

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

A metaphor is a particular kind of phrase or figure of speech; the word "metaphor" derives from the words "meta" and "spheres" (metaphors). Here, the terms "meta" and "sphere" denote the connections between metaphysics, metabolism, and metallurgy, respectively. In contemporary Greek, the word metaphor can also imply "transfer" or "transport." In order to create a picture based on an equation or comparison, a set of words or open words with a true meaning must be employed as a metaphor. A metaphor is a phrase that expresses a similar idea by omitting words like "like." This means that metaphor is one of many ways to explain a sentence's meaning and is also a way to determine both a word's explicit and implicit meaning. So, in addition to adding an extension of what is being compared, a metaphor is a type of explanation for a sentence's meaning. All languages utilize metaphors, and people use metaphorical language to describe things like people who are valuable, dangerous, beautiful, or ugly, among other things.

The use of metaphor helps to create poetic language, but for some people, metaphors speak to more than just linguistic stylistics. However, in general, metaphors are difficult to understand because they possess a unique quality that literal speech does not possess. A metaphor is also a transition from the true one word's meaning to another word's meaning. Metaphors, therefore, govern the relationships between objects and create an understanding of a particular object by understanding other objects. Even so,

metaphor is still used in our everyday language, including books, song lyrics, and other forms of writing. Metaphors make literary works more interesting, especially when it comes to songs, songs are fun to listen to, and they can touch the soul and emotions. Metaphors are used to soften the language and add interest to many literary works. In fact, Goatly (1997:136) in Ray, D. (2019) stated: there are six types of metaphors namely active metaphors, inactive metaphors, asymmetric metaphors, subjective metaphors, mimetic metaphors, and dead metaphors.

The area of linguistics known as semantics is concerned with word meaning. Semantics is the study of meaning, as was already said. Literal and figurative meanings are the two types of meaning. Philosophy has long focused on the study of semantics. According to lore, the term "semantics" was first used in English in the field of linguistics in the late 19th century dedicated to understanding word and phrase meaning. However, there is no widespread agreement among specialists on how to define the term "meaning" because it has so many diverse definitions. The study of meaning is referred to as semantics in the technical sense. These are all strongly tied to how we categorize and organize our experiences of the world through language semantics has changed.

Figurative language refers to the use of figures of speech to communicate concepts in a way that is more impactful, compelling, and effective. Figures are words or phrases that have a different meaning from the text. Figurative language is a creative technique to use words to make writing more beautiful and detailed. The language that needs to be translated is figurative language. Sometimes, speakers will employ metaphorical language to enhance or accentuate the point they are trying to make.

Figurative expressions are words that emphasize may alter the common interpretation of figures of speech. Every time a speaker or writer uses figurative language, whether for emphasis or to add freshness, they run the risk of confusion since they will have to convey the wrong notion, to the reader or listener while trying to be creative. For the word to be communicated properly and effectively, the listener must comprehend the figure of speech. Because the literal meaning is rejected and the provided idea or statement doesn't make sense at first glance, metaphorical language surprises the reader before the intended meaning is made obvious.

The use of metamorphic phrases in a song is said to stimulate the imagination of both the maker and the listener. This also happens as a medium for expressing poetry and forms of expression based on the emotions and circumstances of the creator, of the experience of the listener. The meaning of song lyrics should be analyzed using the standard elements of the song layer. The author must comprehend the language code, system, and the culture code in order to analyze this and grasp its right meaning. Understanding the linguistic code tells us that the words in the lyrics are poetic in nature, meaning, word meanings, normative level elements, and analysis. The author uses idioms to understand the linguistic code and figurative meaning of the text and to stimulate both the author's and the listener's imagination.

Analysis is typically performed in the context of research and data processing. The results of an analysis will help to understand better and support the decision making. The definition of analysis is the thinking activity that allows us to decompose the whole into its constituent parts, identify the properties of the constituent parts, their interrelationships, and the function of each component in the integrated whole. Lyric

analysis is an attempt to capture the meaning of a song's lyrics. Lyrics meaning is the meaning that comes from the language and is ordered based on the literary structure according to the rules of the language. Contains not only the linguistic meaning, but also additional meanings based on relevant literary conventions. It means include musical analysis is the attempt or act of studying a musical composition in order to delve into its structure. The lyrics have meanings poetry as a literary work that expresses the outbursts of the heart in the form of poetry as the composition of the song.

The researcher had compile Charlie Puth's song lyrics as a source of data. The researcher was interested in researched Charlie Puth's song lyrics because researcher thought that researcher had discover that the singer has a distinctive way of wrote lyrics that incorporates many metaphors. Additionally, Charlie Puth frequently used metaphors in his lyrics to convey his meaning and help listeners share their feelings. Additionally, the music has more lyrical and passionate communication, which inspires listeners to pay attention to both the music and the lyrics. Charlie Puth regularly used analogies, thought. The majority of individuals who are interested in listened to and sang Charlie Puth's song lyrics are unaware of the metaphors that are used in them. In addition, sang and listened to music are joyful activities, but if the singers and listeners do not get the metaphor that is frequently used in the song, they would not be able to enjoy themselves. In this study, it becomes a serious issue.

One music soloist who employs metaphors in his songs is Charlie Puth. The author was curious as to what kind of metaphor that was in light of the aforementioned facts. American singer-songwriter Charlie Puth is well-known throughout the world.

His songs are well-liked and deeply moved, made listeners wanted to keep played them. The writer chose to focus on Charlie Puth because of the above-mentioned facts and because they are intrigued. Because the researcher discovers so many metaphors in song lyrics, metaphors are used in the research. In order to discover the metaphor in Charlie Puth's song lyrics, the researcher selects one of his songs. Because Charlie Puth's song contains metaphorical meaning, the author of this paper examines the various metaphors that may be found in its lyrics. This research focused on only 5 Charlie Puth song named that frequently use the term metaphor. The goal of the research was to locate the metaphor in Charlie Puth's song lyrics. The researcher was therefore interested in discovering how different types of metaphor are utilized in Charlie Puth's song lyrics and is conducting research on "METAPHOR ANALYSIS IN SONGS LYRICS OF CHARLIE PUTH"

1.2 The Problem of the Study

The problem is stated as follows:

1. What types of metaphors are employed in each of the Charlie Puth songs' lyrics?
2. What are the dominant metaphors types used in Charlie Puth's lyrics songs?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

The following are the objectives of this study based on how the problem has been formulated:

1. To find out the types of metaphors are employed in each of the Charlie Puth songs' lyrics?
2. To find out the dominant metaphors types used in Charlie Puth's lyrics songs?

1.4 The Scope of the Study

According to Andrew Goatly's (1997:136) in Ray, D. (2019) theories, this study focused on six types of metaphors namely: active metaphor, inactive metaphor, asymmetric metaphor, subjective metaphor, dead metaphor, and mimatic metaphor. In this study, the songs that had be examined for their types of metaphors are only songs sung by Charlie Puth.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

A research must provide usefulness or benefits both theoretically and practically, so that the caliber of the research that was done is tested. The benefits provided in this study are as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Benefits

- 1) The study was findings are anticipated to be valuable for developing the study of metaphors.
- 2) The writer must be able to interpret metaphor content, particularly in the lyrics of Charlie Puth songs.
- 3) This study was anticipated to be helpful in implementing and bolstering the theories put out in linguistic studies, particularly in the areas of semantics, language style, and the study of meaning, in order to inspire more in-depth research for subsequent studies.

1.5.2 Practical Benefits

- 1) For the author, it was hoped that it can be used as an illustration, reference, source of understanding and study of the use of figure of speech or language style and the study.

2) For teachers, as a medium in teaching language analysis about figure of speech.

Besides that, it can also be used as learning material for language style material namely as in poetry learning materials for example, because this research is not only used for research but can be used for realms in education.

3) For students, to develop language skills in analyzing a literary work and to motivate them when would conduct research used relevant objects.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Some concepts in this research need to be explained using theory. This statement was seen as significant. In order to have the same point of view in the actual implementation, the concepts used should be clarified. The information below will be used to determine the feasibility of the study.

2.2 Linguistics

According to Matthews (1997) in Cotterell R, Schütze H. (2018) The study of language from a scientific perspective is known as linguistics. To avoid misusing the term, it is essential to understand that the study of language as a medium of human communication is known as linguistics. Language is referred to as being "linguistic". Language is a concept that can be characterized as the study of language and linguistic structure, which underlies both spoken and written communication, can be described a collection of symbols. Consider the significance of language in our daily lives to communicate with others, to listen to others, to read and write, we require language. We can recall the past and make future plans thanks to our language. A rich cultural heritage is created as a result of the ability to transmit knowledge through language. The foundation of human communication is briefly explained by linguistics. The study of linguistics encompasses a variety of interconnected but distinct parts; among the topics we address most commonly are phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics:

- a. Phonetics is the branch of linguistics that studies how sounds are produced, perceived, and analyzed during speech. It has a close relationship to phonology.
- b. The study of a language's or languages' sound system is known as phonology. This phrase refers to the shape, arrangement, and modification of words within a language. Biology's field of morphology examines how organisms are shaped and assembled.
- c. Word morphology is the study of how words are formed and how they relate to other words in the same language.
- d. The field of linguistics known as syntax studies how language is used to communicate and the grammatical structures of sentences.
- e. The study of meaning, or how words are put together to produce intelligible sentences, is known as semantics. It investigates how signs and symbols relate to the meanings they convey. It is also used in logic as the principles that confirm the accuracy of the formulas in a logical system.
- f. Pragmatics is the study of how we really utilize speech for communication and how context influences how meaning is conveyed in utterances.

2.3 Semantics

The systematic area of linguistics known as semantics studies meaning or the idea of meaning. Semantics is the research into meaning science, "The study of meaning as it is conveyed via language is known as semantics," claims Saeed (1997: 3) in Baroni M. (2016b). The linguistic field of semantics focuses on the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. Here are a few semantics definitions. Lyons (1977:1) in Boleda G, Herbelot A. (2016) noted that "The study of meaning is what is meant by

semantics," Siregar (1992:2) in Deo A. (2015) however, asserts that "Semantics is the study of language's meaning, which encompasses word, phrase, and sentence meaning."

Semantics is commonly understood to be the study of meaning (and related concepts) in language, whereas semantics is typically understood to be the study of references (and related concepts) in language. Katz (1972: 1) in Tahmasebi N, Borin L, Jatowt A. (2018) defined semantics as the study of linguistic meaning and it ignores the phrase's grammatical structure in favor of focusing on meaning. This has to do with the meaning conveyed not with how the syntactic components are assembled or uttered, but rather by sentences and other linguistic objects.

The study of words, phrases, and sentences is known as semantics. There is a persistent effort to concentrate on the meaning of everyday words rather than on what the speaker of those words may want at any given time. The semantic meaning is the theoretical concept, the subject of semantics examines how differences in language impact relationships between symbols used in speaking activities. Adisutrisno (2008:4) in Marelli M, Baroni M. (2015) concludes by saying that " Semantics must take into account both the meaning of words and phrases without reference to the outside world and the meaning of words and sentences with regard to the outside world." The context-dependent meaning of words, phrases, and other expressions must be considered while studying linguistic meaning. The author can infer from the aforementioned quote that semantics examines meaning, specifically literal and figurative meaning. The statement's lexical or literal meaning, which can be discovered in a dictionary, serves as the foundation for the literal interpretation. As an illustration, consider the following:

- She's a powerful woman
- You're a lovely student
- They're work hard every day

If a speaker uses proper lexical usage every utterance, each and every above sentences have a literal meaning. The first sentence claims that the subject "he" is physically powerful and is capable of doing heavy lifting. It is implied in the second sentence that the topic, "she," is attractive and imaginative to boost her confidence. On the other hand, the third means that "their" subject is a subject or diligent and can work very hard to get the job done.

The word secondary meaning is its nonliteral interpretation, as in: Running literally means to move your feet fast to go fast. However, when a sentence contains the same word twice about an active river, the idea of moving is still present, but the running's meaning is unrelated to gait or speed. In Kamikawa, the word "run" refers to "flow". The area of linguistics known as semantics is concerned with word meaning. There are literal and nonliteral interpretations in semantics. The primary meaning of a term is typically not the definition found in dictionaries. The secondary meaning of the word is its nonliteral interpretation. As a result of the literal interpretation's inability to validate the meaning, it is twice as difficult to comprehend nonliterally as it is to interpret literally.

2.4 Variety of Meaning

Every song has a message that the singer wants to get through. However, some listeners are unaware of its significance. According to Djajasudarma (1993:5) in Burgess, Alexis and Brett Sherman (eds.), (2014), meaning is a connection between

linguistic components. The term "mean" is used in many different contexts in everyday English and is part of the ordinary lexicon. For instance:

- Life wouldn't mean anything (have any purpose) without ice cream.
- They treat me with such cruelty.
- As a result, second-class citizenship will be abolished.

These illustrations demonstrate that the word "common" has many different meanings. There are many different concepts of meaning, but in practice they represent two important types of meaning: both speaker meaning and linguistic meaning. Generally speaking, an expression's linguistic meaning is just its meaning in a particular language. According to Palmer, "intended" (and "meaning" as well) refers to both conventional and natural indicators that something is happening, is about to happen, or what justified its explanation as a cue that something had been done. It is simple to presume that language is made up of symbols of a similar sort as such symbols serve as information or instructions.

As suggested by semantic theorists, there are many definitions for the word "meaning", it's meaning has three components. As follows:

- a. In addition to the message itself, meaning also refers to the speaker's intent, which may or may not be obvious from the speech itself, to convey a particular meaning.
- b. The conditions will therefore likely have an impact on the listener's interpretation.
- c. Unlike anything that exists statically, meaning in meaning is something that is being executed. Action (where the speaker creates and affects something in the listener) and interaction (where meaning is negotiated between the speaker and listener based on a common language) are both parts of it.

By separating semantic kinds, it is possible to demonstrate how they contribute to verbal communication as a whole and how learning strategies for one type might not work for another to demonstrate that. We must make an effort to comprehend what it means, or inside the confines of a "academic" or "scientific" field, what it ought to be. Language is the subject of linguistics, which includes the study of semantics. In language, semantics cannot be disregarded. Leech (1974:23) states in Umagandhi, R., Vinothini, & Mca, Mp. (2017) that meaning can be broken down into seven categories. Connotative meaning, social meaning, emotional meaning, emotive meaning, theme meaning, collocational meaning, and reflecting meaning all make up its collective makeup.

2.4.1 Affective Meaning

According to Leech (1974:25) in Umagandhi, R., Vinothini, M., & Mca, Mp. (2017), emotional meaning is the way language is used to indicate a speaker's mood and attitude (both toward the listener and the direction of his speech). Word content with conceptual and connotative meanings is frequently used to convey affective meaning. Example:

- "I despise you, you moron!" The speaker comes across as having a very bad attitude toward his audience.
- "I'm very sorry, nevertheless, if you could just lower your voice a little. In the entire passage, the speaker utilizes polite language. Tonality and vocal quality are both important in this situation.

In the sense that it allows us to communicate our feelings, affective meaning is primarily a parasitic category. These allow us to express our emotions without the

usage of any additional semantic functions, and attitudes. Voice and intonation are significant considerations, sometimes known as the "tone of voice." Richards claimed that literary or lyrical language differs from the factual meaning of science since it has an emotive connotation (see Leech 1974:25 in Umagandhi, R., Vinothini, M., & Mca, Mp. 2017). Last but not least, it is important to realize that affective meaning is largely a parasitic category, it overlaps heavily in terms of style, connotation, and philosophical content.

2.4.2 Reflective Meaning

Links are necessary for both reflected meaning and collocative meaning. Reflected meaning arises at the lexical level of language when a term has several mental meanings or more than one conceptual meaning. In these situations, we respond to the first and second meanings of the word in varying degrees. The meaning of banned words can also be reflected. Thus, it is clear that the study of reflected meaning is crucial to semantics. For instance: "They could not help but be a gay in such jocund company," William Wordsworth, "Daffodils." The term "gay" was frequently used during William Wordsworth's lifetime, but it is now used to refer to "homosexuality."

2.5 Figurative Language

Language allows us to communicate with one another. For humans, language is a crucial form of communication. Language can be used by people to conduct their activities. Language is essential to human life and is crucial to human communication. We are unable to converse with one another without language. Any phonetic symbol system utilized for human communication is referred to as a language. A speaker's intention to have figurative meaning, touch emotions, arouse surprise, and spur action

are all combined in figurative language. You can compare other people's thoughts and feelings and make your speech more persuasive by using metaphorical language. In other words, this idiom is a nudge used to help the speaker project his or her ideas and putting ideas in the audience's heads.

Figurative language is defined as "a language in which literary or poetic techniques and devices are used to produce meaning beyond the literal surface meaning" by the Online English Literature Dictionary. The traditional, literal vocabulary used to describe people, things, or situations is diverted by figurative language. Metaphorical or figurative language are other names for figurative language. According to Loveana et al (2021), it's crucial for pupils to understand figurative language because they will be required to utilize it properly while expressing themselves in English. Leveraging metaphors as an example, metaphorical languages accomplish their goals by leveraging tangible representations of other objects to have semantic effects outside of their intended meaning. It should be very clear how words can conjure images to increase impact or depth. The speaker, listener, and writer all utilize metaphorical language when they use words that have deeper meanings than they normally would say, for instance, "I love you half to death." That doesn't imply that he's in danger of passing away due of his love for that person, but it does indicate that he cares deeply for them.

Figurative expressions and idioms are frequently utilized while creating the lyrics to ordinary songs and speeches. They are also frequently employed in literary languages like theatre, poetry, and prose. However, since the term "figurative" is primarily used as a method of assessing literary works, the majority of people would

immediately think of it as a term of literary study. The most frequent sorts of pictures included in this analysis are anthropomorphism, metaphor, simile, exaggeration, and simile. Experts think that figurative language has intriguing qualities whether it is used in spoken language or song lyrics since it explores several figurative meanings can draw a conclusion. Songwriters can convey their emotions in their lyrics by using figurative language. Sembiring (1997: 25) in Kosimov, A. (2022) divides metaphorical language into four categories, including:

2.5.1 Simile

The inclusion of the words "like" or "as" makes comparisons between two things obvious (Dennis: 1996: 62–63) in Betts, J. (2019). The usage of a connector like that by the author makes it simple for us to identify similes, such as all the addresses that make parallels between objects that are not exactly similar. For instance: It has lion-like strength. The man is as powerful as a lion, as evidenced by the example above. Because lions are powerful animals with massive, robust bodies, they serve as a symbol of a strong, courageous person. Similes are direct comparisons between two things; most of the time, they are linked by differences or similarities. The parable's purpose is to educate the reader about the strange object by making a comparison to something they are already familiar with.

2.5.2 Metaphor

A figure of speech known as a metaphor directly contrasts one thing to another (Peter, 2002: 12) in Rahim, I. B. (2019). They are simply different from similes in that they provide an implied comparison as opposed to an explicit one. It must be understood in the same way as a parable, however it is typically harder to spot because

my comparison could be condensed into a single word or phrase. By transferring characteristics and associations from one subject to another, the poet can help us understand his subjects better.

In this instance, a metaphor is defined by Dennis (1996: 63) in Betts, J. (2019) as a descriptive label or phrase applied to a number of items that are distinct from one another but similar to those that are appropriate. He's experiencing a snowball effect of feelings. Without using the word "connection," the example above suggests that his heart is directly comparable to snow. Snow serves as a vehicle, his heart as a tenor. (Peter, 2002: 12) in Rahim, I. B. (2019). The characteristics of snow enter his head. Stunning, icy, and white? A metaphor is an implicit analogy in which one subject is imagined to be similar to another and relates to one or more features of the second subject.

For instance, "in your eyes there is a rainbow" is a metaphor, it replaces one thing with another in a compressed comparison, according to Sembiring (1997: 26) in Kosimov, A. (2022). The word "normal" is explained using metaphor, a form of figure of speech, in order to make the message more enjoyable or understandable to others. According to Goatly (1997: 8) in Ray, D. (2019), "Discourse units are words used to refer to things in odd contexts or in unusual relationships to other things, process, or concept" while using metaphors. Metaphors also use the comparison of two items in order to highlight their commonalities. However, the metaphor does not use the comparison-suggesting words "like" or "as".

Etymologically, The Greek terms "metapherein," which means "to transfer," and "meta + pherein," which means "to bear," are the origins of the English word

"metaphor", according to Merriam-Webster's online dictionary. For instance: Land crocodiles (Dishonest, unethical, and cheap men) Dog (Dirty, rude, or filthy person) In light of all the explanations of metaphors offered above, the author attempts to paraphrase the concept of metaphors as follows: Metaphor is a sort of figurative language that contrasts two things or objects without using the words as or like. For illustration:

- A land crocodile, Doni.

In this sentence, Crocodile and Doni are compared. In the traditional sense, crocodiles are considered to be animals, but metabolically, land crocodiles are people who enjoy lying.

- I am a rose.

Since it contrasts a person's two nouns with those of a rose without using likes or dislikes, the phrase "I am a rose" is an example of a metaphor.

1. The Parts of Metaphor

The Tenor and the Vehicle make up the metaphor, according to Richards (1936: 99) in Casasanto, D., & Gijssels, T. (2015). For instance, the term "all the world stage" is used in the monologue. The entire world is a stage, and everyone is just an actor: In the aforementioned illustration, "the world" is described as the "stage" by using the word "stage," where "stage" is a vehicle, "world" is the tenor, and "male and female" is the supporting vehicle. When he classifies metaphors into three basic categories: subjects (T-terms), vehicles (V-terms), and ground (G-terms), Goatly (1997:9) in Ray, D. (2019) uses a term that is different but has the same meaning.

- a. The genuine original subject or unorthodox reference is denoted by the letter "T."
Director Matt Busby, for instance, is the club's patron saint. You never know what you'll get when it comes to life.
- b. The true convention reference is vehicle (V). Director Matt Busby, for instance, is the club's patron saint. Life is like a package of candy: You can never predict what you'll get.
- c. The "ground" (G) is an equation and/or an analogy that is employed in or makes sense in a metaphor. Here's an example: "Life is a box of chocolates." There is no way to know what you will get. Richards and Goatly had the same goal but differed on the metaphor's application. The difference is that Richards doesn't employ his Ground (G-Term), whereas Goatly does. Richards' perspective has been developed by Goatly.

2. The Types of Metaphor

According to Goatly (1997:136) in Ray, D. (2019), there are six different categories of metaphor:

1). Active Metaphor

An active metaphor is a type of metaphor that is closely related to the topic and modifier, it is sometimes referred to as a living metaphor. It relies on how and why the interactions with the particular subjects mentioned alter depending on the context.

Example:

1) You are my sunlight.

This indicates that the individual is drawn to the idea of sharing a quality with the warmth and vitality that sunlight may bring.

2) In my heart, you are like a rose.

This indicates that the person is motivated to find a connection with the Rose that will make him happy.

2). Inactive Metaphor

Inactive metaphors are metaphors in which the subject is directly referenced through the conventional fixed meaning of the V term. Inactive and well-known tropes frequently offer information that can elicit a good or approving reaction. Use Inactive to start yes-or-no questions, even ones that are negative. Depending on the culture using the metaphor, this could mean different things. With continuous use, this metaphor loses its validity and acquires a new definition in the dictionary.

Example:

You resemble the devil.

(The word "devil" has a creepy, terrifying sense.)

3). Asymmetric Metaphor

When the subject and object do not coincide with the metaphor's aim or interpretation, the metaphor is said to be asymmetrical. This kind of cliché becomes a metaphor for the subject but is not perceived as one by the object, or vice versa, it was not meant to be a metaphor for the subject but is taken literally by the object, hence the sense of humor often used for that purpose.

Example:

This is my blood, this is my body.

4). Subjective Metaphor

When a metaphor is described as being subjective, it means that the subject or some other speaker is being presented with a different ideological or physical interpretation of the word.

Example:

You act or qualify as a youngster in my eyes, even though you may not think so because of a clear physical or psychological viewpoint, the speaker says in the phrase "you're like a snail." People who move slowly are called snails.

5). Dead Metaphor

A dead metaphor is one that has misplaced its original meaning due to widespread use. Dead metaphors can be understood without reference to their original meaning because they have a customary meaning that differs from that meaning. Despite sounding like a reference to the human anatomy, the phrase's original meaning is related to navigation. Each "leg" was merely a ship's voyage. Flights and other components of trips are increasingly more frequently referred to as travel segments.

Example:

The shrimp's body includes its brain. It is, nevertheless, frequently employed by those who have crafty minds.

6). Mimatic Metaphor

The mimatic metaphor is a special metaphor that encompasses nonverbal expression and moves beyond written language into visual and plastic arts. The claims made in the text must be taken literally by the reader.

Example:

"The carpet had a painted image of an oriental tree on it." This indicates that the carpet was painted with an oriental tree rather than a real tree.

3. Classification of Metaphor

According to Goatly (1997:120) in Ray, D. (2019), there are two categories of metaphor namely:

1). Syntactic Metaphor

This metaphor belongs to one of four groups and makes use of a number of speech styles:

a. Noun Metaphor

The subject of the phrase is the only place where this metaphor's symbolic representations occur; the other parts of the sentence are still recorded using straightforward common terms. The noun and the metaphor noun are contrasted.

Example: There is a rainbow in your eyes (using the noun rainbow instead of the noun eye). It is said that rainbows have qualities akin to gorgeous eyes lovely eyes and rainbows share similar characteristics.

b. Verb Metaphor

This metaphor emphasizes the verb in the statement. Only when a predicate verb metaphor is used instead of a noun or verb does the metaphoric sign appear.

Example: He expresses his viewpoint in a meeting in a distinct way (the verb throw is compared to the noun opinion). The word "throw" typically refers to objects like stones, but in this case, "opinions" are likened to "stones." It's not about stone's opinion, it's about "throwing" his opinion.

c. Adjective Metaphor

This metaphor contrasts a noun with an adjective in order to highlight the adjective in a sentence.

Example: He presents a wooden performance on stage (the noun performance is linked to the adjective wooden). He gives a poor performance on stage, which is what "wooden performance" in this line means.

d. Adverb Metaphor

This metaphor contrasts a noun with an adverb and calls emphasis to the adverb in the phrase.

Example: My brother slumbers peacefully. (The adjective soundly is compared to the noun sleep. Sleep soundly here refers to how deeply he slumbers.)

2). Semantic Metaphor

The use of semantic metaphors depends on how effectively they convey meaning. Three pieces make up the semantic metaphor:

a. Concretive Metaphor

A phrase often used to describe an animated object is used in a concretive metaphor.

Example:

- Every cloud has silver lining
- The burden of responsibility

b. Animistic Metaphor

An animistic metaphor makes use of a word typically used to describe living things.

Example:

- The leg of the table

- Foot of hill

c. Humanizing Metaphor

When discussing nonhuman objects, a humanizing metaphor is frequently used.

Example:

- The hand of the clock

- The kettle's sad song

2.5.3 Personification

Using the literary device of personification, inhuman or inanimate objects are given human characteristics and traits. Old hardwood floorboards are given the power to speak and moan like people, for instance, in a sentence. Some interpret this as meaning that when a large table is set down on the ground, it generates a crackling sound. The reader is more affected by the statement and is given a deeper understanding of what is going on to the use of personification and traits that resemble humans. According to Kennedy (1983: 487) in Winter B. (2019), personification is the practice of assigning human characteristics to inanimate objects or abstract concepts, particularly when used as rhetorical devices. For instance, in the phrase the stars dance across the night sky (Kennedy, 1983: 487) in Winter B. (2019), the stars who aren't actually people have human counterparts who dance to enliven and enchant the reader. Personification is a technique used by the author to give non-human objects or things human traits. Personification is frequently employed to accentuate particular traits of creatures or non-human objects, or to explain or enhance a description of something.

2.5.4 Hyperbole

The figure of speech known as hyperbole is quite prevalent and used frequently in everyday conversation. A figure of speech known as hyperbole makes an exaggerated claim, according to Dennis (1996: 65) in Betts, J. (2019). Additionally, it is not intended to be interpreted literally; rather, it is used to convey strong feelings or vivid experiences by Reaske (1996: 34), in Reali, F., Soriano, T., & Rodríguez, D. (2016) claims that exaggeration is a rhetorical device that utilizes worship. Interjection differs from hyperbole in that it has a more severe meaning. Although it is more frequently used seriously, it is occasionally utilized for comic effect. The results of hyperbole can be extremely dramatic. An illustration is "You have an elephant-sized body" (Dennis, 1996: 65) in Betts, J. (2019). This means that, even hyperbole is used to convey the body is vast when the possibility is enormous but not elephant-sized. In a nutshell, using significant exaggeration to make a lasting impression and arouse strong emotions is known as hyperbole.

2.6 Literature

Afifuddin (2012) asserts that a literature review is a crucial tool for contact research. Literature is incredibly practical and very helpful in giving writing context and meaning. Researchers can explain and explain to readers why certain items should be explored through this literature review. In terms of the research topic and the connection between the study and other relevant studies, it is the subject of research. Every culture has literature that is a reflection of its culture. However, all literature also serves as an emotional vehicle for the communication of concepts and values. It also has enduring significance and is popular among men of various ages and origins.

Literature paints a more-or-less accurate and inspirational depiction of real life. In actuality, literature addresses not just one nation, but all nations, and not just one era, but all eras. Thus, literature can depict a variety of aspects of life in the historical periods in which it was produced. He categorizes literature into three categories. It combines drama, narrative, and poetry. As individuals increasingly gain knowledge, the different ways in which thoughts, feelings, wishes, and opinions have been expressed in literary literature have not only come to pass in reality but also reflect the writer's values and way of life. Prose includes songs, which are typically written from the author's personal point of view.

2.7 Song

The word song means a variety of rhythmic sounds (Moeliono (Ed.), 2003: 624) in Grimonia, Eya. (2014). A song (singing) is a work of art related to sound art and language art as sound artwork that incorporates the melody and voice of a singer. A song is a vocal composition that is sung. Songs can be performed with or without instrumentation, such as in cappella compositions. The song's lyrics are often poetic and rhymed; occasionally, they may also be free verse or religious poetry. The human voice is a special instrument that develops naturally. This song most likely exemplifies the relationship between language and music that has existed from the dawn of time. One of the earliest types of music. "A song that is sung, either with or without instrumental support, or a poem that is placed to music" is a straightforward definition of a song. Songs may be of solo singers, duets, trios, or more singers. Ensembles with more voices should be created. Choral works are songs that feature numerous voices singing together in unison. Depending on the criteria employed, songs can be broadly

divided into many formats. Songs classified as "art songs," "pop songs," and "folk songs" are included.

2.8 Previous of the Study

THE ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR IN WESTLIFE'S SONG LYRICS is a related literature study that was taken from the journal Lies Dian Marsa Ndraha (2018) based on the author's own research. yielded: After examining the metaphors in the song, the author may infer that the song is a sort of literary work that employs various metaphors in expressing, representing ideas, and communicating to provide the song with particular effects and entice listeners to read and listen to the "Westlife's Song Lyrics". Despite the fact that metaphors are more difficult to interpret, many authors utilize them to enhance the appeal and enjoyment of their writing. The major subject of the study is how the metaphor is used in Westlife's song lyrics. This investigation was designed to be qualitative. The descriptive analysis technique was employed to evaluate the data by identifying the numerous metaphorical techniques used in the song's lyrics, which were based on Goatly's book. The researcher discovered 19 analogies in Westlife's song lyrics based on research findings. Each metaphor in the Westlife song's lyrics also seeks to convey something about human social life, which is characterized by emotions like love, sadness, happiness, and spirit, among others. According to the researcher, readers could improve their comprehension of metaphors, which is in keeping with the conclusion. This finding should aid English teachers in their use of metaphors in the classroom, where it can be a powerful tool for increasing students' vocabulary.

Second, the researcher used a relevant literature study from Muhammad Aziz Vikri, Ivan Achmad Nurcholis (2022) with the title METAPHORS ANALYSIS IN LYRICS OF COLDPLAY'S SONGS, which produced the following results: examples of metaphors used in Coldplay songs include anthropomorphic metaphor, animal metaphor, a metaphor from concrete to abstract, and synthetic metaphor. The songs by Coldplay's metaphors were described. The findings of this research could add to the lecture's understanding of semantic meaning as it relates to metaphor, metaphorical meanings, and metaphorical types. The results of this study were thought to be helpful for students studying English education as they studied semantic meaning that concentrated on metaphor, varieties of metaphor, and metaphorical meaning. The knowledge of semantics that focuses on metaphor is added by other academics or readers.

Third, the researcher took a related literature study from the journal of Minchatul Maoula1*, Marudut Bernadtua Simanjuntak2, Jumalintong Sihombing3 (2022) with the title METAPHOR ANALYSIS IN LOST STARS BY ADAM LEVINE yielded: Analyzing the metamorphosis in the song "Lost Stars" provides meaningful sentences that make the song meaningful for literary lovers. The song serves as a warning to ambitious individuals to pursue their dreams without considering the environment. The morphic analysis depicts a lost star repairing itself, serving as a reference for life, literature, and language research. The descriptive method examines the status of a group, while the qualitative research method, based on postpositivism, examines natural objects.

Fourth, the researcher took a related literature study from the journal of Jaya Kurnia Sandy, M. Natsir, Chris Asanti (2021) with the title AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SELECTED HARDY'S POEMS yieldid : Based on the findings, they are 24 figures of speech that found from 9 types of figurative language which are 3 similes, 3 metaphors, 6 personifications, 1 apostrophe, 4 synecdoches, 2 metonymies, 2 symbols, 2 hyperboles and 1 understatement. The poem entitled Rain on a Grave has 3 similes, 2 personifications and 1 metonymy in it. Then, the poem entitled Her immortality contains 1 metaphor, 1 personification, 2 synecdoches, 1 metonymy, 1 symbol and 2 hyperbole. The figurative languages that the researcher found in poem The Spell of Rose consists of 1 metaphor, 1 personification, 1 synecdoche, 1 symbol and 1 understatement. The researcher found 1 metaphor, 1 personification, 1 synecdoche, 1 symbol and 1 understatement in poem The Spell of Rose.

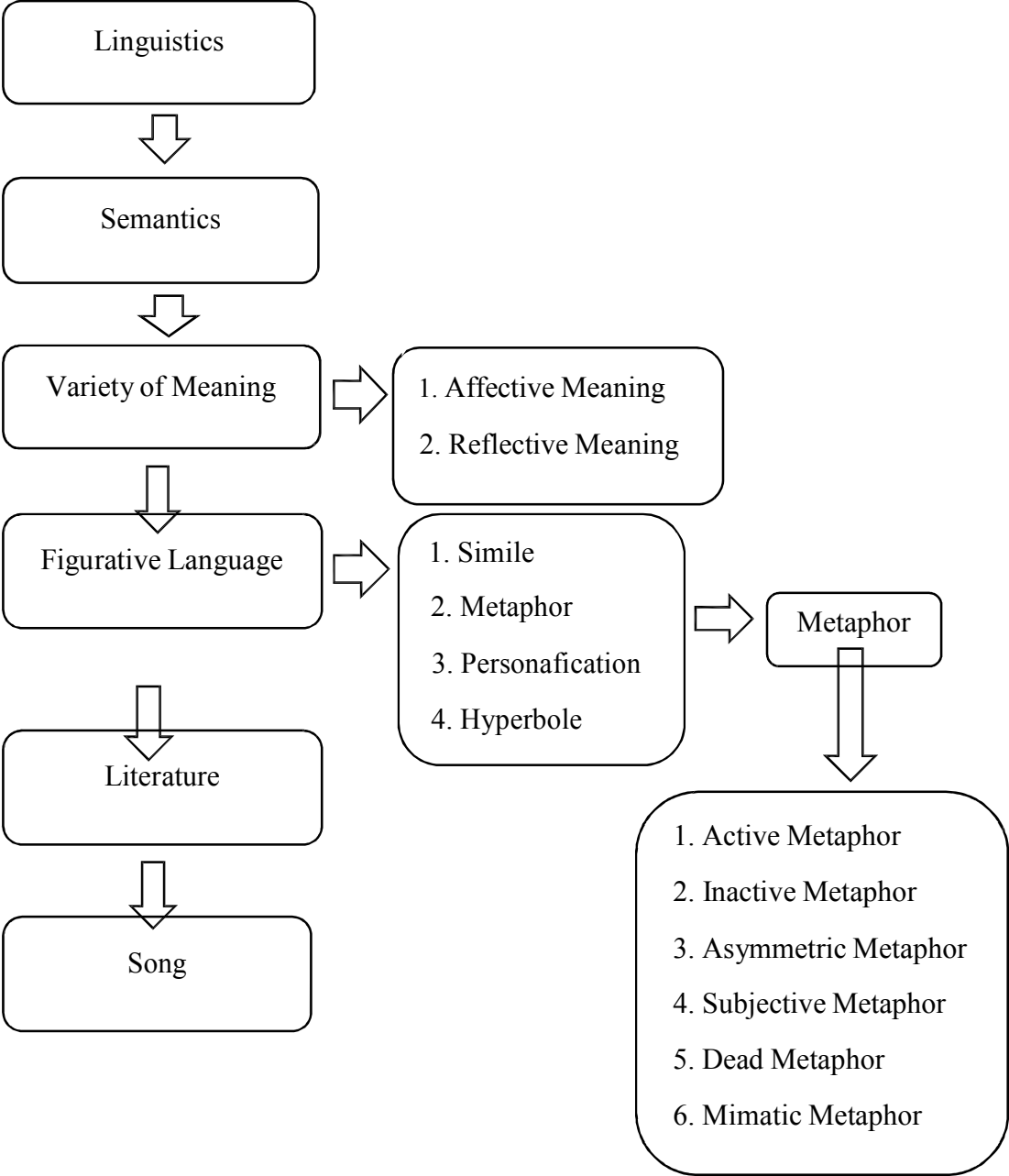
Fifth, the researcher took a related literature study from the journal of Tasyaa' Zulfadhlina, Rahmadsyah Rangkuti, Dian Marisha Putri (2022) with the title METAPHOR IN ATTICUS' SELECTED POEMS yieldid : In conclusion, the three types of metaphors which are structural, orientational, and ontological are found in the selected poems. In the cases of structural metaphors, there is multiplicity used in the source domain HUMAN BEING, such as HUMAN BEING IS A POISON and HUMAN BEING IS A GIANT. These metaphors, along with LOVE IS A POISON and HUMAN PERSONALITY IS A BUILDING are identified as structural metaphors, since all of these metaphors represent something with a concept that we find and use in life as well as the relationship with our culture. In the cases of orientational

metaphors, the use of spatial orientation leads to the positive use, which is UP. This thing is also in line with what Lakoff and Johnson (2003) describing that the physical basis of erect posture denotes the positive emotional state, as in LIGHT IS UP and BURN IS UP that shows the positive emotional states of being enthusiastic and extreme feeling.

Sixth, the researcher took a related literature study from the journal of Tajrian Mubarik^{1*}, Amata Fahmi², Irma Rasita Gloria Barus (2022) with the title METAMORFIC ANALYSIS OF TULUS SONG LYRICS IN THE "MONOCROM" ALBUM yielded: The sentences from the evaluation of this metamorphosis are certainly very useful for jazz listeners and connoisseurs to imagine and produce the meaning, message, and essence of a tone as a form of work by the nation's very impressive. The moment that Tulus recounted in this memory was his birthday celebration party. This is described in the lyric, "Black and white photo sheets. I'm trying to remember the smell of home that afternoon. Colourful balloon chocolate cake. My birthday party." Not only that, through the lyrics of the song Monochrome, Tulus also wants to express his gratitude for the beautiful memories that have occurred so far. In the following lyric, "Wherever you are, I send thanks. For the colours in my life and the many beautiful memories. You paint me," Tulus wants to express his gratitude to those who have contributed to his life and career so far (Missbach, A. 2017).

2.9 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework listed below will be discussed:



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

This study is a descriptive study using a qualitative methodology. Prior to being thoroughly examined to identify patterns in events, qualitative descriptive research focuses on providing answers to inquiries about who, what, where, and how an event or experience occurs. According to (Kim, H., Sefcik, J.S., & Bradway, 2016) descriptive qualitative research relies on an inductive flow and a straightforward qualitative technique. According to the principle of inductive flow, qualitative descriptive research starts with an explanatory process or occurrence from which a generalization a conclusion can be deduced. To comprehend a subject's attitudes, behavior, values, systems, perceptions, and motivation, qualitative research is performed. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research uses text or picture data and typically uses different procedures for data analysis. The writer of this study examined conceptual metaphors found in the lyrics of songs by Charlie Puth.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

A collection of facts is called data and events that are used as a solution to a problem that has previously been processed into information. According to Andri Kristanto (2018: 7), "Data is a description of things and events that we face, facts that describe real events and entities". Data can take the form of text, photos, audio, video, and structured values. In this study, phrases and clauses from Charlie Puth song's lyrics serve as the data.

According to V. Wiratna Sujarweni (2018) the subject from which the research data was gathered is known as the data source. Researcher need song lyrics as a data source and researcher take the song lyrics from lyricsfind.com. However, the following five Charlie Puth song titles will serve as the data's primary source here:

- 1) Attention
- 2) Light Switch
- 3) Cheating on you
- 4) See you again
- 5) How long

3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

The tool used to collect data is done by observing the Charlie Puth song's text. According to Arikunto, Suharsimi. (2017) data collecting instruments are tools that are chosen and used by researchers in their activities to gather data in order to make these activities more organized and simple.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

The research's primary objective is data collection, one of the most crucial phases of the process is choosing a data collection method. If a researcher doesn't understand how to collect data, they won't acquire the results they want (Sugiyono, 2018). Data collecting can be done in a variety of ways, including through observation (observation), interviews (interviews), questionnaires (questions), documentation, and a mix of all four when seen in terms of methodologies or techniques. But in this study, the researcher collected data using the observational method. Sugiyono (2018: 229) claims that when compared to other data gathering methodologies, observation has

unique qualities. Observation encompasses not only people but also non-natural objects. Yusuf (2013: 384) asserts that as the researcher sees and hears the study object before drawing conclusions from it, they have a significant role in evaluating the effectiveness of observation as a strategy for data collection. The author employs the following phases when gathering data:

- 1) Make a playlist and write down the lyrics of the Charlie Puth songs
- 2) Listen to Charlie Puth songs one by one
- 3) The writer transcribes the data from each song of Charlie Puth
- 4) Classifying the lyrics of each song to be included in the types of metaphors and analyzing the metaphor.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

Data analysis methods are generally carried out in an interactive model (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014 : 10). It starts with process data collection, followed by condensation to make the data more focused, the analysis is divided into several stages as follows:

1) Data Condensation

The act of selecting, concentrating, streamlining, abstracting, and converting data that appears in all written field notes, documents, and other empirical materials is referred to as data condensation. Create more resilient data by compressing it. At this point, the researcher chose the information gathered, which consisted of Charlie Puth's song lyrics. Then the researcher focused on the types of metaphors found in Charlie Puth's song lyrics. In this research, researcher will underline words that contain metaphors and then explain the meaning of these words.

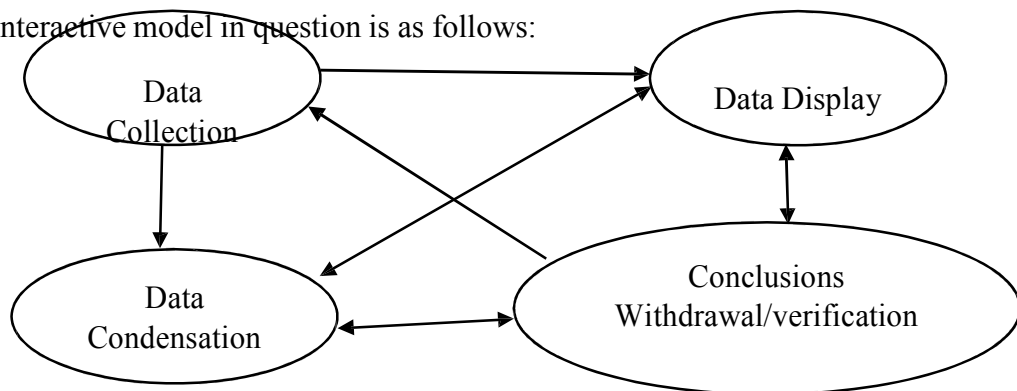
2) Data Display

Presenting information in a structured set that may be used to make decisions and take action. The researcher will find it simpler to comprehend what is happening and what has to be done by looking at the data presentation. This refers to whether the researcher deepens his results or keeps working on his analysis. Data presentation is the process that comes after data condensation and is defined as a collection of structured data that enables decision-making and action. The researcher presented the data in tabular form by presenting all types of metaphors found in Charlie Puth's song lyrics.

3) Data Verification

There have been various stages completed, with the last one being the drawing of conclusions from the analysis and a second comparison with the field-discovered evidence. Researchers come to findings after examining the varieties of metaphors in Charlie Puth's song lyrics.

The interactive model in question is as follows:



Scheme 3.5. Interactive Model by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014: 10)