

**AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHORICAL
EXPRESSION OF SIA'S SONG LYRICS IN
"THIS IS ACTING" ALBUM**

A Thesis

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Bachelor Degree**

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ABSTRACT

This research discussed about metaphorical expression in famous song lyrics by Sia entitled “Alive, Bird Set Free, and Unstoppable”. The objective of this research was to find out the types and meaning of the metaphorical expression presented by Sia. This research was focused on analyzing the metaphorical expression found in “Alive, Bird Set Free, and Unstoppable” by Sia, such as the type and the meaning of the metaphorical expression. This research had answered several problems including the types, the dominant and the meaning of metaphorical expression in “Alive, Bird Set Free, and Unstoppable” songs by Sia.

Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research. The process of data analysis needed a detailed description based on the characteristics of the metaphorical expression. The theory was used as the basis for data analysis was Lakoff and Johnson, which about the type of the metaphorical expression, such as structural, orientational, and ontological metaphor. The data were collected through a transcribe process then continued to identify and classify the data based on the type, dominant, and the meaning of the metaphorical expression.

The result of this research showed that 50 metaphorical expressions were found in all song lyrics in “Alive, Bird Set Free, and Unstoppable” songs by Sia. Based on the two research problems, there were 3 types of metaphorical expression in Sia’s song lyrics; structural metaphor appeared 26 times with total percentage 52%, orientational metaphor appeared 19 times with total percentage 38%, and ontological metaphor appeared 5 times with total percentage 10%. Then, it was found that the dominant of the metaphorical expression; structural metaphor which used 26 times totally.

Keywords: Metaphor, Lakoff and Johnson, Source Domain, Target Domain, Song Lyrics.

DECLARATION

Hereby, I state this thesis entitled “An Analysis of Metaphorical Expression of Sia’s Song Lyrics in “This is Acting” Album” is completely my own work, I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements and theories from various sources and they are properly acknowledged in the text.

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MOTTO

﴿وَمَنْ جَاهَدَ فَإِنَّمَا يُجَاهِدُ لِنَفْسِهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَغَنِيٌّ عَنِ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٦﴾﴾

“And if any strive (with might and main), they do so for their own souls: For Allah is free of all needs from all creations”

(QS Al – Ankabut 6)¹



¹ Abdullah Yusuf ‘Ali, *The Holy Qur’an Arabic Text With English Translation*, New Johar Offset Printers, India, 2006, P.1219.

DEDICATION

This thesis was dedicated to everyone who cares and loves me. I would like to dedicate this thesis to:

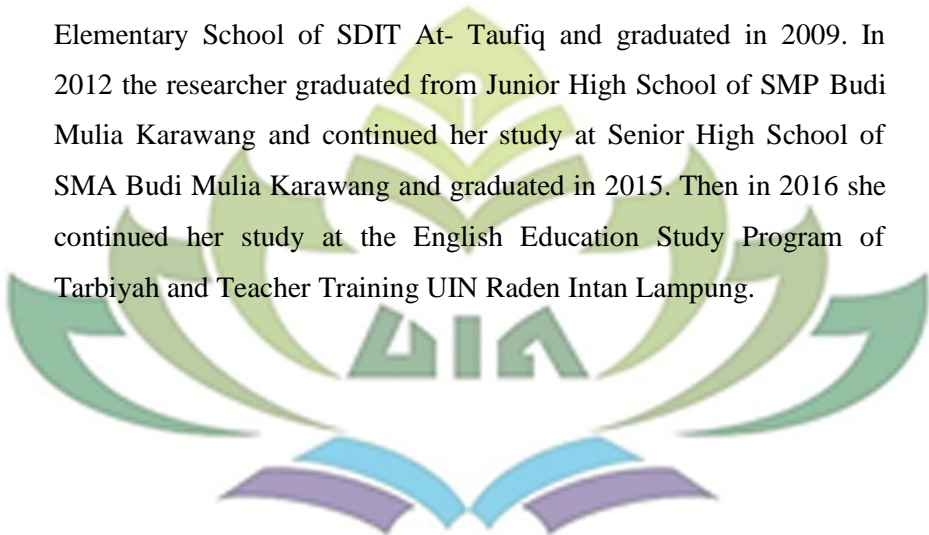
1. My beloved parents, Mr. Kurnia Edy and Mrs. Indah Palupi who always pray, support and guide me to be success in my study and in my life. Also my beloved sister, Nadida Dzikrillah who always motivate me to success.
2. My beloved friends, who always support me to finish this thesis.
3. My beloved almamater, UIN Raden Intan Lampung which has contributed a lot to my development.



CURRICULUM VITAE

The researcher's name is Fadhila Nafi Taqqiya, she was born in Bogor West Java, on August 24th 1997, she is the first child of Kurnia Edy and Indah Palupi.

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This thesis entitled “An Analysis of Metaphorical Expression of Sia’s Song Lyrics in “This is Acting” Album” is submitted as a compulsory fulfillment of the requirements for S1 degree of English Study Program at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Islamic University (UIN) Raden Intan Lampung. When finishing this thesis, the researcher has obtained so much help, assistance, aid, support and many valuable things from various sides. Therefore, the researcher would sincerely thank:

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Finally, the researcher is fully aware that there are still a lot of weaknesses in this undergraduate thesis. For this, the researcher truthfully expects criticizes and suggestion from the reader to enhance the quality of the thesis.



Bandar Lampung, Desember 2022
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Since born, humans cannot live without communications. Human beings always communicate with others, written or spoken. Therefore, humans need a language in order to deliver one's intention. It is impossible for people to communicate using language if the language contains no meaning because it carries no function in communicating. Jacobson in Fromkin *et al* states that "language without meaning is meaningless".²

To understand the meaning of languages, Fromkin *et al* add that one needs comprehension of the meanings of words and the morphemes that compose them. It also needs understanding on how the meanings of words combine into phrase and sentence meanings. Then, context of speech needs to be reconsidered in determining meaning.³

In understanding the meaning of language, there are two separate classifications of language, which are literal and non-literal (figurative) meanings. Literal meaning is stiffer than non-literal meaning because literal meaning does not use or contain any figures of speech. It has common words that are usually used in everyday life instead. The meaning of literal words are according to dictionary and has no other meaning outside of what is written in the dictionary. Elrington asserts that the meaning of literal language is "language that means the literal, or dictionary, meaning of a word or phrase," the meaning of word or phrase only based on the dictionary. The meaning of figurative language is "language that goes

² Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman, and Nina Hyams, *An Introduction to Language* (9th ed), (Canada: Heinle, 2011), 173.

³ Ibid.

beyond the dictionary meaning of the word or phrase”.⁴ Therefore, it can be concluded that literal meaning contains the direct interpretation of what is said, while figurative meaning connotes certain meaning beyond the meaning of the word that is said itself.

In order to analyze a complicated idea, figurative language uses words which are deviated from their actual meaning or dictionary meaning while literal uses words exactly according to their proper meanings or precise definitions. As stated by Brinton that figurative uses of language (personification, metaphor, etc) routinely violate or break selectional restrictions, figurative language is not a “normal” language. It is different from the language used daily since figurative language often violates the selectional restrictions.

A burglar killed the old man (literal)

Sadness killed the old man (metaphorical)

those two sentences are examples of literal and figurative language (metaphor) respectively. In the first sentence, it is clear that the old man died because of the burglar killed him. The burglar is [+animate] that has an ability to kill someone. It shows that the first sentence is a literal language. In contrast, the second sentence is a figurative language since it violates the selectional restriction that “kill” requires a [+animate] subject. Sadness is [-animate], it seems impossible for sadness to kill someone. therefore, figurative language needs interpretation. The comparison between two different objects or concepts creates the link that helps the audiences understand the meaning of the first object or concept better.

Many writers prefer to use figurative language in their texts, poetry, books, movie scripts and song lyrics because they want to give readers new insights. When a writer writes his/her texts, he/she uses figurative words in to differ the meaning from the literal meaning. New insights are derived

⁴ Alex Elrington, *Literal and Non-literal Meanings of Words and Idioms*, (“tp : tp”, 2016).

from the readers apprehension of the new meaning in the figurative language used in literary texts.

The following is the example of figurative language taken from song lyric. from the lyric *I'm the shadow on the ground by Lonestar*, "shadow" contains several meanings. According to Oxford Dictionary, shadow is "a dark area or shape produced by a body coming between rays of light and a surface." In other words, "shadow" is a dark image which is formed when the light is blocked by an object and it will appear on the surface, usually shadow will follow the object. The song forms a new meaning of "shadow" which is a person or follower, as stated in Longman Dictionary, someone who follows someone else everywhere they go. In fact, this song tells about a father and his children. Therefore, the lyric wants to say that the father will never leave his children alone. He wants to protect his children and follow the children wherever they go. The father is always with them, just like a shadow that never leaves its object. Thus, the writer gives a new picture and view of a word outside its common meaning.

There are several kinds of figurative language, such as metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, symbols and idiom.⁵ They usually describe something with something else through comparison. The most powerful part in figurative language is metaphor since it is used in everyday language and as Madden states, metaphor is a "more direct and more complete comparison".⁶ Thus, in relation to other types of figurative language, metaphor is more direct in giving comparisons although the meaning is more implicit. Metaphor is a direct comparison because when it compares something to another object, it does not use preposition, such as 'like' or 'as'. Instead, it usually comes in the forms of "is", "am", "are", "was", and "were". As stated further by Madden, "a metaphor does not announce itself; it states that something is

⁵ Frank Madden, *Exploring Literature*, (London: Pearson Education, 2004), 9.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 65.

something else (My love is red) or implies it (My love has red petals and sharp thorns). Our everyday language is filled with metaphors".⁷ In addition, metaphor gives the aesthetic value to the things that are being compared. The definition of metaphorical meaning is the meaning that derives from metaphorical expression.

Metaphor can be found in daily lives, everyday language, as well as literary texts like poems, poetry, books and song lyrics. Song lyrics also have distinct characteristics compared to other texts which contain metaphor. In other literary texts, people see the texts apart from them, while people see the text as part of them in song lyrics because most of song lyrics represent human's feelings.

Other distinct features from song lyrics are the universality. Song is the universal language which is not limited to a certain religion, race, age, and other factors, but it can be enjoyed by everyone around the world. People speak different languages but they can sing along to the same song. Even though songs are sung in other languages that they do not understand, if they try to comprehend the songs, the message and the meaning of the songs can still be delivered because songs cover people from all over the world. Songs or lyrics can also give a big impact to the readers. The readers can become happier, sadder, more upset and any other emotion because of a specific song's lyrics. In addition to bring out the readers feelings or emotions, people love songs because songs are close to people's feelings as songs can be related to the daily lives experiences as well. On this, Groke and Wigram also state that there is no doubt that people of all ages relate to the lyrics of songs because the lyrics describe aspects of life that are common to all people, irrespective of ages, culture and upbringing.⁸

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Groke and Wigram, *Receptive Methods in Music Therapy: Techniques and Clinical Applications for Music Therapy Clinicians, Educators and Students*. (London: Jessica Kingsley, 2007), 159.

Song is everywhere. Therefore, in order to attract listeners' attention, the songwriters have their own style in writing the song lyrics, whether it is the theme, the choice of words or the figurative languages. That kind of style is one of the characteristics that can make them special. One distinct musician is Sia Kate Isobelle Furler or well known as SIA. Sia Kate Isobelle Furler is an Australian singer and songwriter. She started her career as a singer in the acid jazz band Crisp in the mid-1990s in Adelaide. She has 10 albums, they are; *Only See* (1997), *Healing is Difficult* (2001), *Colour the Small One* (2004), *Lady Croissant* (2007), *Some People Have Real Problems* (2008), *TV is My Parents* (2009), *We are Born* (2010), *1000 Forms of Fear* (2014), *This is Acting* (2016), and *Everyday is Christmas* (2017). Her genres in music is Pop Electronica.⁹

Sia is very well-known all around the world. Her market is vast and global. All people without limitation of age, gender, and jobs enjoy her songs, as proven by her achievements from songs and albums. Sia has 9 Grammy Award nominations and MTV Video Music Award. She has a lot of famous solo songs such as *Chandelier*, *Cheap Thrills*, *Unstoppable*, and many more. She also has famous songs by her collaboration with other artists such as; *Titanium* (collaboration with David Gueta), *Diamond* (collaboration with Rihanna), *Dusk till Dawn* (collaboration with Zayn Malik), and many more.¹⁰ Those songs and achievements are evidence that global society welcomes Sia's songs and most people around the world enjoy her songs.

In writing her songs, Sia employs a lot of metaphorical expressions to make her song easy to listen but still have deep meaning. In addition, the use of metaphorical expression can indicate something beyond what the words literally mean. The examples of metaphorical expression can be found in Sia's song from album *This is Acting*.

⁹ En.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sia

¹⁰ Grammy.com/search/Sia

I am unstoppable

I am a Porsche with no brakes

The second line has a certain meaning that cannot be taken literally. It has to be understood figuratively. The “a Porsche with no brakes” does not refer to any brake in any car. The meaning of “a Porsche with no brakes” is used to indicate a strong person that believe in his/her ability to pursue the dream so no one can stop him/her. ‘Porsche’ in this line refers to person. Through this word, the writer want to say that she is strong and has the ability in herself which is very powerful, hence, she can achieve what she wants faster. In addition, word ‘with no brakes’ used by the writer to emphasize her power and she is very sure with that power so she will never stop because of other people. Meanwhile, the whole of this song is tells the audience about the power of believing in ourselves.

Metaphorical expressions can create closer distance between the writers and readers. Metaphorical expression have a certain meaning. Kholid state that metaphors can make a language more powerful for instance; ‘I must work now; work as hard as a bee’.¹¹ The example above “work as hard a bee” means “a person need to have attitudes and behaviors indicating hard-work and efforts on something so he can make his dream come true”. From the example above, it can be construed that ‘bee’ is animated a person who always have perseverance. Metaphorical expression is really needed to be understood by the people.

However, some people do not understand how to obtain meaning of metaphorical expressions. Some of them just take the metaphorical expression literally and even not realize that the lyric contains metaphorical expressions. Unfortunately, some students of English as a foreign language

¹¹ M. Ridho Kholid, *et al.*, “Character Values: What are They are Integrated in English Textbook Texts?,” *English Education : Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, Vol. 14 (2), (2021): 294 – 319, Available online at <https://ejournal.radenintan.ac.id/index.php/ENGEDU>

still have the same problem as mention above. Therefore, this research analyzed what metaphorical expressions which were used in Sia's song lyrics as well as the types and meanings of those metaphorical expressions. Thus, a thesis entitled "An Analysis of Metaphorical Meaning of Sia's Song Lyrics in 'This is Acting' Album" is coming up.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the elaboration above, it could be identified that the problem were as follows:

1. Some people still do not understand how to obtain meaning of metaphorical expression.
2. Some people still take metaphorical expressions literally.
3. Some students still have problem to obtain the meaning of metaphorical expression, some of them also still take the meaning of metaphorical expression literally.

C. Limitation of the Problem

In order to make this research manageable, the problem of this research had been limited by the researcher. Thus, it focused on metaphorical expressions of Sia's song lyrics. The researcher would find the meaning of metaphorical expression and define the types of metaphorical expressions of Sia's song lyrics. It also will only focus to the Sia's song lyrics in "this is acting" album.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background and identification of problem, there are two problems that the researcher will attempt to answer, they were:

1. What are the types of metaphorical expressions which are found in in SIA's selected song lyrics in the album "this is acting"?
2. What are the meaning of those metaphorical expressions?

E. The Objective of this Research

The objective of this research are as follows:

1. To find the real meaning of metaphorical expressions which are used in Sia's song lyrics of "this is acting" album.
2. To find the types of metaphorical expressions which are used in Sia's song lyrics of "this is acting" album.

F. Significance of the Research

The result of this research is expected to give contribution theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, the findings of this study are hoped to give contribution or additional source about semantics in figurative language especially metaphor.

Practically, the result of this research is expected to be useful for students of English and Literature Department in Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung as a literary reference which assists them to understand and appreciate works of linguistics, especially in metaphorical expressions.

G. Scope of the Research

This research focused on analyzing the metaphorical expressions of Sia's selected song lyrics in the album "this is acting". Then, find the types of metaphorical expressions which are being used.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discussed the theories which are going to be applied and some studies that were related to this research. There were two main theories used in this research, semantics and metaphor.

A. Theory

1. Semantics

Semantics is the study of meanings of words and sentences. Since meaning is a part of language, therefore, semantics is a part of linguistics; the scientific study of language.¹² Saeed states that the definition of semantics is “the study of meaning through language”.¹³ Saeed adds that the meaning of semantics is “the relations of signs to the objects to which the signs are applicable”.¹⁴ The focus of semantics then is about how the morphemes, words, phrases and sentences create meaning.

There are several subfields of semantics. The first one is lexical semantics. Lexical semantics is concerned with the meaning of words and the meaning relationships among words, and the second subfield is phrasal or sentential semantics which concerned with the meaning of syntactic units larger than the word.

a. Lexical Semantics

This research concerns the meaning of words, and the subfield of semantics that is suitable to be used is lexical semantics. As described above, the meaning of lexical semantics is the meaning of words and the meaning relationships among words. Morpheme is also focuses on

¹² F.R Palmer, *Semantics* (2nd Ed), (Cambridge: Cambridge U.P, 1981), 5

¹³ John I Saeed, *Semantics*, (New Jersey: Wiley-Blackwell Publishing, 2003), 3.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 17.

word since it is the smallest linguistic unit within a word that carries a meaning. Lexical semantics is the branch of linguistics that concerns with the study of lexical meaning. The difference between lexical meaning and non-literal meaning is that lexical meaning refers to the meaning of word which appears in a dictionary, while non-literal meaning contains figure of speech, it is everyday words that have meanings beyond the dictionary meanings. For instance, the word “sun” in “the sun shines brightly” and “you are my sun” have different meaning. The “sun” in “the sun shines brightly” lexically means a shining star in the sky during the day that can give heat and light, it refers to the real sun. Meanwhile, the “sun” in “you are my sun” refers to a person that has characteristic as a sun, such as, family and lover. It has non-literal meaning.

Chaer states that lexical meaning is the word’s meaning itself. The definition of “meaning” itself is still questioned by some people and philosophers. There are many different opinions about the definition of meaning, but important thing of meaning here is a concept, understanding, and ideas that contained in the literary words.¹⁵ For instance, a tool that can help people to see something better, worn in front of the eyes and has two lenses is glasses, and another example is a tool to write that contains ink describes a pen.

b. Semantic Properties

Semantic properties or features are needed in order to analyze the meaning of words. The definition of semantic properties is the smallest unit of meaning in a word. Fromkin *et all* states that semantic properties are properties that are part of word meanings and reflect our knowledge about what words mean.¹⁶ On the other hand, semantic features are conceptual elements by which a person understand the

¹⁵ Abdul Chaer, *Leksikologi dan Leksikografi Indonesia*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2007), 116.

¹⁶ Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman, and Nyna Hyams, *An Introduction to Language* (9th ed), (Canada: Heinle, 2011), 9.

meaning of words. Thus, someone needs knowledge to comprehend what the meanings of those words. Semantic features are the elements to help someone to understand those meaning. The example can be seen in the following sentence “the milk drank Daniel”. In here, the milk can be translated as the kind of beverages which commonly produced by cows, and it drank Daniel, a human. Knowledge helps someone to understand that word “milk” is not an animate or living creature. The noun “milk” does not have the property as human has, which is capable of drinking.

There are some classes of semantic properties, such as countability, animacy, sex and gender, social status, size and consistency. Countability includes countable/uncountable items. Animacy includes animate/inanimate objects, it can be human/non-human and animals. Sex and gender include male, female and neuter. Consistency includes flexible and rigid. Other semantic features include natural forces, floral, material, concrete/abstract and time. Semantic properties as the components of meaning of words have a characteristic to distinguish one word from another, which is with two possible values (+/-).¹⁷ The word “woman” as the example, the semantic properties of that word can be found in mother, daughter, sister, aunt, and widow. Word “woman” can be mean (+ female) (+ human) (-mature) and (-male). The use of semantic property here is to compare the literal and metaphorical meanings. Through the comparison the exact meaning of metaphor can be found.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is important component of language creativity. Goatly states that metaphor is everywhere in the language we use and there is no escape from it.¹⁸ It also means

¹⁷ William Frawley, *Linguistic Semantics*, (New York: Routledge, 2009), 68.

¹⁸ Andrew Goatly, *The Language of Metaphors*, (New York: Routledge, 1977), 2.

that people cannot escape from metaphor whenever they talk, even they are not realize that they already use metaphor. It happens because metaphor already used with everyday language.

Metaphor defines one idea or object with another, used to assist readers or listeners to be more expressive or understanding. Basically, figurative language is comparing something to something else that is familiar to human in a new way as well as metaphor.¹⁹ According to Cambridge Dictionary metaphor is “an expression that describes a person or object by referring to something that is considered to possess similar characteristics”.²⁰ In other words, when describing or comparing something, metaphor uses another word which completely different with the things before.

However, those words have common characteristics and they are still in the same context. For example, when someone wants to describe “smart people”, he/she will use different words and not telling the right meaning directly. He/she will describe the people by saying “people who always get good scores” or “people who always come in the first place”, those sentences are different than the first but they are still in the same context as it implies that the smart people. Another example of metaphor is *he is a snake*. The meaning of ‘snake’ in this metaphor is not an animal, but treacherous person, sly or full of trickery, therefore, he resembles a snake. On these, Madden states that metaphor is describing something is something else but still in the same context.²¹ Meanwhile, Kholid stated that metaphor used as explicit strategy in literature because metaphor still point something in the direct way.²²

¹⁹ Frank Madden, *Exploring Literature*, (London: Pearson Education .Inc, 2004), 63.

²⁰ Cambridge University Press, *Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2008).

²¹ Frank Madden, *Exploring Literature*, 65.

²² M. Ridho Kholid, *et al.*, “Character Values: What are They are Integrated in English Textbook Texts?,” *English Education : Jurnal Tadris Bahasa*

On the other side Madden also states that metaphor is a more direct and more complete comparison since it does not use any preposition but *is*, *are*, *was* and *were* as used for comparison.²³ The Columbia Encyclopedia explains that a metaphor states “A” is “B” or substitutes “B” for “A”. In other words, when comparing the first subject or object with the second subject or object using metaphor, the second subject/object directly becomes the subject/object, and vice versa. It happens because “A” and “B” share same characteristics. According to this definition, then, another can be seen from the metaphor *corruptor is ragtag*. The word ‘corruptor’ has characteristic about ‘ragtag’ and ‘ragtag’ automatically becomes ‘corruptor’, thus ‘corruptor is absolutely or exactly the same as ‘ragtag’.

Since metaphor can be found in everyday language, it also used in song lyrics. The comparisons in the songs are usually having a specific theme, the songs also related to recent or popular issues, culture or other songs. The uses of metaphor in song lyrics are to develop the creativity of the song writers in writing song lyrics. Metaphor can gain creativity as song writers change some words into other words which have similar meanings when write songs. Metaphors also allow the song writers to change the subject/object into other subject/object; it makes the songs have the aesthetic value as they are considered to be more beautiful and have deeper meaning. More than that, deeper meanings then lead the writers to express the emotions or feelings better. When the song writer tries to compare an object, such as a person, feeling or another thing to another object which is has similar characteristic and has a meaning outside the dictionary meaning, then the writer already use metaphor.

A world of metaphor appears to have two meanings, 'literal' meaning and 'transferred' meanings.²⁴ The example can be seen from the word "battery" in Sia's song entitled *Unstoppable*. According to Oxford Dictionary, battery is "a container consisting of one or more cells, in which chemical energy is converted into electricity and used as a source of power". Battery used for electricity such as flash light and mobile phone. A word "battery" in "I don't need batteries to play", is a metaphor, because the writers of the lyrics compares "battery" with another thing and the meaning of "battery" in that sentence is different than the dictionary. Humans do not have battery in their body. Therefore, a word "battery" has a transferred meaning and the transferred meaning of "battery" in Sia's song is supports from other people for her. She already confident with her capability that she has.

The definition of metaphorical expression is the expression which contains metaphor in it. It is an expression that is used to describe or define another object. As the example, the word "battery" above, is metaphorical expression, because it contains metaphor and the writer uses it to change another word.

Since metaphor has another meaning outside the dictionary, the listeners or readers have to use their experiences or knowledge and should comprehend the facts of the words, in order to find the hidden meaning. It causes the listeners or readers to have different understandings, since their experiences or knowledge about the objects that are compared, may be different. Therefore, the metaphors should be proved and the lyrics have to be seen as whole. It should be known that the meaning of metaphors may vary when people apply the metaphor in one literary work to another work.

²⁴ F.R Palmer, *Semantics* (2nd Ed), 103

3. Conceptual Metaphor

Conceptual metaphor is a theory of metaphor proposed by Lakoff and Johnson. The basic idea is that metaphor is essentially a relation between conceptual domains, whereby ways of talking about one domain (the ‘source domain’) can be applied to another domain (the ‘target domain’) by virtue of correspondences, or mappings between the two. Typically, the source domain 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 system²⁵. By this theory, metaphor is not tied to particular linguistic expressions: a given conceptual metaphor can in principle underlie any number of metaphorical expressions, some of which may be conventionalised, others not. In other words, metaphor is a mechanism by which an element of experience (the source) is directed to another element of experience (the target).

An example of conceptual metaphor is life is journey. Here, the source domain is that of journey and the target domain what the metaphorical expression refers to is that of life where many aspects of arguments are framed in terms of life e.g. “beginning of journey”, “reaching destination”, “going uphill”, “obstacle”, etc²⁶. These correspondences allow expression such as the following to be interpreted: My son is just beginning life’s journey, She has come to a crossroads in her life. Another example to illustrate this point would be the argument is war metaphor where many aspects of arguments are framed in terms of war e.g. “shooting down arguments”, “launching counter-attacks” winning strategies that are “right on target” etc.

²⁵ Lakoff and Johnson, *Metaphor We Live By*, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1980), 2.

²⁶ Alan Cruse, *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics*, (Edinburg: Edinburg University Press, 2006), 31.

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 trends 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.

From the example that given above, about, “argument is war”²⁷. 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 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”²⁸. It can be construed that, 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 domain is abstract. Source

²⁷ Lakoff and Johnson, *Metaphor We Live By*, 4.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 3.

domain used by people to understand abstract concept in the target domain.

4. Types of Metaphor

Metaphor can be divided by some different types. According to Newmark the types of metaphor can be classified into six groups. They are dead, cliché, standard or stock, adapted, recent and original.²⁹

a. Dead Metaphor

Dead metaphor is the one whose image is unrecognized. It has lost the meaning through heavy use. It makes the dead metaphor become normal or daily language. The users no longer recognized or noticed them as a metaphor. Words such as part of body, metonyms and other ordinary words are dead metaphor. The word 'mouth' in 'mouth of the river' is dead metaphor. Another example is 'I couldn't catch what you said', that sentence shows a physical action of someone trying to catch something but he failed. The meaning of the sentence has no connection with a physical action of catching something.³⁰

b. Standard or Stock Metaphor

Standard or stock metaphor is "an established metaphor, which in an informal context is an efficient and concise method of covering a physical and/or mental situation both referentially and pragmatically". In other words, standard metaphor is usually used in the informal texts as a way of expressing a mental or physical situation concisely. The difference between dead metaphor and standard metaphor is that even if it seems like a daily or normal language, but people still notice it as figurative language since standard metaphor is not through overuse. As example, 'keep the pot

²⁹ Peter Newmark, *Approaches to Translation*, (Indiana University: Prentice Hall, 1988), 105.

³⁰ Ibid., 106.

boiling!'.³¹ It is standard metaphor because this phrase only use in certain context and people still recognize it as a metaphor.

c. Original Metaphor

Original metaphor is the one which is created by the writer in order to make the texts more interesting. Original metaphor “contains the core of an important writer’s message, his personality, and his comment on life.” Through original metaphor, the attitudes of the writer, his personality and the way he see life is shown. Since the writer use imagination and put some irrational things to his/her texts, it makes the texts or metaphors more complex and have double meaning.³² As example, ‘she is a diamond’ is original metaphor since the writer use his creativity and his point of view towards a girl.

On the other hand, Lakoff and Johnson grouped them into three types of metaphors, they are structural, orientational, and ontological metaphor.³³

a. 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.

b. 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

³¹ Ibid., 108.

³² Ibid., 112.

³³ Lakoff and Johnson, *Metaphor We Live By*, 14-25.

today”. It can be stated that oriental metaphors usually refer to human posture, usually when others are sad and depressed they often lower their heads, but when they are happy they lift their heads and straighten their backs. 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.

c. **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, act with respect to it.³⁴ Ontological metaphor has other subpart called *container metaphor*, that is an abstract entity considered to has 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

³⁴ Ibid., 26.

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 metaphor³⁵. 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*.

B. Previous Study

The researcher tries to find some studies or journal articles that discuss figurative language, especially metaphor. There are two studies and three journal articles which are similar to this research, though the objects are different.

Firstly, the study by Retobb in 2015 which also focus to metaphor. The study discusses how Eminem applied metaphor in his rap song lyrics to express his feelings, thoughts and what he wants. The research has shown that song lyrics do not affect the structure of the song figuratively and metaphorically. Instead, the songs are correct in terms of both grammar and meaning projection.

In this research, there are 4 song lyrics which are selected based on Eminem personal life. In order to analyze metaphor in the song lyrics, the writer used 2 combinations of critical approach, which are formalist approach and biographical approach. There are 17 metaphors which are found in those song lyrics.

Secondly, the study by Sylvia in 2015. She also focuses on metaphor. The study discusses the metaphorical meaning behind several Coldplay's song lyrics. She tried to analyze metaphorical expressions in 15 songs by Coldplay. After

³⁵ Ibid., 33.

the metaphorical expressions in each song lyrics are analyzed, Sylvia tried to explain the meaning of those metaphorical expressions.

The study has shown a particular classifications of metaphors, as the metaphors are divided into dead metaphor and live metaphor, based on how poetic the word is. The study also shows that metaphorical meaning is different in each part of lyrics. It depends on the context of the song and the certain of the meaning were also influenced by the classifications. This study found 5 metaphorical expressions in dead metaphor and 14 metaphorical expressions in live metaphor and Sylvia classified them by using Mildred L. Larson theory.

Thirdly, the study comes with a journal article from Afriani. Afriani analyzes the figurative language that is found in Michael Jackson's song lyrics, *Heal the World* lyric. This journal article also analyzes the meaning of figurative language that is found in the song lyrics.

To analyze the data, written texts, the researcher chooses qualitative data as the type of the data. As the result, this study found that there are four figurative languages that are used in Michael Jackson's *Heal the World* lyric. they are metaphor, personification, synecdoche, and antithesis.

Fourthly, the journal article is by Ahmad. Ahmad's journal discusses the concept and meaning of metaphor in the Bob Marley's song lyrics. In the analysis, it is found that the meanings of metaphors in Bob Marley's songs are affected by the social reality and culture in Jamaica. The songs are affected by the background of Bob Marley himself, the sufferings and the struggles of black people, in relation to slavery and injustice. This journal classifies the metaphor into metaphorical concept using conceptual metaphor.

Lastly, a journal article from UIN Raden Intan Lampung by Muhassin entitled ' ; "A Critical Discourse Analysis Of A Political Talk Show On The 2019 Indonesian Presidential Election". This study used qualitative analytical method. It also analyzes the dimensions of the text, social cognition, and social

context of a political discourse presented in an episode of Mata Najwa talk show aired on July 18, 2019. The research data were utterances of the talk show participants in the form of linguistic elements. The data were collected using observation and taking notes on the downloaded recording from Youtube.com, utilizing the Transcribe program, and data were transcribed into writing. Further, the study used interlingual translation technique by Jakobson in translating.

Muhassin in his research found out that metaphors can attract public attention even metaphors was used in the president's election, Islamic lecture, and nationalist lecture. Metaphors were used because metaphors can reinforce the statements. For example: Firstly, the words *haru biru* 'feeling blue', *tensi* 'tension' and *friksi* 'friction' in excerpt are metaphorical expressions used to respectively connote sadness, uproar and polarization in society due to the negative excesses of the presidential election. The use of metaphors reinforces the statement that the effect of Jokowi and Prabowo meeting can at least reduce uproar and polarization of society. By using metaphors, Jokowi is persuading wider audience, both the opponent and the coalition, to immediately carry out reconciliation and further build unity. This message is very meaningful because it was uttered by an actor who has domination of power. The use of power to dominate other parties through a strategy of influencing public opinion is a form of persuasive control that involves elements of mind and awareness. It can be understood that the use of metaphors in a news discourse is a journalist's strategy to make strong interpretations of what they want to describe.

Secondly, The expression *menelan pil pahit* 'swallow a bitter pill' in excerpt does not denote consuming bitter-tasting drugs, but it connotes an allusion that Sandiaga Uno is ready to accept the reality of his defeat in the presidential contestation. By using metaphor, the statement of his defeat is carried out subtly without embarrassing himself as the opponent. In political discourse, the use of metaphors is considered as a strategy to

avoid embarrassing public figures with literal expressions and at the same time expressing the political ideology of the speakers.

The study confirmed that the talk show had employed macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure elements of text dimension. The elements are represented by several linguistic features, such as metaphor, repetition, reference, conjunction, blaming and denying strategies, division and contrast, and positive discourse. Najwa Shihab's social cognition influences discourse production as the host of the talk show, which she then communicates to the public through her knowledge, attitude, and ideology. The host tends to be politically biased and maintains a pro-coalition stance. The social context that influences the discourse is the representation of Jokowi's power as the incumbent president to bring up the coalition through the power access offered to Prabowo to occupy a ministerial position in Jokowi's cabinet.³⁶

This study contributes to the field of linguistics, especially critical discourse analysis of political discourse that is packaged in a dialogical communication. It contains various linguistic features used to support the discourse theme. This study has implication for enriching the study material of political discourse from monolog-based communication into dialog-based communication.

³⁶ Mohammad Muhassin, "A Critical Discourse Analysis Of A Political Talk Show On The 2019 Indonesian Presidential Election," *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris* pISSN 2086-6003 | eISSN 2580-1449 Vol 14 (2), 2021, 206-237, Available online at <https://ejournal.radenintan.ac.id/index.php/ENGEDU>

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