CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Language is an important aspect for a human to communicate with others. It means, people desperately need a language to talk to others. People need a language to interact with others and to get information from others. Language has more function for us, not only to communicate with others, but also to express our feelings, ideas, and opinion.

Language is used by humans to express ideas, thoughts and feelings various communication situations. Song lyrics are the media used by song writers, express idea and messages to listeners or music lovers. Besides files a means of entertainment, lyrics can be used as a medium to provide information and opinion on social problems that occur in society or a country.

Love is an emotion or positive feeling (kindness, compassion, affection contained within humans which is addressed to other humans or other objects in the vicinity. In modern days, the love song still plays an important. Many young people today often play music that contains love. Sometimes many young people today when they break up or fall in love, the first thing they do is play love song music. Many singers have produced songs that contain love. Not only young people who like songs about love, even small children to the elderly also like songs about love.

Thus, the language used in the song is not a formal language in everyday life but a figurative language to attract the attention of the listener. Figurative

language is a language which does not have a direct meaning, but rather through a description of something or a skew. One of the figurative languages that is often used is metaphor. Metaphor can be found in daily lives, everyday language, as well as literary text likes poems, poetry, books and song lyrics. One of the texts which apply kinds of metaphors is in song lyrics. Song lyrics also have distinct characteristics compared to other text which contain metaphor. In other literary texts, people see the text apart from them. While the people see the text as part of them in song lyrics because most of song lyrics represent human's feelings.

The use of metaphor can also be found in song lyrics. Lyric is a short musical composition with words. Lyric means "an artistic form of auditory communication incorporating instrumental or vocal tones in a structured and continuous manner". From the meaning above it can be concluded that lyric is one of literary works.

According to Lakoff (1992: 1) Metaphor is one part of the figurative language. Metaphors are seen as a matter of language not thought. Metaphor is not in language at all, but in the way, conceptualized one mental domain in terms of another. A metaphor is given by characterizing such as cross-domain mappings. And in the process, everyday abstract concepts like time, states, change, causation, and purpose also turn out to be metaphorical. The result is that metaphor (that is, cross-domain mapping) is absolutely central to ordinary natural language semantics and that the study of literary metaphor is an extension of the study of everyday metaphor. Everyday metaphor is characterized by a huge system of thousands of cross-domain mappings. Metaphors comparing implied comparisons that equate one thing with one another. This figure of speech does

not state an open or explicit comparison but does suggest a comparison. As explained above, the song has metaphorical elements.

Metaphors for some people are a device to create poetic languages. It means metaphors are the device used to make extraordinary languages. In this sense, metaphors closely relate to literary works. For others, however, metaphors do not only refer to stylistic features of languages.

Generally, metaphors are not literally easy to understand, because they have a special character that literal expression does not. Metaphor is hard to understand by most of people, but in the song lyrics metaphor is commonly used by composers to inform social issues, because it assumed to be easier to understand by using metaphor instead of using the literal one.

Conceptual metaphor theory, pioneered by Lakoff and Johnson (1980), is driven by the idea that metaphors are widespread in everyday life. In this theory, the way people think and act is metaphorical. Thus, metaphors can be found not only in language but also in thought and action. In other words, language is only one manifestation of a conceptual metaphor.

Lakoff & Johnson (1980), said Conceptual metaphors are based on the notion that people describe certain conceptual domains by properties and ideas connected to other conceptual domains.

Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) research has brought about a multitude of studies within this research area, and many of the conceptual metaphors regarding for instance "love" that they discovered are used by people continually and are also extensively studied by linguistic. In literary works using metaphors is an interesting way to deliver a meaning. It is considered as the art of language due to

its variety of diction and the unique style. Metaphors are often used by writers to make the language more beautiful and live. One of literary works that uses are songs. Moreover, songs are also considered as language of emotion. They deliver what human actually feels such as sad, anger, fear and love. Therefore, songs are often used to express our love towards someone.

Lakoff & Johnson (1980), said the use of conceptual metaphors in everyday language may not always be evident since they are used almost automatically, but when analysing for instance song lyrics one may be able to distinguish phrases which demonstrate the very extensive use of these kinds of metaphors. By choosing to focus on the conceptual metaphors regarding the conceptual domain LOVE, and by choosing the works of one particular artist, it is possible to study how conceptual LOVE metaphors could be used by that particular artist.

Lakoff & Johnson (1980), Conceptual metaphors are used continually, both intentionally and unintentionally, in poetic and everyday language. Song lyrics may often be associated with a more poetic language, but when analysing lyrics thoroughly metaphorical expressions appear which are not solely used as rhetorical devices

To know a conceptual metaphor is to know the set of mappings that provides much of the meaning of the metaphorical linguistic expression that make a particular conceptual metaphor manifest. The reason that language is metaphorical is because the way people think is metaphorical because people express their feeling by spilling them through songs or poems.

The characterization of conceptual metaphor is set of mappings, in which this set of mappings obtain between basic constituent elements of the source domain and basic constituent elements of the target. To know a conceptual metaphor is to know the set of mappings that provides much of the meaning of the metaphorical linguistic expression that make a particular conceptual metaphor manifest.

Therefore in this research, the researches tries to find the metaphor that can explain how the metaphor can be understood by using conceptual metaphor theory conducted by Lakoff and Johnson, in the song lyrics of Judika. Conceptual metaphor theory aid to elaborate the meaning of metaphor.

In this research, the researcher uses the song lyrics Judika as the data. The album consists of twenty songs. Judika with his real name Judika Nalon Abadi Sihotang who was born in Sidikalang, August 31, 1978 is an Indonesian actor, singer and model who won the 2nd runner-up of Indonesia Idol.

The reason for choosing the Judika's song is because it is very influential on Indonesian society and is often used in making films. The song from Judika also contains a metaphor that makes researchers very interested in researching the song and contained of the aspect of metaphor that pervades the language and thought. The expressing of metaphorical ideas are used as the communication tools between the songwriter and listener in order to communicate the idea, thought and expression of the researcher.

1.2   The Problem of Study

Based on the explanation above, the research questions can be formulated as the following:

1. What types of conceptual metaphors are found in the song lyrics of Judika's Album?

2. What the most dominant are found in the song lyrics of Judika's Album ?

1.3 The Objective of Study

The objective of the study includes:

1. To find out types of the conceptual metaphors in song lyrics in Judika's Album.

2. To find out the most dominant of the conceptual metaphors in song lyrics in Judika's Album.

1.4 The Scope of Study

The scope of the study is limited to:

1. Analysis of lyrics of twenty songs from Judika's Album which contains metaphor by Lakoff & Johnson in the song lyrics.

2. Explanation of the use of metaphors by Lakoff & Johnson in the song lyrics.

1.5 The Significant of Study

The finding of this study will hopefully be usefull and helpful to :

1. Theoretically

   1. The result of the research could become a new perspective in analysing a metaphor.

2. Practically

   1. It aims to find out specific information about the metaphors contained in Judika's song,

2. The songwriter in expressing the metaphor is taken from personal experience so that the researcher can express it

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Semantic Approach

Semantic theories on metaphor is divided into two types; comparison and interaction theory. In the comparison theory, ontological metaphors are similes (like-form) with suppressed predications of similarity.

In the interaction theory, Levinson states 'metaphor is special uses of linguistics expressions where on metaphorical expression (or focus) is embedded in another literal expression (or frame) such that the meaning of the focus interacts with and change the meaning of the frame and vice versa'. The statement from Levinson explain more about ontological metaphors and its useful in a process of changing meaning from literal meaning to metaphorical meaning.

Ullman proposed the definition of meaning as a reciprocal and reversible relationship between name and sense. Meaning is a fundamental concept to the study of language. However, the definition of what exactly to be understood by 'meaning' still remains a matter of concern to most scholars.

2.2 Metaphor

The word concept of "metaphor" origin from meta and sphere (metaphere), which meta means relation with" such as metaphysics, metabolism, metallurgy, and sphere means space or range of interest, activities, influence (Oxford, p.427). In modern Greek, the word metaphor also means "transfer" or "transport".

Metaphor is the use of words or groups of open words with their true meaning, but as a painting based on equations or comparisons. Metaphor is a figure of

speech that expresses something analogically by eliminating words like, like and others. It means, the metaphor one of several ways to describe the meaning of the sentence then it is also way to know the explicit and implicit meaning by the word or clause. So, metaphor way to describe meaning of the sentence.

Metaphor adds an extension of the thing being compared. Metaphor is one of figurative language that works on assumption that there are similarities between things. Metaphor are used in all kind of language in speech, people lead to use metaphorical language to clarify ideas, feelings, and so on or to convince people of the value, danger, beauty, ugliness, etc of one being by comparing it to another which is accepted as valuable, dangerous, beautiful ugly.

Classe: 2000, Thus, the metaphor is the transfer of the image, meaning, or the equality of an expression to another expression.

Then, McGlone (2007) explained that a metaphor is a figurative of speech in which a word or phrase is used to describe something it does not literally denote.

Siswantoro: (2002) a metaphor is implied simile, metaphor also compares two different things but it does not like simile, state one thing is like another but takes that for granted and proceeds as if the two things were one and it does not use a connective word such as „like" or „as".

According to Keraf (2007), metaphor classified in figurative language, the first figurative language established by comparison or equation.

According to Peter (2002), metaphor is a comparison which is implied without using the words of comparison which such as like, as, similar to, and resembles.

(Ullmann: 1972) say Metaphor is a kind of figurative meaning which is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identifying or substituting one with other. Metaphor is slow closely intertwined with the very texture of human speech that we have already encountered it in various guises: as a major factor in motivation, as an expressive device, as a source synonymy and polysemy, as an outlet for intense emotions, as a means of filling gap in vocabulary and in several other roles.

Barnhart (1995) says, a metaphor is figure of speech in which a word or phrase is taken out of its usual setting and placed with another word to suggest a likeness. It is made more vivid by transferring to it the name or attributes of some other objects.

According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980) have different opinion, they said metaphor not only about linguistic expression but submission in the conceptual system. According to them, metaphor is not only limited to literary work.

Cognitive metaphor theory was first introduced by Lakoff and Johnson (1980). The founding principles of the cognitive theory of metaphor were established by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson in Metaphor We Lived By (1980). In this book, the authors argue that metaphor is not just in language, but also in thought and action. George Lakoff and Mark Johnson point out that the linguistic expression of metaphor is possible due to the fact that the notional system of human being is metaphorical in its essence.

2.3 Types of Conceptual Metaphor (Lakoff and Jhonson 1980)

In cognitive linguistics, metaphor is defined as understanding one conceptual domain in terms of another conceptual domain; for example, using one

persons' life experience to understand a different persons' experience. A conceptual domain can be any coherent organization of experience.

This idea, and a detailed examination of the underlying processes, was first extensively explored by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson in Metaphors *We Live By.* Cognitive scientist often study subjective similar to conceptual metaphor under the label of "analogy".

Lakoff and Johnson (1980) identified three types of conceptual metaphors, namely :

1. Structural Metaphor

2. Orientational Metaphor

3. Ontological Metaphor

2.3.1 Structural Metaphor

Structural Metaphor, cases where one concept is metaphorically structured in terms of another. Structural metaphor often involves using a concept from one domain to structure a concept from another domain. Structural metaphor based on two domains, source domain and target domain. Structural metaphor based on systematic correlation in daily experience. Structural conceptual metaphors are considered by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) as the group with the highest number. In this kind of conceptual metaphor, complicated and abstract experiences are conceptualized based on the experience of simple and specific experiences. An example often used to illustrate this type is the conceptual metaphor *"ARGUMENT IS WAR"* which is expressed through a series of the following expressions in English:

1. Your claims are indefensible.

2. He attacked every weak point in my argument.

3. His critics were right on the target

4. I demolished his argument.

5. I have never won an argument with him.

6. You disagree? Ok, shoot!

7. If you use that energy, he'll wipe you out.

8. He shot down all of my arguments

(Lakoff and Jhonson 1980)

The above examples that we perform when debating are structured from the concept of war. We can win or lose in a debate. During the debate, we consider the one we argue with as the opponent. Therefore, we "attack" the opponent's point of view and "protect" our opinion. We can win or lose and also use tactics to win. When we see the adverse situation making it difficult to protect our views, we often "retreat" and "open the new attack route". In this case, even without a fight causing casualties, obviously we have a war of words through the words of war that we use. Through these examples, Lakoff and Johnson explained that an abstract conceptual domain "debate" is understood through a specific conceptual domain of "war". Therefore, the concepts used in the sample expressions above come conceptual domain of "war". This is the basic characteristics of the structural conceptual metaphor.

Besides, in this group of conceptual metaphor, the phenomenon of highlighting and hiding in the conceptual domain is an important characteristic. For example in a fierce war of words, where people only seek to put the views of their opponents down and defend their opinion, they cannot see. The aspect of

"cooperation" in the war of words. When someone argues, he or she spends time with us and tries to find out what we think and why we have such views to understand each other better. However, while focusing on the debate, we often forget this aspect of cooperation. In other words, the aspect of debate is highlighting and aspect of cooperation is hiding.

2.3.2 Orientational Metaphor

Orientational Metaphor, called as orientational Metaphor because most of them have to do with spatial orientational: up-down, front-back, on-off, deep shallow, etc. Orientational Metaphor gives a concept a spatial orientation, for example, happy is up. The fact that the concept happy is oriented up leads to English expression like "i'm feeling up today". Such metaphorical orientations are not arbitrary. They have a basis in our physical and cultural experience. Though the polar opposition, up-down, in-out, etc., are physical in nature, the orientational metaphor based on them can vary from culture to culture. For example, in some cultures the future is in front of us, whereas in others is in back.

In orientational conceptual metaphor, a system of ideas is organized in the relation and interaction in space like up-down, inside-out, front-behind, shallow deep, center-periphery etc. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) called this group the orientational metaphor because they are related to the orientation in space. The origin of this metaphor group is explained as follows by researcher Tran Van Co (2007):

"We are the physical entity limited in a certain space and separated from the rest of the world by our skin; we perceive the rest of the world as the world outside us. Each of us is contained in limited space by the surface of the body,

which is potentially orientational type of "inside-out". This orientation makes us imagine other physical objects also limited by the surface. At the same time we also see them as containers with inner space and separated from the world outside."

An example often cited to illustrate the orientational conceptual metaphor group is *"HAPPY IS UP, SAD IS DOWN"*. Lakoff & Johnson (1980) illustrated in these examples:

1. I'm feeling up.

2. That boosted my spirits

3. My sprits rose.

4. You're in high spirits.

5. Thinking about her always give a lift.

6. I'm feeling down.

7. He's really low these days.

Conceptual metaphor *"HAPPY IS UP, SAD IS DOWN"* is derived from the human body posture while they are happy or sad. Normally, when people are depressed or sad they often bow down and when they are happy they raise up their head and straight up their back. Thus we see that the orientational conceptual metaphors are not arbitrary but based on culture and experiences. Also according to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), the conceptual domain "up-down", "inside outside" are the spatial domain concepts in the material world but the metaphors based on these conceptual domains may vary in different cultures. For example, in some cultures, the future is seen as the front but other cultures see the future lying in the back.

Another orientational conceptual metaphor with sharp cultural origin is *"RATIONAL IS UP; EMOTIONAL IS DOWN"* (Lakoff: 1992):

1. The discussion fell to the emotional level, but I raised it back up to the rational plane.

2. We put our feelings aside and had a high-level intellectual discussion of the matter.

3. He couldn't rise above his emotions

In many cultures, people themselves see as owners who have control over animals, plants and the surrounding environment. Indeed, the ability to think and reason have placed human above all else and entitle human the ability to control the world. In this case the conceptual metaphor "Control is up" is the foundation for conceptual metaphor "Human is up" and from which we have conceptual metaphor "Reasonal is up; emotional is down". This conceptual metaphor may have different justifications. In human body, wisdom lies in the brain and the brain locates in the head. Emotions of human are often thought in various cultures to be arising from the abdomen or chest. Obviously, heads are above the belly or the chest, so "Reasonal is up; emotional is down".

2.3.3 Ontological Metaphor

Ontological Metaphor, that is, the ways of viewing events, activities, emotions, ideas, etc., as entities and substances. For example, in metaphor of the mind is a machine in a sentence we're still trying to grind out the solution to this equation. Ontological Metaphor assumes that abstract noun as concrete noun. Ontological Metaphor serves various purposes, and the various kind of metaphor there are reflect the kind of purposes served. Take the experience of rising prices,

which can be metaphorically viewed as an entity via the noun inflation. This gives us a way of referring to the experience:

INFLATION IS AN ENTITY

Inflation is lowering our standard of living

Inflation makes me sick

Viewing inflation as an entity allows us to refer to it, quantify it, identify a particular aspect of it, see it as a cause, acts with respect to it (Lakoff and Johnson. Ontological metaphor has other subpart called container metaphor, that is an abstract entity considered to the physical form of the container or some kind of space that has entrance "in" and exits "out". For instance, he's in love. We're out of trouble now.

Perhaps the most obvious ontological metaphor is that where the physical object is further specified as being a person. This allows us to comprehend a wide variety of experiences with nonhuman entities in terms of human motivations, characteristics, and activities. In this case, personification included into the ontological metaphor (Lakoff & Johnson: 1980). Here some examples:

Inflation is eating up our profit

Inflation has attacked the foundation of our economy

Based on these examples, the entity of inflation considered to be able to do something properly human, that is eating and attacked.

2.4 Types of Metaphor (Goatly 1997)

To explain the concept of metaphor, expert use the terms used in Goatly's (1997) theory namely image/vechile for objects used to describe something and

object/topic for something to be explained through metaphors and sense/ground/tenor which refers to similarities or resulting analogy.

Goatly (1997) also suggest a definition of metaphor in the context of discourse but uses terminology such as topic, vechile and grounds for object, image, and sense respectively as in the quote:*"metaphors occurs when a unit of discourse is used to refer to an object, process, concept, quality, relationship to the world to which it does not conventionall colligate"*. Unconventionally relationships can be understood based on similarities (similarity) or analogy (analogy) between the two.

Goatly (1997) states that there are six types of metaphor, namely:

2.4.1 Active Metaphor

Active metaphor is a type of metahpor that has a close relationship with the main subject and modifier. It can be called a living metaphor. That depens on the interaction of the vehicle and spesific topic, which is being referenced to, and the reason they will be variables according to the context.

Example :

1. You are my sunshine

   This means that the subject is interested in having something in common with sunlight that can be provide warmth and life.

2. You are like a Rose in my heart

   This means that the subject is interested in having something in common with the Rose that can please him.

2.4.2 Inactive Metaphor

Inactive metaphor are metaphor in which topic are referenced directly, through conventional and fixed meaningsof the V-terms. Inactive or familiar metaphor often provide information that can provoke possitive or affirmative reponses. Using inactive to open negative question agreement yes or no questions. This can be different interpretation according to the culture of the metaphor user. This metaphor becomes inactive when they use repetedly and enter and entry in the dictionary with the second meaning.

Example : You are like a Devil

The meaning of the word devil is spooky and scary

2.4.3 Asymmetric Metaphor

Asymmetic metaphor is the type of the metaphor where is metaphorical intention or interpretation do not match occcur the subject and the object. This kind of metaphor is often exploited for humor purposes intended by the subject but not understand as such by the object, or conversely not inteded as metaphor by the subject but interpreted as such by the object. Example : this is my blood, this is my body.

2.4.4 Subjective Metaphor

Subjective metaphor is the description of metaphor because what it say has different ideological or phisycal view of the word from the subject or some which involve the presentation of other speaker thought or representation. For example: "You are a child to me", based on speaker's perception "you" act or qualify as being a child, even though may not think so because there is a distinct physical or psychological view. "you are like a snail", Snail are described as slow people.

2.4.5 Dead Metaphor

Dead metaphor is a metaphor which has lost the original imagery of its meaning due to extensive, repetitive popular usage. Because dead metaphors have a conentional meaning that differs from the original, they could be understood without knowing their earlier connotation. Leg of a trip: While this might sound like it relates back to the human body too, the original term is derived from the context of sailing. Each "leg" was a run made by a ship on a single tack. Now legs of a trip are more commonly applied to flights and other parts of a journey. Pinhead: While the shrimp brain is part of the animal's body. But it's often used for people who have cunning thoughts.

2.4.6 Mimatic Metaphor

Mimatic metaphor is the unique metaphor that extends to non-verbal expression straying beyond linguistic text into visual aid plastic art. It demands the readers to imaginea word in which the assertions are literally real. For example: 'the carpet had on oriental tree on it". It means that the carpet had a picture of oriental tree on it, not the real tree on it.

2.5 Conceptual Metaphor

Conceptual metaphors theory (CMT), pioneered by Lakoff and Johnson (1980), is driven by the notion that metaphors are pervasive in every day. The basic idea is that metaphors are basically relationships between conceptual domain, where speaking of one domain ("source domain") can be applied to another domain ('target domain') based on correspondence, or the mapping between the two relatively familiar and conceptually well-structured, and the structures are used to articulate the target domain. In the case of well-established

metaphors, the correspondences are held to be permanently laid down in the cognitive system.

(Cruse: 2006), with this theory, metaphors are not tied to specific linguistic expressions: certain conceptual metaphors can in principle underlie a number of metaphorical expressions, some of which may be conventionalized, others not. An example of a conceptual metaphor is that life is a journey. Here, the source domain is travel and the target domain by means of metaphorical expressions is life in which many aspects of the argument are framed in terms of life, i.e. "Early travel "," reach the goal "," uphill "," obstacles "etc. This correspondence allows expressions such as the following to be interpreted: My son has just begun a journey of life, He has come to a crossroads in his life. Another example to illustrate this point is the argument is the metaphor of war in which many aspects of the argument are framed in terms of war, e.g. war. "Shoot down the argument", the winning strategy "launch a counterattack" that is "right on target", etc.

In daily life, language used to realize everything that is to be cognitively. For instance, in daily life often contend argumentation. People can actually win or lose argument. People see the person that is arguing with as an opponent. People attack other positions and defend theirs. Many of the things that do in arguing are partially structured by the concept of war. Though there is no physical battle, there is a verbal battle. It is in this sense that we live by the argument is war metaphor in this culture, structure the actions we perform in arguing.

Based on the concept argument is war, the terms appearing like I don't want to lose my argument, I won my argument. The victory and defeat in debate

or arguing considered as a war. Another metaphor that emerge from the concept argument is war are; he shot down all my argument, and I demolished his argument. The words shot down and demolished is part of the concept war, where the actors in the war shot and overthrow each other. From the example, the concept of argument can be understood and formed through the concept of war. Here are the mappings to support the conceptual metaphor of "life is journey" and "argument is war".

Tabel 2.3 Mapping of LIFE IS JOURNEY

Source: **JOURNEY**	Target: **LIFE**
Life has a start and an end	A journey has a start and an end
Life has a goal	A journey has destination
Problem when achieving the goal	Obstacle during the journey

Tabel 2.3.1 Mapping of ARGUMENT IS WAR

Source: **WAR**	Target: **ARGUMENT**
War contenders	People arguing
War strategies (tactics, high technology weapons, strong fortress)	Strategies for arguing (strong argument , facts and beliefes)
To win or lose a battle	To win or lose an argument
To stop fighting	To stop arguing

From the example that given from Lakoff and Johnson (1980) about "argument is war", it can be understood that people treat a variety of things they met, they feel, and they applied in the form of language which is metaphorical through their utterances in daily life. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) mentioned:

"...metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not just in language but in thought and action. Our ordinary conceptual system, in term of which we both think and act, is fundamentally metaphorical in nature".

This metaphor theory is known as Conceptual Metaphor Theory. In Conceptual Metaphor Theory, there are two conceptual domains, those are the source domain and the target domain. Source domain generally such things that usually found in daily life. Source domain is concrete, while the target domains abstract. Source domain used by people to understand abstract concept in the target domain.

Next, Lakoff and Johnson (1980) states that "The essence of metaphor is understanding and experiencing one kind of thing in terms of another". Based on that statement, it can be said that a person can understand something through the process of understanding the other things that have been known and understood in advance. Lakoff opinion suggests that metaphor not just in the words used but more than that, this is a fact that the process of human thinking and system of understanding is partly metaphorical.

2.6 Song Lyrics

Listening to music is one of comfortable activity. When people feeling sad, happy or feeling bad music can be an alternative for expression your feeling. We know that music is not complete without song. In music song is a composition for voice performed by singing or alongside musical instrument. In every culture songs are composed and performed for different purposes.

Lyric is an important part in song, because lyric can make a song beautiful. In fact the word is also used in music to denote "lines of a song". The term "lyric" includes any types of poems with the very general qualities of being personal and emotional in expression, being meditative, and being musical; so

sonnets, elegies and metaphysical poems, romantic poems and even ballads and odes may be "lyrical".

According to Sharndama & Suleiman as cited in Akporobaro (2006) song assume a variety of forms, some of the song are rich, imaginative, and elaborated in the play of words, rhythm, and melody. There is one thing important in a part of song, it is called lyric. A lyric is a fairly short poem which is the expression of strong feelings of thoughts or perceptions of a single speaker in a meditative manner.

According to Stanford (2003), lyrics are written in many forms, including the following:

1. Italian (or Petrarchan) Sonnet

   The Italian Sonnet is divided two parts, an octave (eight lines) with the rhyme scheme abbaabba and a sestet (six lines) with the rhyme scheme cdecde (or some variation). The octave usually develops an idea or image, and sestet comments on this idea or image.

2. English (or Shakespearen) Sonne

   The English Sonnet falls into three quatrains (four lines) and a concluding couplet (two lines). The rhyme scheme is ababcdcdefefgg. The first three quatrains usually develop an idea or image and the closing couplet comments on this idea or image.

3. Open Form

   Open form lyrics do not follow any particular pattern or structure

2.7 Previous of the Study

There are some previous researches of metaphor which is related to metaphor in the song and music. In order to avoid the similar corpus and explanation, there should be a review of previous research. The following is other related research that the researcher has read. The researcher reviewed the previous studies who discussed about metaphors which still needs to be completed in this research.

Anh (2017) investigates the conceptual metaphors denoting "Life" in nineteen American and nineteen Vietnamese short stories from 1975 to 1991. The researcher uses Lakoff and Johnson's theory (1980). The findings revealed that the abstract concept of life is commonly perceived in terms of other more concrete ones in both languages. There are some similar conceptual metaphors found in American and Vietnamese corpus analyzed in the study, including life is an entity, lifetime is passing of time, life is a journey, life is a container, life is a personal possession, life is a machine, life is a war, life is a story, and life is a game. Regarding the differences, the most noticeable one is that there are no metaphorical expressions manifested in life is a pain found in American short stories, while no evidences show that life is a person exists in Vietnamese ones. The research contributes to help the researcher in developing ideas in analysing the types of metaphor by using Lakoff and Johnson's concept.

Lestari (2017) analyse the types of metaphorical expression and convey the meaning of the metaphors. The concept of metaphorical expressions are analysed by using Lakoff and Johnson (1980) theory to analyse the song lyrics of Green Day. The result of this research showed that all types of metaphor are

found in the data, with the ontological metaphor as the most frequently used type of metaphor. The research contributes to helping the researcher in developing ideas in analysing the types of metaphor by using Lakoff and Johnson's concept.

Dessiliona & Nur (2018) with the title Conceptual Metaphor in the Lyrics of the Revolverheld Band's album In Farbe. The analysis carried out on the research data is in the form of an analysis of the types of conceptual metaphors and image schemas. The discussion of the data is in the form of a qualitative description of the types of conceptual metaphors found and the image schemes contained in the data. The results of his research are in the form of finding types of conceptual metaphors and findings of image schemas.

Manalu *et al,* (2021) Analyzing the metaphors in the song lyrics of English textbooks, the researcher can conclude the metaphorical expressions and values built by Metaphors. They are structural metaphor, orientation metaphor, and ontological metaphor. In the Ontological Metaphor, it is: Container and Personification. The type of Structural Metaphor is most often used in song lyrics in English textbooks in high school. So that with this research students can analyze the meaning of figurative language, especially metaphors. It is hoped that it can increase students' knowledge and help teachers teach students to understand metaphors in song lyrics in textbooks.

Irwansyah *et al,* (2019) with the title Conceptual Metaphors of Love in Taylor Swift's Song Lyrics: Cognitive Semantic Studies. Analysis of research data was carried out by sorting out the types of metaphorical data containing the metaphor of love. The discussion of the data is in the form of a qualitative description of the metaphorical data, namely the source and target domains and

the purpose of the metaphor's conceptualization. So that the structural metaphor is dominant in this study. The results of his research are several conceptualizations of love found in song lyrics.

Devita & Nur (2020), Conceptual metaphor in luke graham 3 the purple album. This research is an analysis of cognitive semantic studies regarding the use of metaphors in song lyrics. The method used is descriptive qualitative method. Lukas Graham is a band from Denmark. The data source of this research used 10 English songs in Luke Graham 3 The Purple Album. After analyzing the types of metaphors found in the lyrics of the band Lukas Graham's 3rd album The Purple Album, the researcher can conclude from the ten songs that have been analyzed, these songs tell about the life of a Luke Graham. Data analysis using Lakoff & Johnson's theory shows that there are 15 ontological metaphors, 2 orientational metaphors, and 4 structural metaphors.

Chuyi (2020) A cognitive analysis of conceptual metaphor in the lyrics of taylor swift. This study aims to explore the general distribution and practical meaning of the theory of conceptual metaphors in the conceptual metaphors identified in the lyrics written by Taylor Swift. Based on all the lyrics from selecting the twenty most popular Taylor Swift songs, the conceptual metaphors identified and grouped in the data were analyzed by discourse analysis according to Lakoff and Johnson's Conceptual Metaphor Theory. After the general distribution of conceptual metaphors in the lyrics chosen by Taylor Swift, it is mainly divided into two categories, structural metaphors and ontological metaphors. The result of the discourse analysis implies that conceptual metaphor plays a key role in the lyrics written by Taylor Swift.

Rahmaniyah (2018) has done a thesis entitled Conceptual Metaphor in the New York Times Political Headlines. The aim of the research is to categorize metaphorical expressions and to analyze the meaning of the metaphorical expressions in The New York Times political headlines during December 2017. The method used in this research is qualitative based on Conceptual Metaphor Theory by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) with cognitive semantic approach by Fillmore (1982). In order to understand the literal meaning, the elaboration of correspondence or mapping will be used as it conceptualize the relations between the source domain and the target domain. The result of the research shows that there are 12 structural metaphors, 10 orientational metaphors, and 8 ontological metaphors found in The New York Times headlines. This research is different with the ongoing research because the object of this research is the headline in the newspaper, meanwhile the on going research willl use poem as the object. However, there are similarities in both of the research in terms of drawing the correspondence or mapping in the metaphor to conceptualize the relation between source and target domain to understand the meaning. Therefore, this research contributes to the ongoing research in terms of using mapping to find the meaning of the conceptual metaphor. Haula & Nur (2019) with the title Konseptualisasi metafora dalam rubric opini kompas. The results of this study indicate that the use of ontological metaphors is more widely used in news writing on online sites. Compass rather than structural metaphor and orientational metaphor. There are three types of metaphors, namely two structural metaphors, four orientational metaphors, and six ontological metaphors. The use of ontological metaphors is more common because it implies that the writer does not want to convey the

meaning of the news directly, but prefers to transfer the meaning of his writing into the concept of objects that have physical properties.

Nuryadi & Nur (2021), examining conceptual metaphors and schematic images in mass media such as magazines and newspapers found that the most dominant type among the three types of conceptual metaphors is structural metaphor. Based on the results of the image schema analysis using Cruse & Croft theory, it was found that the existence or object schema is the most dominant. While the current research is ontological which is the most dominant in this study, and structural metaphor is in the 2nd position.

Pramudita and Hanidar (2019) has done a research entitled Conceptual Metaphors in Paramore's After Laughter Album. The aim of the research is to investigate the use of conceptual metaphors found from eleven out of twelve songs within the album and how the songwriters deliver the meaning that they intend to express. The method used in the research is qualitative approach. The research focuses on the conceptual metaphor, by applying Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) theory, especially the source domain and target domain that is implied in the lyrics. The result shows that orientational metaphors are mostly found in the lyrics which implies the feelings of hopeless, pessimistic, disappointed and depressed. Besides that, it also depicts how the they rise up again and realize that life is sometimes hard. The structural metaphors found imply war, journey, and valuable objects. Meanwhile, ontological metaphors are the least used concept in the eleven chosen songs of the analysis. This research is different with the ongoing research because the object of this research is song lyrics, meanwhile the on going research willl use poem as the object. However, there are similarities in

both of the research in terms of analyzing the type and the meaning of the conceptual metaphor. Therefore, this research contributes to the ongoing research to analyze the types and meaning of the conceptual metaphor in terms of theory that based on Lakoff and Johnson (1980).

According to researchers, the conceptual metaphor is persuasive in everyday life, not only in language but in the actions and thoughts that people use in carrying out every activity and everything they feel. Like the concept of Lakoff and Jhonson's theory which says life is a journey, love is war.

Many research had been done about the conceptual metaphor, like the previous research above. Those previous research helped the researcher to develop the understanding about the concept of metaphor and solve the problems faced by researcher in analysing the data. Based on the previous research above, the researcher found some of them applied Lakoff and Johnson's concept to analyse the metaphor for the data. Thus, it will have the different results from this research from other previous research as well as in terms of the aims of inquiry because the researcher analyses the type of metaphorical expression, not only structural metaphor, but also the three types of metaphor.

Therefore, the researcher need supporting theory of interpretation by Ricouer, was called as Hermeneutic Circle theory through three levels. It was used to examine the interpretation of metaphorical data in this research. For further explanation of the concepts above, the researcher had described them in the result of data analysis in the next section. This was what distinguishes this research from previous research, where researchers explored the understanding of metaphor in

depth by applying important parts in the metaphor studied with appropriate concepts as mentioned above.
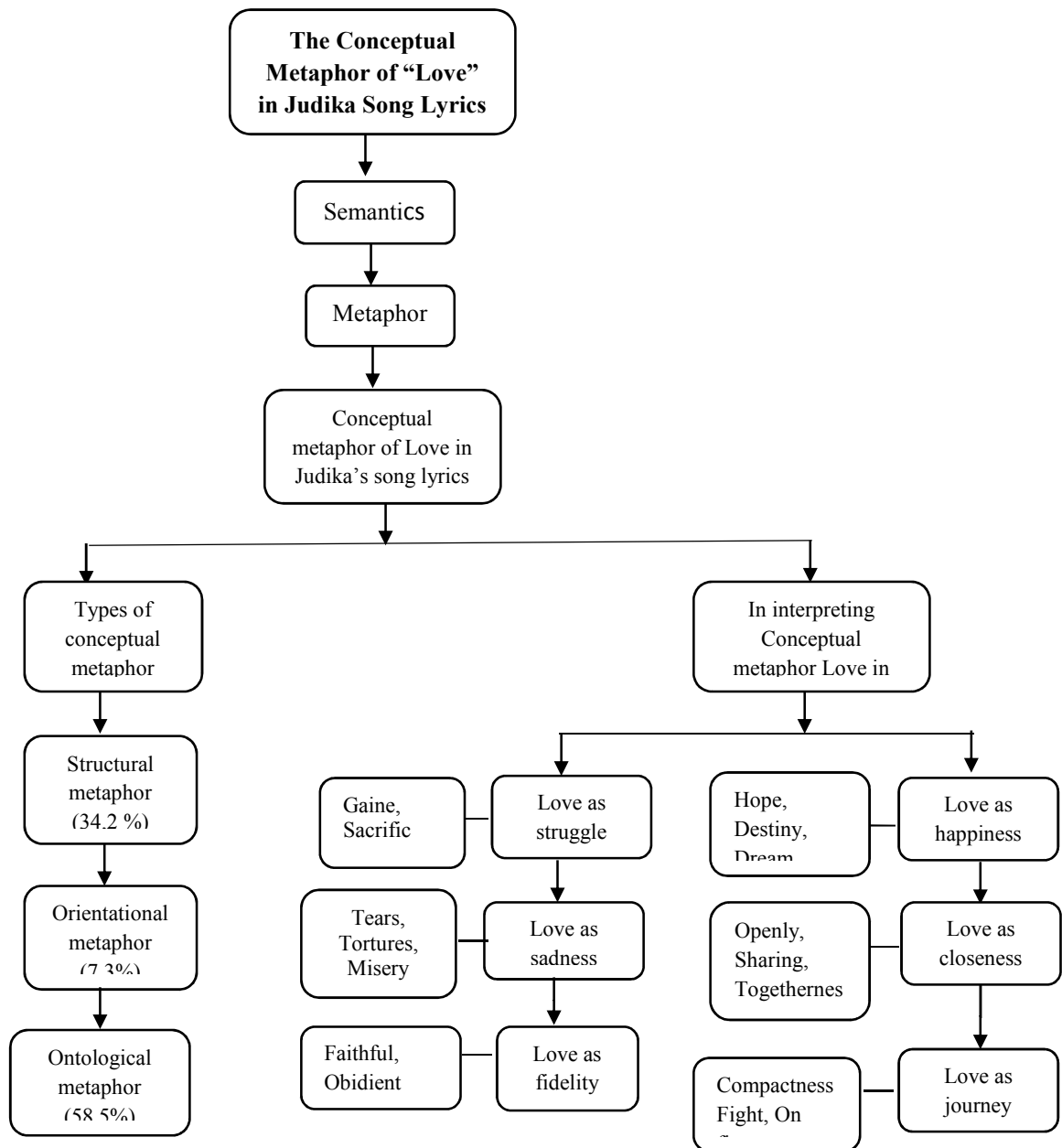
2.8 Conceptual Framework

Figure 2.7 The Conceptual Framework

This research has 2 problems, namely:

1. What ypes of conceptual metaphors are found in the song lyrics of Judika's Album?

2. What the most dominant are found in the song lyrics of Judika's Album?

To analyze this problem, the researcher uses the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980) by using the Conceptual Metaphor where the conceptual metaphor is driven by the notion that metaphors are pervasive in every day. The basic idea is that metaphors are basically relationships between conceptual domain, where speaking of one domain ("source domain") can be applied to another domain ('target domain') based on correspondence, or the mapping between the two relatively familiar and conceptually well-structured, and the structures are used to articulate the target domain. In the case of well-established metaphors, the correspondences are held to be permanently laid down in the cognitive system.

Conceptual metaphors are divided into 3 types, namely:

1. Structural Metaphor is one of the concept is structured metaphorically within other. Structural metaphor exist based on the systematics correlation of everyday experience.

2. Orientational Metaphor is other types of an unstructured metaphorical concept that organizes a whole system of concepts that relate to each other. This metaphor is also oriented towards physical and emotional experiences culture such as up-down, in-out, off-on, deep-shallow, front-back, and others as a form of physical. Orientational metaphors provide the concept of spatial orientation for example: happy is up, sad is down.

3. Ontological Metaphor arise when we see feelings, events, activities, emotions and ideas as entities and substances. Metaphora ontologically allows us to conceptualize and talk about things, exoerinces, process but are not clear or abstract as if they have physical properties surely. Ontological metaphors describe entities according to existing metaphors.

The use of these 3 types of conceptual metaphors is made to analyze the conceptual metaphors Love in Judika's song lyrics. It can be concluded that interpreting Love in Judika's song lyrics are: Love as struggle, Love as sadness, Love as fidelity, Love as happiness, Love as closeness and Love as Journey.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODHOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research is using the methodology of qualitative research. Qualitative research generally deals in words, images, and the subjective. This type of research refers to the meanings, concepts definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things and not to counts or measures. Qualitative research is a scientific method of observation to gather non-numerical data.

Nugrahani (2014: 4), said qualitative research is a type of research that producing innovations that cannot be achieved using procedures or any other quantitative manner.

According to Morse (1994:1), The process of doing qualitative research presents a challenge because of procedures for organizing images are ill-defined and rely on processes of inference, insight, logic, and luck. Eventually, with creativity and hard work, the results emerge as a coherent whole.

Miles and Huberman (2002: 38), said qualitative researcher have generally responded either by denying the relevance of the quantitative or scientific paradigm for what they do or by arguing that qualitative research as its own procedures for attaining validity that are simply different from those of quantitative approaches.

A qualitative researcher might argue that understanding of a phenomenon or situation or event, comes from exploring the totally of the situation.

3.2 The Source of Data

The source of data for this research are Judika album songs , that consist of twenty songs, they are : (1) Cinta Karena Cinta, (2) Stengah Hati Merindu, (3) Aku yang Tersakiti, (4) Bukan Dia Tapi Aku, (5) Jadi Aku Sebentar Saja, (6) Sampai Kau Jadi Milikku, (7) Sampai Akhir, (8) Mama Papa Larang, (9) Roman Picisan, (10) Apakah Ini Cinta, (11) Bukan Rayuan Gombal, (12) Tak Mungkin Bersama, (13) Jikalau Kau Cinta, (14) Cinta Satukan Kita, (15) Putus atau Terus , (16) Aku Tak Begitu, (17) Tiada Lagi, (18) Malaikat, (19) Merelakannya (20) Tak Mampu. The data are sentences that contained metaphor.

3.3 Object of the Research

The data of this research will be taken from the song lyrics of Judika's song. The data is in the form of sentences which are considered as conceptual metaphors contained in the song lyrics of the Judika song based on Lakoff and Johnson's theory.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

(Nazir: 2011) says data collection was a systematic procedure and standardization to obtain the necessary data The data was collected by applying a documentary technique. The document was read and analysed to find the types of metaphor and the interpretation of metaphor. The steps can be seen as following:

First, the researcher downloads all the songs of Judika song with the lyrics from the internet and then the researcher listens to the songs thought youtube.

Second, the researcher reads and understanding all the song lyrics. Third, the researcher identifies out sentences contained metaphor as the data. Next the researcher marks and selects the different types of metaphor contained in the song lyrics. Next the researcher classifies the types of metaphor contained in the song lyrics. After classified the types of metaphor, the

researcher interprets sentences contained metaphor in the song lyrics. Finally, the researcher reduces and analyse the result of the study obtained.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

According to Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), data analysis contains four linked processes: (1) Data Collection, (2) Data Condensation.

1. Data Collection

   Data Collection refers to the process of collecting all data from the Judika Songs.

2. Data Condensation

   Data condensation consist of the process of selecting step and focusing

step. The steps of the process of data condensation can be seen as in the following:

1. Selecting data.

2. Identifying type of metaphors.

3. Tabulate the type of metaphors.

4. Analyze the data by categorized and analysed one by one.

5. Interprate the meaning of Love found in Judika's song

6. Conclude the analyses.