygier stated symbolic languages have their meaning and can be constructed listener's imagination. Listeners need to think about understanding the implicit meaning behind the song. A person has characteristics of using language in everyday communication and everyday life through impressive use of diction in work (Ilham & Akhiruddin, 2022).

Figurative language is considered meaningful because it differs from spoken language (Ayu et al., 2021). Style language is how a writer or author conveys ideas in work by giving a touch of meaning that can touch literary connoisseurs' intellectual and emotional power (Julia Maulida et al., 2022). Figurative language equates something with other things to make it more interesting (Muttaqi, 2022). Figurative language, which uses figures of speech, is a language that cannot be taken literally and is a manner of conveying things differently than the usual approach (Perrine & Arp, 1993). Perrine states that there are 12 types of figurative language: metaphor, simile, Personification, hyperbole, irony, understatement, symbol, apostrophes, synecdoche, metonymy, allegory, and paradox (Bachtar, 2013). Song has imaginative lyrics that the author deliberately creates through words and expressions conveyed to listeners. The poems in the song are usually related to someone's saying he's ever experienced (Betari et al., n.d.). Each author can create a piece based on observations, thoughts, ideas, and personal experiences (Khoirul, 2019). Beauty comes not only from the diction used in each song's lyrics, but also from how listeners can present and enjoy the lyrics well (Setiawati et al., 2021).

### ***Figurative Language in Album Purpose by Justin Bieber;***

The author found several kinds of figurative language in Album *Purpose* by Justin Bieber: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, metonymy, apostrophes, and symbol. The author provided a pie chart to demonstrate the percentage of figurative language in the song lyrics.

**Chart 1. Figurative Language**



***The Meaning of Lyrics used Figurative Language;***

1. It's like you are stuck on the treadmill (simile)  
This lyric is used as a simile. The meaning of this lyric is the songwriter wants to describe that he is stuck in a messed up situation and trying to find a way to solve his problem.
2. I'm dreaming with my eyes wide open now (hyperbole)  
The meaning of the lyric is the songwriter wants to describe his problem. He always thinks about his situation even he is doing his activities. This lyric uses hyperbole because it uses exaggerated words. Someone can't dream with wide-open eyes. If we want to dream, we have to sleep.
3. My life is a movie, and everyone's watching (metaphor)  
This lyric is used metaphorically because it compares two things without using the words as or like. The meaning of this lyric is the songwriter wants to explain his life. He reached his life like a movie. Everyone pays attention and wants him to be the perfect person. Everyone wants him to have an ideal life, but there is nothing perfect in real life. We are just ordinary people, and everybody makes a mistake.
4. It feels like a blizzard in April (simile)  
The lyrics use simile, as the songwriter compares his life to feel like a blizzard in April. That means his life is full of obstacles like a blizzard. Where April refers to spring but still gets hit by a blizzard. This means that even though he has managed to overcome the challenges in his life, other obstacles will come his way.

5. When pressure comes down like lightning (simile)  
This lyric is used simile because the songwriter compared the pressure to lightning. It means that his life is full of anxiety, and the pressure is coming so fast from everyone. He feels pressured by a lot of pressure from the people closest to him. The "pressure" means that everyone wants him to have a perfect life, no failure or mistake.
6. I'm not made out of steel (metaphor)  
This lyric is used metaphorically because the songwriter compares himself with steel. He reached without using the words "as" or "like." This lyric means that a songwriter is an ordinary person who can be hurt. He is not strong like steel; he can make e mistakes and fail in his life.
7. By once or twice, I mean maybe a couple of hundred times (hyperbole)  
The meaning of this lyric is that the songwriter wants to describe that he made many mistakes in his life to someone, and he wants to apologize. This lyric is used hyperbole because it uses exaggerated words "a hundred times."
8. Been around a million stars, none of them shine brighter than you (metaphor)  
This lyric is used metaphorically because the songwriter compared a million stars with his girlfriend. He reached two different things without using the words "as" or "like." He describes that his girlfriend is more beautiful than a million stars. It means that he loves his girlfriend so much that his sweetheart's aura shines brighter than a million stars and can illuminate his life.
9. The sun doesn't set the same as you're watching it go down with me (simile)  
The songwriter used simile in this lyric because he compared two different things using the word "as." The meaning of this lyric is he experiences a distinct emotion when he watches the sunset without his girlfriend. He will experience greater happiness and peace by watching it with his girlfriend.
10. And now I'm an April shower you (metaphor)  
This lyric is used metaphorically because the songwriter compares himself with April. He reached two things without using the word "as" or "like." The meaning of this lyric is the songwriter compared himself to April. As we know, April is a rainy month, so he is showering his girlfriend with love like heavy rain in April.
11. My heart's vacant house when you're gone away, and it's so empty (metaphor)  
The songwriter used metaphor in this lyric because he compared his heart with the vacant house without using the word "as" or "like." The meaning of this lyric is that he feels empty when his girlfriend goes away, which means that he is significant to him and would feel lonely without her.

12. I've driven almost every car (hyperbole)

This lyric is used hyperbole because it uses exaggerated words. Someone can't drive almost every car. Maybe he already went many cars but not nearly every vehicle. The meaning of this lyric is the songwriter has already caused many cars, but the situation and the feeling are not the same as when she was with him.

13. The sky be so dark without you (hyperbole)

The songwriter used hyperbole in this lyric because there are exaggerated words. It's impossible when someone's absence can turn the sky dark. This lyric means that the songwriter feels his life is dark, gloomy, and full of sadness without his girlfriend.

14. Oh, been around the world ain't the same without you (hyperbole)

This lyric is used hyperbole because it uses exaggerated words. Someone can't go around the world. This lyric means that even though the songwriter has gone to many places in the world, the feeling and the situation it's not the same if he goes without his girlfriend. This means how precious a lover is to someone.

15. All of the angels must be lonely now, without you (apostrophes)

This lyric uses apostrophes because it uses nonhuman subjects that are absent, and as if they were there, the nonhuman topics are all of the angels. The lyric meaning is that without him, even the angels feel lonely. As for the composer himself, his life would be a mess without her.

16. You're pulling me in like you're gravity (simile)

This lyric is used simile because it compares two things using the word "like." The meaning of this lyric is that the songwriter reaches his girlfriend like gravity, which means that his girlfriend is excited. She has a charm that makes the songwriter interested.

17. Sugar in your lips, it's hard to kill (metaphor)

This lyric is used metaphorically because the songwriter compares lips with sugar, which means that his girlfriend's lips are sweet. Sweet here has a meaning in her smile, as many people have something special on their faces, such as a lovely smile. In this lyric, the songwriter used sugar to represent his girlfriend's lips, as sugar is identical to sweetness.

18. Relationship on a ski slope, avalanche comin' down slow (metaphor)

The symbolism of this lyric is a metaphor because it compares two things without using the word "like" or "as." The meaning of this lyric is the songwriter's relationship with the God he believes in, his relationship is like a ski trail full of obstacles and trials, slowly slipping away, but he still believes in the God he believes in all this time.



19. Feeling like I'm breathing my last breath (simile)

This lyric is used simile because it compares two things. The meaning of the lyric is the songwriter is resigned. He resigned after he rediscovered his belief in God.

20. Feeling like I'm walking my last steps (simile)

This lyric uses simile because comparing two things, the meaning of this lyric is almost the same as the previous lyric, "Feeling like I am breathing my last breath." The *Purpose* is the songwriter is resigned. He resigned after he rediscovered his belief in God.

21. I put my all into your hands (metonymy)

This lyric is contained metonymy because the lyric is closely related to the meaning. The meaning of this lyric is the songwriter gave his heart to God. He gave everything to the God he had believed in all his life.

22. I had a notion deep as the ocean (simile)

This lyric is a simile because "as" compares two things. The songs mean that the songwriter has a dream, desires as deep as the ocean, and dreams of living with the woman he loves so much.

23. Blue like the sky (simile)

This lyric uses a simile to compare two things using the word "like." The meaning of this lyric is that the songwriter has a bright future dream if he can live with the woman he loves. Blue, like the sky, means bright.

24. Like a permanent stain wishing I could wash away (simile)

These lyrics are similes because they compare the words "like." The meaning of this lyric is the songwriter is suffering from a deep pain in his heart that is incredibly painful and difficult to heal. He attempts to find a solution to the pain. The songwriter described his pain as permanent stains.

25. You are to me, a part of me like anatomy (simile)

This lyric is contained figurative language simile because it compares two things that use the word "word." The meaning of these lyrics is the songwriter describes his girlfriend and that she is so valuable to him, useful like part of him. Even he compares his girlfriend with anatomy. Anatomy is the study of the structure of organisms of living creatures.

26. Be each other's paradise (symbol)

This lyric uses symbols because the word "paradise" figuratively represents something. The songwriter used "paradise" to describe happiness. The meaning of this lyric is the songwriter wants him and his girlfriend to be each other's happiness.

27. And all the clubs you get in using my name (metonymy)

This lyric is contained metonymy because the lyric is closely related to the meaning. The meaning of this lyric is the songwriter quips his ex, who often uses his name in her daily activities.

There is some figurative language in Justin Bieber's *Purpose* album. The first figurative language is the simile found in the lyrics "It's like you're stuck on a treadmill, Feels like a blizzard in April, When the pressure drops like lightning, The sun doesn't set just like when you watch it set with me, you pull me in like gravity, Feel like I'm breathing my last, Feel like I'm walking on my last steps, I have ideas as deep as the ocean, Like a permanent stain that hopes to be washed away, and you are to me, a part of me like anatomy."

The second metaphor in Justin Bieber's *Purpose* album is hyperbole. Majas hyperbole is found in the lyrics, "I'm dreaming with my eyes wide open now, Once or twice I mean maybe a few hundred times, I've driven almost every car, The sky is so dark without you, Oh being around the word is not the same without you

The second figurative language found in Justin Bieber's *Purpose* album is a metaphor. the symbolic figure of speech is located in the lyrics, "My life is a movie and everyone watches, I am not made of steel, Surrounded by a million stars, none shines brighter than you, And now I'm April showering on you, My heart's empty house when you're gone, it's so empty, Sugar on your lips, hard to kill, Relationship on the ski slope, a slow avalanche." The apostrophe is the second figurative language found on Justin Bieber's *Purpose* album. Majors apostrophe is only found in the lyrics, "All angels must be lonely now, without you."

The following figurative language is the type of metonymy found in the lyrics "I leave everything in your hands, And all the clubs you join use my name." whereas the song "Blue like the sky" is a type of parable, and the lyrics "Being heaven for each other" is a type of symbolic figurative language.

The writer finds several figurative language in the Album *Purpose* by Justin Bieber. Twenty-seven lyrics contain figurative language. They are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, metonymy, apostrophe, and symbol. This is similar to the research entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Lyrics of "A Whole New World" by Zayn Malik and Zhavia Ward. Their research discusses the types of figurative language used in the lyrics of "A Whole New World." A Whole New World's lyrics contain figurative languages, such as alliteration, simile, metaphor, Personification, and hyperbole.

The most dominant figurative language in Justin Bieber's Album *Purpose* is a simile, with 39%. They are followed by 29% metaphor, 18% hyperbole, 7% metonymy, 4% apostrophe, and 3% symbol. Songwriters use similes more than any other type of figurative language. It is implied that the songwriter created the song using similes rather than ordinary

language to describe the ideas and feelings in the song's lyrics. Each song lyric has a different meaning, which can sometimes be understood after reading or listening to the music, but in some cases requires repeated listening or reading to understand it truly.

## CLOSING

Based on the analysis, the author gets some conclusions: the author found several figurative languages in the Album *Purpose* by Justin Bieber, and there are 27 lyrics containing Namely simile, metaphor, hyperbole, metonymy, apostrophes, and symbol. And the most dominant figurative language in the Album *Purpose* by Justin Bieber is a simile, with 39%. They are followed by metaphor 29%, hyperbole 18%, metonymy 7%, apostrophes 4%, and symbols 3%. The songwriter has primarily used similes than the other types of figurative language. It is implied that the songwriter creates the songs employing similes relatively that common language to describe the idea and feeling in his lyrics. Each song's lyrics have a different meaning, which can sometimes be understood after reading or listening to the music. However, in some cases, it requires repeated hearing or reading to understand honestly. The author has a suggestion for other researchers who want to research types of figurative language in songs, poetry, etc. They may have applied a different theory, such as Heitman's theory, to make their research different from this study.

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