AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR IN JAMES ARTHUR SONGS'S LYRIC

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Meaning is an abstract concept that refers to the significance of a meaningful thing, idea, word, or action. Meaning is closely related to understanding, interpretation, and comprehension. Philosophically, meaning can be thought of as something that gives substance or value to the existence of an object or phenomenon. In a linguistic context, meaning refers to the relationship between a word or sentence and the real world, a concept or an idea. The meaning of a word or sentence can be denotative (referring to the literal meaning) or connotative (containing meanings associated with certain associations, feelings, or values). Meaning can also be subjective, meaning that the meaning of something can vary from one individual to another, depending on each individual's background, experiences, and interpretations. However, in many contexts, there are conventional or common meanings that are widely accepted by a community or culture.

It seems that meaning is both the easiest feature of language to understand and the most difficult to learn. This is because it is the language we use to communicate with each other, so we can effectively convey "what you mean". However, because the speech is so quick and obvious, we know little about the principles and knowledge that underlie this communication ability. Semantic inquiry is an important component of the study of linguistic structure. This includes some study of how language provides words and idioms for basic concepts and ideas (lexical semantics), and how parts of sentences are integrated

2

into the basis for understanding what someone says sometimes depending on the context in which the speaker utters it.

Metaphor is a form of figurative language commonly used as an imaginative device in literary works and as a rhetorical element that enhances the appeal of language-presenting a richer dimension of freedom than conventional language. The uniqueness of metaphor is not only limited to the literary world but also permeates everyday life. According to Goatly (1997: 8-9), metaphor occurs when a unit of discourse, without following conventional patterns, is used to refer to an object, process, or concept in unusually. It occurs when the act of referring or combining does not follow conventional rules, but rather relies on similarity, congruence, or analogy with a known referent, either in conventional form or an unusual combination of actual units and referents. Furthermore, Goatly (1997:26) states there are six types of metaphor, that is active metaphor, inactive metaphor, asymmetric metaphor, subjective metaphor, dead metaphor, and mimetic metaphor. The term "metaphor" itself comes from the literal meaning of "transfer". In this context, it refers to the transfer of meaning from one expression to another. In other words, metaphors contain figurative meanings that involve a literal understanding of the expression used. With its idiosyncrasies, metaphor provides color and depth of meaning, allowing language to convey messages or concepts in a more profound and meaningful way. Therefore, it is not only an art in literary works but also an effective device in song lyrics.

Although metaphors help make language poetic, some people think it is more than just a style of language. Nonetheless, metaphors are usually difficult to understand because they have certain features that literal word meanings in

metaphors also occur. Therefore, metaphors regulate the relationship between different things and help one understand something by understanding more than one thing. However, metaphors are still used in our everyday language, such as in books, song lyrics, and other types of writing. Because of metaphors, literary works become more interesting, especially songs, which can touch the soul and emotions. Many works are made more interesting by metaphors that refine the language.

Songs are usually associated with vocals musical instruments, or a combination of both, used to convey a message, expression, or emotion. A song is a work of art consisting of a rhythmically, melodically, and sometimes lyrically arranged series of sounds, arranged in an organized structure. Songs can come from a variety of musical genres, such as pop, rock, jazz, classical, and more. They can also have various forms and styles depending on the environment and surroundings. Songs can also appear in different languages, allowing messages and emotions to be transmitted across cultural and linguistic boundaries. Melody is a series of sounds produced in sequence in a musical composition. The melody is the most important part of a song or piece of music as it is often the easiest part for the listener to remember and identify with. A melody usually consists of several notes arranged in a specific rhythmic pattern, forming distinct, melodic lines. Harmony is one of the key elements in music along with melody, rhythm, and dynamics. It helps create the feel, color, and structure of a piece of music and can play a role in expressing the emotion, mood, and message that the composer or singer wants to convey to the listener. Then, lyrics are text or words used in a song or musical composition to convey a message, story, or emotion to the listener. The

vocalist or singer usually sings the lyrics, which is an important part of the music-listening experience.

Uniqueness in songs can refer to various aspects that distinguish one song from another. Here are some of the unique aspects that are often found in songs: melody, lyrics, harmony, instruments, song structure, vocal style, concept, and theme. The uniqueness of a song can come from various elements, ranging from musical to conceptual aspects, which make it different and meaningful to the listener. Although songs are often considered a beautiful and entertaining art form, some problems can arise in the context of songs that as lyrics that are difficult for listeners to understand. Song lyrics must contain figurative language, one of which is metaphor. Song lyrics often contain metaphors, symbolism, or figurative language that requires further interpretation to understand. Listeners may have trouble understanding the lyrics if they are unfamiliar with figurative language.

English song refers to songs that use English as the main medium of communication in their lyrics. This can include various genres of music such as pop, rock, hip-hop, jazz, blues, country, and others, all of which have one thing in common, the use of English in their lyrics. The use of English in these songs allows them to be enjoyed by listeners in different parts of the world who may not share the same native language, thus creating an opportunity to share music and culture across language and national boundaries. As we all know, English song lyrics use a lot of figurative language that has various meanings according to the theme of the song. Listeners are often confused by the lyrics of the song, one of which is the meaning of metaphor. Metaphors are often difficult to understand by listeners who are not familiar with figurative language, causing confusion or misunderstanding

of the meaning of the lyrics. Metaphors can have many different interpretations depending on individual experiences and viewpoints, causing vagueness or ambiguity in the understanding of the lyrics.

The lyrics of the songs in the album "You" by James Arthur are generally highly praised for the emotional depth and honesty felt in each lyric. The album explores themes such as love, loss, personal growth, and fighting fear. The album "You" by James Arthur explores a wide array of emotional themes commonly associated with the human experience of relationships, personal growth, and life struggles. Each song provides a different view of the experiences, such as describing the urge to avoid difficult or painful situations or expressing deep feelings of love and romanticism, then, reflecting on one's efforts to overcome difficulties and seek peace within oneself, next about feelings of emptiness and loneliness after losing a loved one. The lyrics may describe the sense of emptiness and loss faced after a relationship ends. It may describe the experience of adversity or failure in life but also emphasizes the ability to bounce back and grow from the experience. Each song has a different interpretation for the listener, depending on individual experiences and perceptions.

The album "You" by James Arthur, released in 2019, dives into a variety of deep and personal themes, including love, loneliness, and the search for identity. The use of metaphors in the lyrics of the songs from the album "You" by James Arthur plays an important role in conveying deep emotions, experiences, and messages to listeners. In analyzing the lyrics, especially through metaphors, we can identify some of the issues raised, which are not only specific to James Arthur's personal experiences but also relatable to many people. Here are some of the issues

that can be interpreted from the lyrics: many of the songs in this album talk about the internal journey of a person trying to find himself in emotional turmoil and difficult life situations.

Metaphors about traveling and fighting personal demons reflect internal problems in the process of searching for identity. Later, metaphors about the weather (storms, rain) are often used to describe conflicts in relationships, showing how feelings can change and damage once strong relationships. The lyrics often touch on struggles with depression, anxiety, and other mental health issues. The use of metaphors such as "going to war" or "swimming against the current" could be interpreted as a representation of the internal struggle with mental illness. The analysis of metaphors in James Arthur's lyrics reveals complex yet universal issues: the search for meaning, the struggle with internal pain, and the hope for recovery. The album "You" touches on various aspects of the human experience, making it relatable to many of its listeners.

Mane (2016:1) states that Metaphors are not only found in poetry but also songs. This research entitled "Metaphor in Song Lyrics by Johnny Cash (A Semantic Analysis)" seeks to find various types of metaphors and analyze their meaning in song lyrics. In this research, a descriptive method is used. The author identifies types of metaphors using Lakoff and Jhonson's (1980) theory of metaphor conceptual theory. Then, the author analyzes the meaning to find the target and source of Lakoff and Jhonson's (1980) theory. The results show that 15 phrases contain structural metaphors, 12 phrases contain orientational metaphors, and 17 phrases contain ontological metaphors. Each line has a unique significance. Every word is translated from its abstract to its concrete meaning, and every lyric

alludes to a particular source and target object.

Furthermore, Rahmadhanti, Rafika, and Simanjuntak's (2022) research are "Metaphor Analysis and Meaning of The Song". The research uses qualitative descriptive methods to analyze sentence metaphors and determine the meaning of the song contained in the song entitled "Different World." The authors used the meaning of metaphors in song lyrics using Lakoff and Jhonson's conceptual metaphor theory ((Kövecses, 2002). The famous singer Alan Walker wrote and sang the song "Different World". The metaphor in the song explains the worst impact that will occur if immediate corrective action is not taken. This is the basis of this research. There is no comfortable place to live in the community. Additionally, it impacts other plants and animals, causing them to die and become extinct. In his song, Alan Walker emphasizes that environmental pollution is increasing every day.

The last, Beatrix (2018) with the research "An Analysis of Metaphor Used in Speaking of XI Grade Students at SMA PARULIAN 1 Medan" deals with the types of metaphors used by the second-grade students of SMA PARULIAN 1 Medan. The purpose of this study is to find out the types of metaphors used in speaking of XI Grade Students at SMA PARULIAN 1 Medan. The research used a descriptive qualitative research method. The author used Kövecses theory (2010:37) to analyze the meaning. The data were collected from students speaking utterances that consisted of metaphors about sad events, including losing something they liked, losing their parents, or going through a breakup. After collecting the data, the author underlined the metaphors, divided them into categories according to their types, and interpreted the data analysis. In this study,

students used orientational metaphors in 15 sentences, structural metaphors in 13 sentences, and ontological metaphors in 2 sentences.

Based on the explanation above, the author is interested in finding out the types of metaphors used and the most dominant types of metaphors in James Arthur's song lyrics with the title "An Analysis of Metaphor in James Arthur Song's Lyric".

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on this background, the research problem formulations are as follows:

1. What types of metaphors are used in the lyrics of James Arthur's songs?

2. What types of metaphor is the most dominant in the lyrics of James Arthur's songs?"

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To find out the types of metaphors used in the lyrics of James Arthur's songs;

2. To find the types of metaphor is the most dominant in the lyrics of James Arthur's songs.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

There are many types of language styles, for example, figurative language styles. There are several types of language styles, one of which is metaphor. In this research, the author limits the types of metaphors used in the lyrics of James Arthur's songs.

1.5 Significances of the Study

The analysis of metaphors in the context of James Arthur's song lyrics is important for several reasons. This research aims to explore the deep layers of meaning embedded in the metaphors used in his songs, contributing to the field of linguistics. The findings of this study are expected to be theoretically and practically significant and relevant for several reasons.

1.5.1 Theoretically

Readers can learn to analyze and interpret the hidden meanings behind metaphors in song lyrics. Metaphors can be considered as a language tool that allows speakers or writers to explain or describe a concept more creatively. In use, a metaphor brings a concept or object that may be abstract or complex to be more easily understood by associating it with something more familiar or concrete.

1.5.2 Practically

The findings of this research are expected to be useful for:

1. The author, to understand and gain experience during the research;

2. Students of English Education Study Program, to enrich their knowledge and as a reference for further research on metaphor analysis;

3. English teachers, have the skills to introduce a variety of language styles and artistic expressions in English through analyzing metaphors in song lyrics. It can help students understand the complexity of language and expand their vocabulary;

4. Upcoming researcher, to add the reference about metaphor and to motivate or inspire them to conduct research metaphor.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In carrying out research, theories are needed that can explain a concept or term relevant to the research. The readers must have a uniform understanding related to the concept of this research. Therefore, it is important to discuss and clarify concepts and theories so that readers can understand them clearly. The theoretical framework of this research is presented and discussed as follows:

2.1.1 Language

Language is a communication system used by humans to convey thoughts, ideas, feelings, or information to others. It involves the use of symbols, sounds, words, and grammar rules in a structured way to create meaning and understand messages. In line with that, according to Purba, D et al (2021:2), language is used by humans to convey thoughts, feelings and information; it is a complex and ever-changing means of communication. Language not only serves as a tool for communication, but also often reflects the spirit, character and personality of its author or user. Language allows us to establish social relationships, share knowledge and express our identity. Every word, phrase and intonation a person chooses can tell a lot about their culture, feelings and perspective on life.

Furthermore, according to Sapir (2020), language is a human phenomenon that was not created instinctively; it is a complex and structured system of symbols used voluntarily to communicate ideas, emotions, and desires. Thus, language plays an important and crucial role in human life as it not only serves as a means

of communication but also helps shape identity, culture, and social relationships.

2.1.2 Song Lyric

Song is an art form that combines several main elements: music, lyrics, and vocal or instrumental elements. As a work of art, songs are unique in conveying messages, emotions, or ideas through a blend of harmony and words. As a form of artistic expression, songs can provide a deep listening experience and often create an emotional bond with the listener. Rozi (2020) music is a work of art consisting of rhythm, melody, harmony, structure, and expression. However, vibrational elements such as frequency, shape, amplitude, and duration cannot be considered music to humans until they undergo neurological changes and are interpreted through processes in the brain. Song lyrics are the text or words contained in a song and are usually sung by a singer or vocalist during a performance. Lyrics act as a medium to convey messages, tell stories, or express feelings and emotions. Lyrics can include different types of writing, ranging from clear narratives to poetic or abstract essays. Jhon Blacking (2023) states songs are a medium where songs are a place to convey what author feels. A song comprises notes blended with a lovely rhythm and poetic to create a beautiful harmony. Songs are a frequently utilized as a medium for communicating with others.

In addition, lyrics are the most important component of a song. Lyrics are words or text that are organized into a song. Usually, lyrics contain messages, stories, emotions, or themes that the writer wants to convey to the listener. There are many types of lyrics, from the very simple to the very complex and poetic. Song lyrics are part of the poetic form. Song lyrics and poetry are almost the same form because they sound the same using sound.

The correlation between song lyrics and music is an important aspect of creating a rich and meaningful music-listening experience. It involves a close relationship between the words sung or spoken in song lyrics and musical elements such as melody, harmony, rhythm, and arrangement.

Through the use of metaphors, song lyrics can increase their emotional power, creating a stronger resonance with the listener. By using metaphors, songwriters can use profound symbolism, opening up multiple layers of interpretation that listeners can uniquely resonate with. Metaphors also allow songwriters to utilize their creativity by generating imaginative images and comparisons that reinforce the song's message. As such, metaphors help convey often complex and abstract messages more concretely and understandably. Song lyrics become more than a bunch of words; they become works of art that affect and inspire their listeners, taking them on an inner and emotional journey.

2.1.3 Semantics

Semantics is the study of meaning in language. The term "semantic" comes from the Greek word "semantikos" which means "concerning signs or meanings". We know that language has meanings that others do not understand, but those meanings are inside our minds, and we can express our thoughts through writing or speaking, as well as gestures, actions, etc. Semantics helps to recognize the meaning of a sentence, word, or phrase, and analyze the relationship between words and sentences. Semantics has several types, such as lexical semantics, syntactic semantics, formal semantics, cognitive semantics, and pragmatic semantics.

Metaphors allow us to describe and understand complex concepts in a way

that is more concrete and relatable to everyday experiences. It allows us to take meaning from one area of experience and apply it to another, creating a bridge between abstract concepts and real experiences. Metaphors are very important in the study of semantics because they help reveal how meaning is formed, understood, and communicated in various cultural and linguistic contexts. Metaphors also reflect the values and beliefs of different cultures, expanding our insight into how language reflects our thoughts and reality. It also helps us see the hidden connections between different ideas, expanding our insight into how language reflects our thoughts and reality.

According to Silalahi & Silalahi (2023:9), semantics is the study of meaning and the human mind, especially cognitive thought processes and the conceptualization of our experience with language. It is the study of what sentences and other language objects represent, not how syntactic elements are semantics is the study of the relationship between linguistic entities and forms in the world, as well as how words have real meaning. Then, Adisutrisno (in Marelli & Baroni. 2015:4) "semantics must be considered by taking into account the meaning of words and phrases without reference to the outside world and the meaning of words and sentences related to the outside world". Providing a systematic explanation of the nature of meaning is the most abstract level of linguistic analysis. Semantics studies the relationship between linguistic forms and entities in the world, as well as how words relate to each other. It is important to understand the meaning of words and phrases without too much reference to the outside world and to consider the relationship between the meaning of words and sentences to everyday life.

Any study of the meaning of language must consider words, sentences, and utterances. Sentences used in specific situations. The author can conclude that semantics deals with meaning, including literal and non-literal meaning. Literal meaning is based on the actual meaning of an utterance or its lexical meaning, which can be found in a dictionary.

For example:

1. She looks kind;
2. You are a smart student;
3. They study every day.

All the sentences above have a literal meaning as long as the speaker speaks lexically in all utterances. The first sentence with the subject "she" means "seems kind" which means that the person seems kind or friendly physically or from their expression. This is an initial judgment based on a person's appearance or behavior. It can refer to facial expressions, posture, or the way a person interacts with others. The second sentence with the subject "you" means that the person spoken to has ability or intelligence both in terms of academics and general knowledge. This compliment shows recognition of a person's intellectual abilities and can be used to provide encouragement or appreciation for their achievements or efforts in learning. While the third one means the subject "they" literally means that someone does learning activities every day.

Non-literal meanings are secondary meanings of words. An example is: "He spoke with a sharp tongue" In a nonliteral context, the sentence describes the way a person speaks loudly or piercingly, not physically, but through words or tone of voice. This suggests that the person is using offensive or sharp words or language, perhaps to hurt or harshly criticize the other person.

Literal and non-literal meanings are part of semantics. The non-literal meaning is the secondary meaning of the word, and its literal meaning distinguishes the word from the dictionary. Since literal interpretation cannot produce meaning, non-literal meaning is twice as difficult to obtain as literal meaning.

2.1.4 Figurative Language

A Figurative language is a form of communication that utilizes expressions in a way that is not necessarily taken literally. Instead, its purpose is to transmit a deep meaning or specific image to the listener or reader. In use, this style of language is used to create appeal, enhance clarity, or produce a stronger emotional effect in the communication process. For example, if a man says "your smile is as sweet as honey" to a woman. In this context, the word "sweet as honey" is not a literal description of the taste of honey, but an image or comparison to emphasize how beautiful and sweet the smile is.

Unlike literal language which conveys meaning directly and precisely, figurative language involves elements such as comparison, metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole. The use of figurative language can provide an additional layer to the message conveyed, enrich understanding, and provide more complex nuances. Therefore, figurative language not only functions as a communication tool but also as an art that can enhance the beauty and depth of the message to be conveyed. By using imagination and association, figurative language can make communication more appealing and memorable for the recipients of the message.

According to Honeck and Hoffman (2018:3), states figurative language is

fun. By using figurative language, we can discover a wide variety of interesting phenomena. In addition, figurative language has an effect on certain words. To understand figurative language, the writer or speaker must understand the context in which the words appear to know their meaning and the hidden message they want to convey.

In general, figurative language is the use of phrases or expressions that are not necessarily taken literally, but are intended to convey additional meaning or special imagery. This style of language utilizes comparison, metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, and other forms to create artistic or emotional effects in communication. In contrast to literal language that conveys meaning directly, figurative language leaves room for additional interpretation and creative nuance. Its use is often found in poetry, literature, rhetoric, or even in everyday conversation to enhance the beauty, appeal, or understanding of the message being conveyed. By stimulating the imagination and bringing in non-literal aspects, figurative language helps create more colorful and profound communication.

There are several types of figurative language. The types of figurative language can be observed, the basic function always carries the meaning of the literal level of figures of speech. The fourteen categories of figurative language that Wibisono and Widodo (2019) that is identified include simile, metaphor, symbol, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, irony, alliteration, allusion, and onomatopoeia.

1. Simile: a comparison that uses the word "like" or "as" to equate different things. Example: "She is beautiful like a flower that blooms in the morning."

2. Metaphor: the use of words or expressions to express that one thing is another without using the words "like" or "as". Example: "Life is a stage, and we are all performers".

3. Symbol: are the use of objects, characters, colors, or other elements to represent ideas, concepts, or qualities that are deeper than the original meaning. In works of literature or language, symbols often carry more complex and rich meanings, which require the reader or listener to understand. Example: "The clock ticks endlessly in empty space".

4. Personification: the giving of human traits to non-human objects or creatures. Example: "The wind whispered in my ear".

5. Apostrophe: is used to address or speak directly to a person or object that is absent, unreal, or unable to respond. This can be a direct address to a person who has passed away, an inanimate object, an abstract concept, or an imaginary entity. Example: "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are".

6. Synecdoche: a style of language in which a part is used to represent the whole, or conversely, the whole is used to represent a part. Example: "The whole village came to welcome him".

7. Metonymy: a style of language that involves replacing one word or phrase with another that is closely related or closely associated with it. Example: "The new car paid for parking".

8. Paradox: a statement or situation that seems to contradict logic, but may contain truth or deep meaning when deeply understood. Example: "he always lies".

9. Hyperbole: "the use of exaggeration to convey a non-literal meaning. Example: "Her bag was heavy as a pile of rocks".

10. Understatement: a statement that downplays or trivializes circumstances or facts that are actually more important, significant, or harmful than what is said. Example: "This house is quite comfortable".

11. Irony: expressing the opposite meaning of what is said, often with the purpose of humor or satire. Example: "The weather is very nice today when it's raining".

12. Alliteration: where the same consonant sound is repeated at the beginning of adjacent or nearby words in a sentence or phrase. The rhythmic or musical effect produced by this repetition can embellish the language, add clarity, or emphasize certain parts of the text. Poetry, prose, and even advertisements or slogans often use alliteration to attract attention and make phrases easier to remember. Example: "Sally sells seashells by the seashore." Here, the consonant sound "S" is repeated at the beginning of several words in one sentence.

13. Allusion: the use of a brief reference to a familiar person, place, event, or work of art in culture or history. Example: "he had Macbeth-like ambition".

14. Onomatopoeia: the use of words that mimic or express natural or artificial sounds. These words are made to imitate certain sounds so that when spoken, they create an effect in the ear that is similar to the actual sound. Example: "The leaves rustled in the wind".

Figurative language refers to the art and craft of using expressions or words beyond their literal meaning, to give an extra dimension to communication. Involving various techniques of metaphor, symbolism, personification, metonymy, apostrophe, synecdoche, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, irony, alliteration, allusion, and onomatopoeia figurative language aims to create compelling

rhetorical effects, provide vivid imagery, or convey meaning indirectly. In its essence, figurative language creates layers of depth and complexity in language, allowing communicators to convey messages more creatively and stirring the imagination of the listener or reader.

By understanding that metaphors are part of figurative language, we will better understand how language is used to create meaning. Figurative language is a broad category that includes various ways of using language to convey meaning beyond the literal meaning. Metaphor, with its direct and creative comparisons, is one of the most common and effective forms of figurative language.

2.1.5 Metaphor

Metaphor is one of the elements or parts of figurative language. In other words, metaphor belongs to the category of figurative language. The metaphor itself is a form of figurative language in which a word or phrase is used to describe something by associating it with something different, without using the comparative words 'like' or 'as'. So, the sentence confirms that metaphor is an integral part of a larger concept, which is figurative language. According to Astuti & Setyanto, (2023); Hartini et al, (2021); Luthfiana et al., (2020) Metaphor is a form of language related to meaning. The use of metaphors is very close to the world of language, because this form of metaphors contain elements that are elements formed from literal meaning and context.

Most people think of metaphor as a tool for developing imagination and rhetoric. It is often considered a feature of language alone, a matter of beautiful and figurative words; it does not belong in our daily actions or thoughts. As a result, most people believe that they have the ability to live and communicate

20

effectively without using metaphors. However, further research and observation shows that this belief is false. Instead, they find that metaphors dominate our routines. They influence not only our language, but also the way we think and act. It turns out that metaphors have a much more important role in shaping our understanding of what we experience in this world and how we live in it. Metaphors give us concrete images to understand abstract concepts and often influence our choices and actions without us even realizing it. According to Veale et al. (2022:5), metaphors are pervasive and evasive, ubiquitous in language, yet very difficult to pin down in formal terms. Yet the fact that there is no single definitive perspective on metaphor is in keeping with its nonsensical nature. For metaphor is a highly productive mechanism that allows us to create multiple perspectives on any concept we wish to consider, including metaphor itself. Metaphors can be considered as a form of meaning change involving the transfer of terms, which leads to new understanding through comparison or association with other concepts. It is a linguistic mechanism that expands the meaning of a word or expression through the thought of analogy or similarity that is creatively illustrated. By drawing unexpected connections between two previously unrelated concepts, metaphors enrich language and allow for a deeper and richer understanding of reality or ideas.

According to Herrero (2019: 84), the term "metaphor" is derived from "parallelism" and "comparison" that emerged over generations. Original term and its meaning comparison. Metaphor not only serves as a linguistic mechanism for the conveyance of more powerful ideas and teachings but also as a tool to illustrate abstract concepts through comparison with everyday reality. In this context, the

use of metaphors enriches the language, gives the text an artistic dimension, and enhances the appeal of the message.

According to Bashir (2017:118), metaphors are contained in metaphorical languages, idioms, and comparison. However, do not use the word comparison. Metaphors describe things that are the same or have the value but are actually different. In this essence, metaphor is not simply a substitution of words or phrases, but rather a transfer of meaning that occurs when a concept or idea is expressed through a different lens or frame of reference. Through metaphor, we can witness complex transformations of meaning, where a concept or predicate from one realm of thought or experience is transferred to a different realm, provided that certain similarities can be identified. For example, when we say "sea of emotions," we transfer the concept of "sea" which usually refers to vast and deep water to the complex realm of human emotions. In this case, the similarity arises from the nature of intensity and complexity that can be found both in the ocean and in one's inner self.

As such, metaphor is not just about transposing words, but rather, it creates a gateway to a deeper understanding of abstract concepts, by connecting and enriching ideas through identifiable similarities between different realms of thought or experience. Metaphors broaden the subject of comparison. One type of figurative language that operates on the assumption that things are similar is metaphor. People use metaphors in speech in a variety of languages using metaphorical language to clarify concepts, emotions, and other matters or convince others of the value, danger, beauty, ugliness, and so on. Of a being by comparing it to another being that is considered valuable, dangerous, beautiful,

ugly, etc.

The theory of metaphor used as the basis for data analysis in this paper is the theory of metaphor initiated by Goatly (1997:26) which states that there are six types of metaphor, that is active metaphor, inactive metaphor, subjective metaphor, asymmetric metaphor, dead metaphor, and mimetic metaphor.

2.1.5.1. Active Metaphor

Active metaphors are a relatively new type of metaphor and therefore not always obvious to all listeners. Nonetheless, if the metaphor is carefully chosen, understanding it can be fairly easy to do. To ensure that such active metaphors are further understood, the use of contextual information can be key in signaling their meaning. With the right context in place, the listener can more easily relate the metaphor to the concept or object in question, thus facilitating a deeper understanding and strengthening the effectiveness of the desired communication. For example:

"I'm staring at the same four walls in a different hotel, it's an unfamiliar feeling but I know it so well"

The clause refers to a situation where one is in a room that has four walls and is staring or looking at them. Metaphorically, however, the clause is used to convey a feeling or experience that feels monotonous or boring because one feels that they are stuck in the same situation, perhaps in a monotonous routine or a frequent commute. Despite being in a different place (in this case, a different hotel), the feeling remains the same as before. Hence, this metaphor describes one's psychological experience in a more creative and grounded way.

2.1.5.2. Inactive Metaphor

Inactive metaphors also called lethargic or forgotten metaphors, are figures of speech that no longer provoke strong or imaginative reactions in the reader or listener. When a metaphor has lost its appeal, the reader or listener is no longer surprised or fascinated by the images it contains. As a result, the metaphor that once had the power to move or excite the mind is no longer effective as a true metaphor. In this context, a dormant or dead metaphor loses its ability to carry deep meaning or convey a message with the necessary clarity and force.

For example:

"You turn my whole life so blue"

The use of the color blue to depict sadness or a depressed emotional state is still quite powerful as a figurative tool to convey emotion or mood the color blue is often associated with feelings of sadness, melancholy, or depression in many cultures, and its use in this context aims to depict the deep emotional impact of one's actions on the lives of others.

2.1.5.3. Subjective Metaphor

Subjective metaphors are a reflection of differences in ideological or physical outlook between speaker and hearer, allowing powerful images to shape diverse understandings of the world.

For example:

"I put enough cigarettes on my bed"

The phrase describes the act of putting several cigarettes on the bed, which may seem absurd or unusual in the context of everyday activities. However, as a subjective metaphor, it can upon up wide range of interpretations, depending on

the personal experiences, emotions, and context of the individual hearing or reading it. It can be seen as a representation of various concepts or emotions, such as addiction and struggle, risk and bad habits, loneliness, and void-filling.

2.1.5.4. Asymmetric Metaphor

Asymmetric metaphor is a type of metaphor in which the metaphorical intention or interpretation does not match between speaker and hearer. With symmetrical metaphors the speaker's metaphorical intention, i.e. the utterance is not, or is not merely, a statement, a necessity recognized by the hearer, and it is assumed by the speaker that the hearer so recognizes.

For example:

"We're falling like the stars"

The phrase describes the action of falling or descending, with a comparison made between the movements of the subject (us) and that of the stars in the sky. That is, the subject (us) is experiencing or describing the motion of the falling stars in the sky. However, as an asymmetric metaphor, there is an imbalance in the comparison between the subject (us) and the object (the stars), as the falling motion does not match the natural characteristics of the stars. Although stars move in space, the falling motion described in the sentence does not represent the actual movement of stars.

2.1.5.5. Dead Metaphor

A dead metaphor is a metaphor that has lost its original figurative meaning due to widespread and repeated popular usage because dead metaphors have different conventional meanings from the original. Dead metaphors are metaphors that have excessively lost their figurative value.

For example:

"Falling in Love"

The phrase it's means that one physically falls into feelings of love towards another person. In the context of everyday life, "falling in love" describes the process by which one gradually feels deep romantic feelings for someone and becomes emotionally attached to them. The dead metaphor meaning of the phrase is that it refers directly to the emotional process when someone starts falling in love. Originally, into intense and uncontrollable feelings of love, like falling from great heights. However, over time, the phrase has become a regular part of everyday language and lost its figurative aspect, making it a dead metaphor.

2.1.5.6. Mimetic Metaphor

Mimetic metaphor is a type of metaphor that uses imagery or analogies to replicate or imitate a situation or object in the real world. It tries to imitate or create something that feels real or concrete.

For example:

"Hold my heart in a fist"

This phrase can be interpreted as holding someone's heart with clenched hands. However, in the context of mimetic metaphor, the sentence describes an emotional experience by associating it with physical action, thus creating a powerful image and stirring the reader's imagination to understand the depth of feeling expressed.

In this study, the researcher focuses on metaphors. Metaphor is one of the main types of figurative language, and there is a relationship between the two. Both are essential in literature and communication to enhance understanding,

foster imagination, increase beauty, and convey emotions in a more effectively and compellingly. Through the use of figurative language, including metaphors, we can convey richer and deeper meanings, giving the reader a sense of humor and a sense of humor. Figurative language such as metaphors allows us to use more specific and relevant analogies to describe complex and abstract ideas. This not only enhances the listener or readers understanding of the meaning but also encourages them to use their imagination, which makes the reading or listening experience more vivid and interesting. Figurative language embellishes texts and conversations, making them more memorable and unique. The use of metaphors and other figurative language in literature can provide more meaning, allowing the author to convey themes and emotions more profoundly and suggestively.

2.2 Previous Related Studies

Many studies have been conducted on metaphors. The previous study helped author understand the concept of metaphors and solve their problems while analyzing the data. The author found that some researcher will be using Goatly's theory when analyzing metaphors. According to Goatly, metaphors are divided into six that is active metaphor, inactive metaphor, subjective metaphor, asymmetric metaphor, dead metaphor, and mimetic metaphor. Based on the six types of metaphors, the author chose to conducted research using the six types of metaphors with the research object of James Arthur's song lyrics on the album entitled "You" the titles of the songs are: Cars's Outside, You, Falling Like Stars, Empty Space, Maybe, Finally Feel Good, Fall, Unconditionally, Sad Eyes, Quite Miss Home, and Homicide Love. The author conducted research with the six types of metaphors because a deeper understanding of song lyrics often uses metaphors

to convey messages emotionally and artistically. Analyzing James Arthur's song lyrics that use the six types of metaphors helps the author deeper layers of meaning. The songs in the album "You" can describe various human emotions and experiences. James Arthur can express these feelings and experiences differently and profoundly by using metaphors. The use of metaphors to describe certain feelings and experiences can be learned by doing this research.

Furthermore, metaphors are often used in artwork to create beautiful and interesting images. The creativity and aesthetics contained in the use of metaphors in James Arthur's song lyrics can be seen by analyzing his songs that use the six types of metaphors. Song lyrics are part of popular culture that can influence people's views and experiences. To understand how popular culture influences language use and artistic expression, the author must investigate how metaphors are used in the song. The author used the six types of metaphors because in the field of education, especially language teaching, analyzing the use of metaphors in James Arthur's song lyrics can be useful. This analysis can help teachers and students' understanding.

In this study, the author reviewed several previous study reports related to metaphor analysis in song lyrics. The author uses several journals as follows: first, Ndaraha (2018) with the title "The Analysis Of Metaphor In Westlife's Song Lyric's". The purpose of this research is to find out that Westlife often uses metaphors in their song lyrics to convey the message they want to convey to their listeners when talking about their feelings. However, most people who want to listen to Westlife's song lyrics do not realize the metaphors contained in them. What are the meanings of metaphors contained in Westlife song lyrics. In the

study, the researcher used Goatly's (1997) theory of metaphor. This research is qualitative. The data is analyzed by descriptive analysis. This was done by reading the data and identifying the types of metaphors used in the song lyrics taken from Goatly's book. There are 19 types of metaphors used, namely: active metaphors: 2, inactive metaphors: 2, asymmetrical metaphors: 3, subjective metaphors: 6, inanimate metaphors: 5, mimetic metaphor: 1. Based on the research results, each metaphor tries to tell the social life of humans through themes such as love, sadness, happiness, enthusiasm, and others. Based on this research, the similarity with the current author is that both of them adapt Goatly's theory (1997), which examines the six types of metaphors according to Goatly. In addition, both studies use the same method, namely descriptive qualitative research. Then, the difference between previous research and current research is in the object of research, where previous author analyzed metaphors in Westlife song lyrics, while current author analyze metaphors in James Arthur song lyrics. After reading the journal, the contribution of previous research to the current one is as an illustration or reference to author about analyzing song lyrics with the same theory and method.

Second, previous related study was written by Ramadhika (2022) with the title "The Metaphor Analysis of Selected Adele's Song Lyrics". The purpose of this study is to identify the types of metaphors contained in Adele's song lyrics and explain the meaning of these metaphors. To answer the research questions, a qualitative descriptive analysis approach is used. In this study, the theory used is Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) theory to analyze metaphors in Adele's songs. The study found that structural metaphors are more frequently used in Adele's song

29

lyrics than ontological metaphors. The metaphors found in Adele's songs revealed through the analysis of Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) metaphor theory are 49% structural metaphors, 37% orientation metaphors, and 14% ontological metaphors. This shows that the metaphors used in this song are usually related to feelings, self, or what is done by replacing words with other ideas. The difference in this study is the use of different theories, the previous author used Lakoff and Jhonson's theory (1980) while this study used Goatly's theory (1997). In addition, the object of research used is also different where previous research analyzed Adele's song lyrics, while this study will analyze James Arthur's song lyrics. Then, the similarities that exist from these two studies are qualitative descriptive research.

Third, the previous related study was written by Pardede (2023) with the title "Metaphor Analysis In Songs Lyrics Of Charlie Puth: A Case On Semantic". This research focuses on the different types of metaphors found in the lyrics of Charlie Puth's songs. The purpose of this study is to find out what types of metaphors dominate each lyric and what is found in each lyric. Goatly's hypothesis (1997:136) says that there are six types of metaphor: active metaphor, inactive metaphor, asymmetric metaphor, subjectivity metaphor, dead metaphor, and mimetic metaphor. This research investigates qualitative and descriptive data. Observation and documentation tools were used to collect data. The author found that there were 82 metaphorical data with a total percentage of 100%, and the most common types of metaphors found in Charlie Puth's song lyrics were asymmetrical with 20 data (24.39%), subjective metaphors with 16 data (19.51%), inanimate metaphors with 17 data (20.73%), inactive metaphors with 12 data (14.63%), active metaphors with 8

data (9.75%), and mimetic metaphors with 9 data (10.97%). Based on the explanation, the difference between this research and the next research lies in the object of research, the previous research looked at Charlie Puth's lyrics, while the next research looked at James Arthur's song lyrics from the third album. After the author read and understood the article, the results of this study gave the author an overview of how to analyze metaphors in song lyrics and became a source of reference for future research.

Fourth, the previous related study was written by Vikri & Nurcholis (2022) in this research entitled "Analysis of Metaphors in Coldplay Song Lyrics". The author discuss about the different types of metaphors that exist in Coldplay's song lyrics. The author collects information about metaphors and then analyzes them to determine which metaphors are most widely used. This study utilizes Parera's classification theory. Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research, and data was collected through observation. The author found 14 metaphors in the 3 selected Coldplay songs. These include 5 anthropomorphic metaphors, 5 animal metaphors, and 5 metaphors from concrete to abstract; 4 anthropomorphic metaphors, 2 animal metaphors, 2 metaphors from concrete to abstract, and 6 synesthetic metaphors. Anthropomorphic metaphors were used the least, while synesthetic metaphors were used the most. This research and future research both use descriptive qualitative methods and use observation methods to collect data. The research and theory are different. Since there are similarities and differences between the research methodologies and theories, this research offers a framework for conducting a comparative research. The author can see patterns or trends in the use of metaphors by comparing previous research findings.

Fifth, the previous related study was written by Natanael et al. (2023) with

the title "Metaphor and Its Role in War Room Movie". The purpose of this study is to determine the types and roles of metaphors in the movie War Room. This research uses a qualitative research design, and to collect data, Sudaryanto's (2015) observation method and non-participatory technique are used. Levinson's (1983) theory on types of metaphors and Gibbs' (2008) theory on the role of metaphors in utterances were used to analyze and classify the collected data. Based on the research results, the movie War Room contains 43 metaphors. In the movie War Room, there are 43 metaphors. 8 are used to organize and adjust the conversation with 7 predicative and 1 sentential, 10 offer a shared discourse space with 6 predicative and 4 sentential, and 5 organize the conversation with 1 predicative and 1 sentential. This study also shows that metaphors are very important to the plot, scene, and message of the movie. This research uses descriptive qualitative methods with observational and non-participatory techniques, which makes it comparable to the research to be conducted. If this method is successfully used to identify and classify metaphors in films, it can be used as a reference and foundation for future studies that use similar methods to analyze metaphors in song lyrics. One of the things that distinguishes this study from others is that it utilizes Levinson's (1983) theory on types of metaphors and Gibbs' (2008) on the role of metaphors in utterances. The research shows that these theories are effective in analyzing metaphors in movies. Future research may consider using these theories to analyze metaphors in song lyrics or test how effective other theories are.

Sixth, the previous related research was written by Fitrawati et al. (2024) with the title "Metaphor of Love and Relationship in Wave to Earth's Song

Lyrics". This research aims to provide an explanation of relationships and love depicted in the lyrics of Wave to Earth's songs Sunny Days, Light, and Peach Eyes. The theory used in this study is that metaphor is a domain of experience that can be associated with other expressions to explain other expressions, and is divided into three main types of metaphor: structural, ontological, and orientational. This study found that eleven lyrics of the three main types of metaphors. The analysis shows that the lyrics contain deep emotional expressions about love and relationships told in an unusual way to express the author's feelings. This study used a descriptive qualitative approach. Words are direct observations of data sources and information collected in qualitative research (Creswell, 2018). This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to collect data, which is the difference between previous and future research. If this method is successfully used to identify and analyze metaphors, it can provide a strong foundation for future research using similar methods. Using the conceptual metaphor theory by Lakoff and Johnson, which divides metaphors into three main types: structural, ontological, and orientational, this theory can be used to analyze song lyrics for future researchers who want to examine metaphors in lyrics or other texts. This study shows that this theory is effective in analyzing emotional expressions and relationships in lyrics.

Seventh, the previous related study was written by Oktavia & Marpaung (2024), with the title "Metaphorical Expression used in Poetry in book "The Everyday Poet" by Deborah Alma". This study aims to identify the types of metaphors found in Deborah Alma's poetry book "The Everyday Poet", determine the most frequently used types of metaphors, and provide an explanation of the

meaning of the metaphors contained in the poems. Parera's (2004) metaphor theory is used in this study. For this study, descriptive qualitative methodology was used. Data for descriptive presentation was obtained through library research and various literatures. The results showed that the book "The Everyday Poet" contains 12 metaphors. Compared to the research to be conducted, this research analyzes poetry as data, while the research to be conducted analyzes poetry as data. Based on the data, anthropomorphic metaphors totaling 6 lines from the book "The Everyday Poet" by Debora Alma are the most frequently used. The results of the study can serve as a basis for comparing and contrasting metaphors in song lyrics and the types used in poetry. This helps determine similar or different patterns of metaphor usage between poetry and song lyrics.

Based on previous related studies, inspired the author for this research. The author is interesting in researching "An Analysis of Metaphor in James Arthur Song's Lyric".

2.3 Conceptual Framework

The author used Goatly (1997:26) theory to analyze this issue. The author using six types of metaphors: active metaphor, inactive metaphor, subjective metaphor, asymmetric metaphor, dead metaphor, and mimetic metaphor. The idea that metaphors exist in song and are widespread in everyday life drives this. The basic idea is that metaphor is a language style that is often used in song lyrics to provide a deeper description or understanding of a concept or feeling. The use of metaphors in song lyrics can help convey messages or emotions more powerfully and impressively in a more artistic way. In this study, there are two problems found, that is what types of metaphors are used in the lyrics of James

Arthur's songs? And what types of metaphors are the most dominant in the lyrics of James Arthur's songs. Therefore, the author conducted a study with the following scheme.

The concepts or schemas in this study start from the more general level of language and then go down to more specific levels, including linguistics, semantics, figurative language, and finally, metaphor. First, the author starts with language. Language is the communication system that humans use to convey thoughts, feelings, and ideas. It is the most general level in the conceptual framework and is the foundation of understanding human communication. Then, language is the science of linguistics. It involves analyzing how language is used, the structure of language, and how language develops over time. Linguistics includes an understanding of various aspects of language, including grammar, phonology, and semantics. After that, because this metaphor is part of semantics, this research will discuss semantics which is a branch of linguistics that deals with the study of meaning in language. It involves analyzing how words and language structures convey meaning. In the context of this conceptual framework, semantics becomes a more specific step after linguistics and before entering figurative language. Figurative language involves the use of language that is not literal or literal, often using metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, or other language styles to convey deep or emotional meaning. This is a more specific level of semantics and an important step before entering the study of metaphor. Finally, there is a metaphor. Metaphor is a type of figurative language in which a concept or idea is explained in a non-literal way, often by comparing it to something different. In this conceptual framework, metaphor is divided into six

types according to Goatly's theory, that is active metaphor, inactive metaphor, subjective metaphor, asymmetric metaphor, dead metaphor, and mimetic metaphor. This is the last level in the conceptual framework outlined and focuses on an in-depth study of how metaphors are used and understood in human language and communication.

To be able to get the data in this study, especially in examining metaphors in James Arthur's song lyrics, several steps were taken, that is by selecting data, identifying the types of metaphors, and then making the types of metaphors into a table so that author and readers are easier to understand the metaphors contained in the song lyrics. After that, the data analyzed by categorizing and analyzing one by one. Next, interpret the meaning contained in the song lyrics and finally summarize or conclude the results of the analysis.
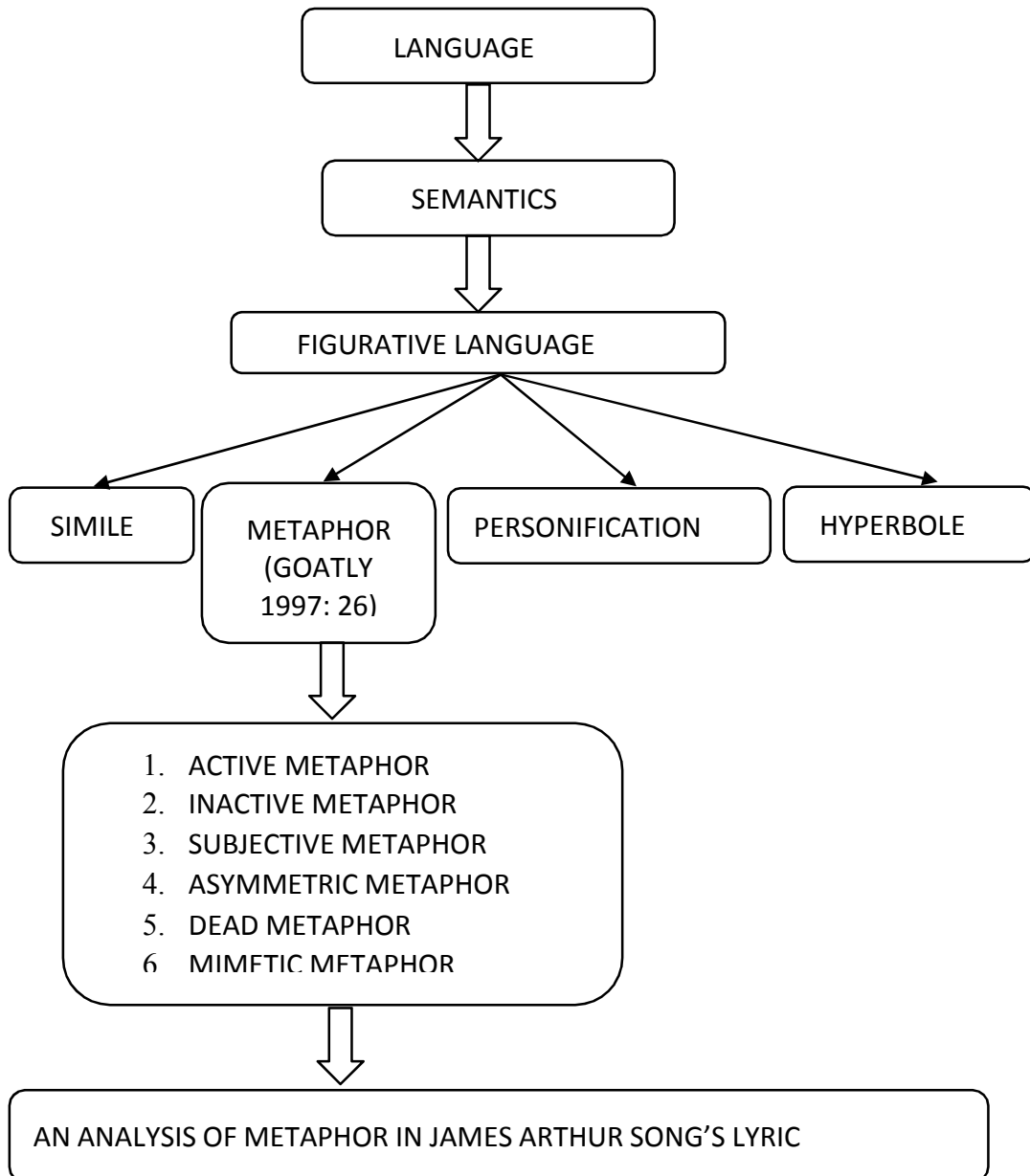
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                 │    FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE     │
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SIMILE	METAPHOR (GOATLY 1997: 26)	PERSONIFICATION	HYPERBOLE

1. ACTIVE METAPHOR
2. INACTIVE METAPHOR
3. SUBJECTIVE METAPHOR
4. ASYMMETRIC METAPHOR
5. DEAD METAPHOR
6. MIMETIC METAPHOR

AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR IN JAMES ARTHUR SONG'S LYRIC

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework in the research entitled: "An Analysis of

Metaphor in James Arthur Song's Lyric"

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

In this study, descriptive qualitative methods used. Descriptive qualitative method is a research approach used to understand certain phenomena or contexts in more depth and detail. In this method, author focus on collecting descriptive data that is data that describes and explains the phenomenon observed directly, without trying to measure it quantitatively. This approach usually involves direct observation and document analysis. The collection techniques that can help author thoroughly understand how a phenomenon occurs in the relevant context. The main purpose of qualitative descriptive methods is to provide a complete and in-depth description of the phenomenon observed, thus enabling author to understand the various aspects involved and their relationship to the wider context. According to Cresswell & Cresswell (2015:51), qualitative research is a way to see and understand how an individual or group affects a social or human problem. The research process includes questions and procedures, and data is usually collected in participant, inductive data analysis that builds from particulars to generalities, and author interpret the data. The final written report is flexible in its structure. This study analyzes song lyrics from James Arthur's 2019 album "You" that contain metaphors.

3.2 The Sources of the Data

The sources of data for this research 12 songs of 17 songs of James Arthur's third album released on October 18, 2019. The titles of the songs are: Cars's

Outside, You, Falling Like the Stars, Empty Space, Maybe, Finally Feel Good, Fall, Unconditionally, Sad Eyes, Breathe, Quite Miss Home, and Homicide Love.

The sources of data are obtained through the singer's personal YouTube Channel, that is https://youtube.com/@jamesarthur?si=vILgnlgSShmOIEfA, and also from the Google site obtained on March 26, 2024, at 08.00 pm. In selecting songs randomly, the author have done by (Sugiyono, 2019:149) theory, where the author stated that the author selected song lyrics for the subject so that any song lyrics have the same probability of being selected by the subject.

3.3 The Data of Research

The data of this research is the clauses that contain metaphor expressions. The data collected and analyzed by author to answer research questions to achieve research objectives is called the data of research. This data can come from various sources and be collected by various methods. Data can be text, photo, audio, video, and structured values. Therefore, the data of this research is in the form of clauses in 12 James Arthur's song lyrics of the third album.

3.4 The Instrument of Collecting Data

Research instruments are necessary tools or in other words, research instruments used to collect data. To get data, author used laptops and mobile phones to access YouTube and Google channels to get data in data collection instruments. According to Sugiyono (2019: 102), research instruments are tools used to measure observed natural and social phenomena. All of these phenomena are specifically called research variables. For this study, author collected data using observation and documentation methods on the use of metaphors in James Arthur's song lyrics on the 3rd album. From the observation and documentation,

author watched and read the song lyrics, then collect data that is metaphors. The author make script song lyrics from 12 songs as research objects, then underline clauses that contain metaphors in song lyrics. Then, the types of metaphors are classified and the data are displayed in a table.

3.5 The Technique of Collecting Data Sources

Collecting data sources is an important part of research because the main purpose of research is to get data. Without data sources collection techniques, the author will not get the data needed to standardize the data to be collected. Data collection carried out in various ways, including the setting, source, and method of collection which is carried out through a natural setting. The data sources collection steps in this research used several techniques, such as:

1. Searching for James Arthur's YouTube Channel account and looking for songs in his 3rd album "You";

2. Downloading and watching videos of James Arthur's 3rd album songs;

3. Selecting 12 songs from 17 songs on the 3rd album "You" to be used as research data;

4. Making transcripts and identifying song lyrics that contain metaphors as data;

5. Choosing song lyrics that contain metaphors;

6. Underlining words that contain metaphors;

7. Displaying the metaphor clauses in the song lyrics in a table.

3.6 The Technique of Collecting Data

According to Sugiyono (2019:296), the main purpose of research is data collection techniques, which are the most important steps in research. Data collection uses through observation or documentation techniques. Therefore,

author uses both data collection techniques. Data collection techniques refer to the techniques used to collect information or data in the context of the research. The aim is to obtain relevant, accurate data, relevant, accurate, and reliable data that can be used to answer research questions or test hypotheses. Data collection techniques in this research not involve direct interaction between author and research participants. In this research, the data collection techniques that be use are observation and documentation of James Arthur's song lyrics from the 3rd album based on videos and also song lyrics obtained by author from James Arthur's personal YouTube Channel and also from Google.

1. Observation

Data can be collected using observation methods from a variety of data sources, including events, places, or locations, and objects. This role observation is done directly. By seeing the activity directly, the author has read more about what types of metaphors are used and how they are used in song lyrics. In addition, this observation has tools that must be prepared especially for analysis, including stationery such as paper, pens, and ballpoint pens. The author also uses laptops and smart phones to access YouTube channels which are data collection instruments that used in sorting. In the observation stage, the observation method that used is non-participant observation. The author makes direct observation of James Arthur's song lyrics obtained from watching videos, but first the author downloads videos of James Arthur songs and then reads song lyrics from Google which can provide a clear picture of the use of metaphors in the lyrics of these songs. During the observation, the author writes a script of the song lyrics and underline each clause that contains metaphors.

2. Documentation

Documentation is a data collection method that involves collecting and analyzing data from various existing documents. These documents can be written documents, images, sound recordings, videos, and other digital materials. This research collects data by reading relevant literature or documents as well as written documentation, such as James Arthur song lyrics taken from YouTube and Google. Data can be generated more quickly.

In the documentation stage, author downloaded and watched all of James Arthur's songs in his 3rd album. Then, the author makes a transcript and identifies sentences containing metaphors as data. After that, author reads and understands each verse of the song lyrics. Then, the author underlines and selects the types of metaphors contained in the song lyrics. The author interpreted the sentences contained.

3.7 The Technique of Analyzing Data

Nowadays, data analysis of descriptive qualitative research is usually conducted using the interactive methods according Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña (2014:22). They are three activities realizing data that aims to answer the first question of this research. The author explains in more detail at this point.

1. Data Condensation

Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data found in a collection of written field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials is called data condensation. By condensing make increasing the power of data. The following the processes in data condensation were:

a. Selecting

The author selected and classified the types of metaphor data from the text of James Arthur's song lyrics on the 3rd album "You". After that, the author marked the main data, then the data related to metaphors eliminate.

b. Focusing

At this stage, author focused on metaphors contained in song lyrics as data objects. After selecting which main data is included in the metaphor, then the author checked again whether the clause is really a metaphor, after confirming that the clause is a metaphor, then the author marked again, until the data source has been collected and there is no data left behind.

c. Simplifying

Author converted the data to be simplified into sentences in this way. The clauses are that contain metaphor expressions from 12 songs belonging to James Arthur in 3rd album.

d. Abstracting

In this process, the author carefully evaluated the various data that has been collected from the song lyrics into 6 types of metaphors that is, active metaphor, inactive metaphor, subjective metaphor, asymmetric metaphor, dead metaphor, and mimetic metaphor.

e. Transforming

Next, the author summarized the data and reevaluates several questions related to the quality and education of the data to answer the research problem. After doing abstraction, the author analyzed the data by selecting each clause of the lyrics that belong to the types of metaphors. Then, the author described the

types of metaphors based on their meaning.

2. Data Display

Data display analysis is conducted after condensed analysis. In general, a display is a collection of organized and arranged information that allows conclusions and actions to be drawn.

The author presented the data in the analysis with data display that is tabulating the types of metaphors in each clause, so that it is easily understood by the reader. To help the author understanding the data presentation process, the next step divided the data into types of metaphors that is active metaphors, inactive metaphors, subjective metaphors, asymmetrical metaphors, dead metaphors, and mimetic metaphors.

No	Types of Metaphor	Clause of Metaphor	Data
1.	Active Metaphor	I'm packing my bags that I didn't unpack the last time.	
2.	Inactive Metaphor	Close the windows, lock the doors.	
3.	Subjective Metaphor	It's becoming my tagline.	
4.	Asymmetric Metaphor	I'm staring at the same four walls in a different hotel	
5.	Dead Metaphor	Packing my bags.	
6.	Mimetic Metaphor	Never shine as bright as your eyes	
Total			

3.1 Table the Types of Metaphor in James Arthur Song's Lyric

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

Drawing conclusions in research refers to the process of drawing conclusion or final assessment based on the data that has been collected, analyzed and interpreted in a study or research Miles, Huberman, & Saldana (2014:22). This is an important stage in the research process as it is the end point of data analysis and interpretation of results. At this stage, the author drew conclusions and verify the data.
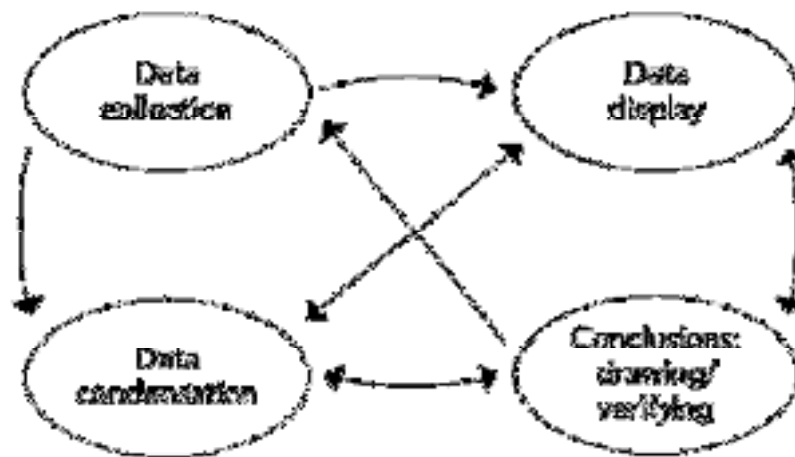

Figure 3.1 Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, (2014:22) Qualitative Data Analysis

After finding the conclusion of the types of metaphors in James Arthur's song lyrics, the author found the most dominant type of metaphor in the song lyrics. For that, the author analyzed the data or employ the formulation to answer the second problem through the providing theoretical explanations, and calculated the percentage of data to answer those problem formulation of the types of metaphors used and the most dominant types of metaphors so that conclusions can be drawn from the use of types of metaphors in James Arthur's song lyrics on 12 songs in the third album entitled "You" in 2019.

The author used the following technique in calculating the percentage types of metaphors and finding the most dominant type of metaphor based on its type.

The formula of analysis in table is as follows based on Moshinsky formula (1959) in (Sondang et al., 2023) as follows:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} x\ 100\%$$

More details:

P   : Percentage;

F   : Frequency;

N   : Number of sample which is observation.

     After the author analyzed and calculated the percentage of each types of metaphor and found what type of metaphor is the most dominant, then the results of the calculation displayed in the form of a table so that author and readers can easily understand it. In this research, the author examined various types of metaphor used in James Arthur's song lyrics. The author classified the metaphors into six types and calculated the number and percentage of their occurrence. A detailed explanation of the types of metaphors analyzed is as follows:

No	Types of Metaphor	Total	Percentage
1	Active Metaphor		
2	Inactive Metaphor		
3	Subjective Metaphor		
4	Asymmetric Metaphor		
5	Dead Metaphor		
6	Mimetic Metaphor		
	Total		

3.2 Table Percentage the Types of Metaphor in James Arthur Song's Lyric