CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR ANALYSIS OF LOVE
IN *ARCTIC MONKEYS*`ALBUM *AM*

A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fullfilment of the Requirements
For S-1 Degree

By

NINDY AULIA MUHTI
NPM :1811040204

Study Program   : English Education

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMICUNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG
1446 H / 2024 M

CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR ANALYSIS OF LOVE
IN *ARCTIC MONKEYS`* ALBUM *AM*

A Thesis
Submitted as a Partial Fullfilment of the Requirements
For S-1 Degree

By

NINDY AULIA MUHTI
NPM :1811040204

Study Program   : English Education

Advisor   : Dian Reftyawati, M.Pd
Co - Advisor   : M Nawawi, M.Pd

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMICUNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG
1446 H / 2024 M

ABSTRACT

In literature, especially music, humans express themselves in various ways. These expressions reflect the personal feelings, thoughts and experiences of the writer or composer. Through literature, humans can express emotions, share their life stories, and convey messages to listeners or readers. Artists or songwriters often use metaphors creatively to express complex ideas or emotions. However, different interpretations of these metaphors can affect how the song is perceived by different listeners. This can result in a wide variety of interpretations, which sometimes do not always match the original intent of the songwriters. Metaphors are often closely tied to a particular culture and linguistic context. When a song is translated into another language, especially a language with a different metaphorical structure, the original meaning of the metaphor can be lost or significantly changed. This can lead to misunderstandings or inaccurate interpretations when the song is translated or interpreted by listeners whose primary language is different. In cases like this, the use of metaphors can lead to misunderstandings and cause a breakdown in communication. So the messages the songwriter wants to convey is not conveyed well to the listener.

This research uses a qualitative descriptive research method and research data is in the form of Arctic Monkeys song lyrics of selected song in album AM collected from various sources, such as official websites and music streaming platforms. Data were focus on identifying conceptual metaphors of love with examining the conceptual metaphor of love in the lyrics of Arctic Monkeys songs. A total of 49 song lyrics in an AM album were analyzed, producing 19 LOVE concepts which were categorized into three types of conceptual metaphors: structural, ontological, and orientational.

The research results show that the structural conceptual metaphor is the most dominant, with 32 concepts, which reflects the understanding of love as a structure or system. The ontological conceptual metaphor, with 15 concepts, describes love as an entity or category. The two concepts of love are categorized as orientational conceptual metaphors, which visualize love as movement or direction.

These findings provide insight into how Arctic Monkeys use language to express complex and abstract concepts of love. The use of diverse conceptual metaphors shows the richness and complexity of the meaning of love in their songs.

Keywords: Conceptual Metaphor, Love, Song Lyrics, Arctic Monkeys, Cognitive Linguistics, Discourse Analysis.

DECLARATION

The researcher was a student with the identification as follows :

Name   : Nindy Aulia Muhti
Student Index Number   : 1811040204
Thesis Title   : Conceptual Metaphor Analysis of Love
                                           in *Arctic Monkeys'* Album *AM*

I hereby declare that this undergraduate thesis entitled : Conceptual Metaphor Analysis of Love in *Arctic Monkeys'* Album *AM* is completely my own work. The content of this undergraduate thesis is all by myself. I am fully aware that the opinion of another writers or experts even finding included in this undergraduate thesis were quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Bandar Lampung, 12th July 2024
Declared By,

Nindy Aulia Muhti
NPM. 1811040204

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

Alamat : Jl. Letkol. H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721)703260

APPROVAL

Title : **CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR ANALYSIS OF LOVE IN ARCTIC MONKEYS' ALBUM AM**

Student's Name : **Nindy Aulia Muhti**
Student's Number : **1811040204**
Study Program : **English Education**
Faculty : **Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

APPROVED

To be tested and defended in the examination session at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty state Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung

Advisor   Co-Advisor

Dian Reftyawati, M.Pd.   **M. Nawawi, M.Pd.**
NIK. 20140809880504121   NIK. 202112011984030718

The Chairperson of
English Education Study Program

M. Ridho Kholid, S.S., M.Pd.
NIP. 198505512015031004

v

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

Alamat : Jl. Letkol H. EndroSuratminSukarame Bandar LampungTelp. (0721)-780887 Fax. (0721)-780422

ADMISSION

A thesis entitled: **"Conceptual Metaphor Analysis of Love in Arctic Monkeys' Album AM"** by : **Nindy Aulia Muhti, Students' Number: 1811040204, Study Program: English Education**, has been successfully defended as thesis defence of the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung. The thesis defence was held on: **Monday, July 15ᵗʰ 2024.**

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Chairperson	: Prof. Dr. Moh. Muhassin, M.Hum	(.................)
Secretary	: Dr. Nur Syamsiah, M.Pd	(.................)
Primary Examiner	: Agus Hidayat, M.Pd	(.................)
1ˢᵗ Co-Examiner	: Dian Reftyawati, M.Pd	(.................)
2ⁿᵈ Co-Examiner	: M. Nawawi, M.Pd	(.................)

The Dean of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd.
NIP. 196408231988032002

vi

MOTTO

تدبير الحق عز وجل لك خير من تدبيرك ، وقد يمنعك ما تهوىٰ

ابتلاء ، ليبلو صبرك ، فأره الصبر الجميل ، تر عن قرب ما يسر.

"God's plan for you is better than your plan. Sometimes Allah gets in
the way of your plans to test your patience. So show Him beautiful
patience. Soon you will see something that will please you."
(Shaidul Khathir 1/205)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis paper to the devine presence of our Almighty Allah SWT., the source of all wisdom and strength. His grace has guided me through this academic journey. I also would like to dedicate this to :

1. My beloved family, especially for both my parents, Mr. Muhtarom and Mrs. Sumiyati. And my uncles who help me to get into collegue. My grandmother and my late beloved grandfather. Everyone's love, sacrifices, and unwavering support have been the bedrock of my existence. Thank you for standing by me.
2. To all of my friends especially my best buddy, Rika Nuraini. Your camaraderie, accompany, and reminder of our dreams have been a constant source of motivation. Our diverse perspectives have enriched my understanding. I appreciate every time passed when I am with you.
3. My lectures in English Educational Program.
4. My beloved almamater, UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
5. To my own self who continues to strive to complete it well and never quitting. For keep catched light during every dark times.
6. And lastly, to those who believed in me, even when I did not believe in myself

CURRICULUM VITAE

The researcher of this thesis paper is named Nindy Aulia Muhti who is the first child of the couple Mr. Muhtarom and Mrs. Sumiyati. Residing in Pringsewu, Lampung. She has taken her basic education at SD 1 South Pringsewu, then continued at SMP N 1 Pringsewu, as well as at high school still in the same area, precisely at SMA N 1 Pringsewu. After that, the researcher chose to continue her bachelor's degree at Raden Intan Islamic University Lampung to obtain higher education.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, all praise to Allah SWT, the most merciful and the most beneficient because His mercy and blessing were given to the researcher during the study in completing this thesis. Then, peace and salutation maybe upon the great messenger prophet Muhammad SAW. This thesis is presented to fulfill a part of students' test in partial fulfillment of the requirement to obtain Bachelor's Degree at Raden Intan Islamic University Lampung. Then, the researcher would like to express her gratitude to the following people for the ideas, time, and guidance for this thesis because the completion of this thesis would not have been possible without the contributuion of many great people:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M. Pd, the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung.
2. M. Ridho Kholid, S.S, M. Pd, the chairperson of English Education Study Program.
3. Dian Reftyawati, M. Pd, as the advisor and for her guidance and help for me finished this thesis.
4. M Nawawi, M. Pd, as the co-advisor who has spent countless in hours correcting this thesis.
5. All lectures of English Departmentof UIN Raden Intan Lampung who has thaught the researcher since the beginning of semester.
6. My beloved friends in class H and all of my friends in English Department 2018, also for those who cannot be mentioned one by one.

Finally, the researcher is fully aware that there are still a lot of weakness and lacks in this thesis. For this, the writer indeed expect critism and suggestion from the readers to enhance the quality of this thesis

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF THE TABLE

LIST OF APPENDICES

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

As a first step to understanding this thesis title and avoiding misunderstandings, it was important to give explaination about some of the words that build up the title of this thesis proposal. The title of the intended thesis proposal is **CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR ANALYSIS OF LOVE IN *ARCTIC MONKEYS`* ALBUM *AM.*** The following are descriptions of the meanings of certain phrases used in the title of this proposal:

1. Conceptual Metaphor

   Conceptual metaphor is understanding from abstract or unknown to concrete or familiar, a transition from source domains in terms of another domains that are usually understandable and more precise.[1] In this research, the researcher discussed only about the conceptual metaphor of love found in the lyrics of the songs album.

2. Love

   Love is a strong emotion or mental state that is difficult to put into precise words. A deep and positive emotional connection to an activity or the people who carry it out, free from personal interests, strategic calculations, or direct personal gain expectation.[2]

---

[1]Zoltán Kövecses, "*Extended Conceptual Metaphor Theory*", Cambridge University Press, (2020), p. 1, www.cambridge.org/9781108490970
[2] Dr. Wolfgang Amann, Dr. Pankaj Gupta, "*Heartful Leadership A Primer for Transforming Education"* Walnut Publication (January, 2022), p. 37

3. Album Concept

An album is a group of individually complete songs designed as a single unit. Meanwhile, the album concept is coherence which is considered an important attribute of a song cycle, which can come from text in the form of poetry, storyline, theme or central topic such as love. Also it can be from the author's mood, or the form or genre of the poem, as in a sonnet or ballad cycle. These features may appear alone or in combination.[3] Album contains set of songs which this research is going to analyze every metaphorical lyrics and then determine the album's theme.

It can be concluded that the purpose of the title of the thesis proposal about "An Error Analysis in Writing *Skripsi* Abstract of English Education Department Students at Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty in University of Islamic State Raden Intan Lampung" is to find out the love metaphor in the album AM by Arctic Monkeys.

B. Background of the Problem

Metaphor is a way of obtaining a concept with another concept through language. There are two understandings that can be used in metaphors, first, showing the style of language and second the manifestation of the system of thinking involved in everyday life[4]. In accordance with Lakoff and Johnson, say that metaphor is not only a poetic rhetorical language as in general,

---

[3] Aiken Somberg, "*Towards a New Theoritical Framework for The Concept Album*" (Universiteit Utrecht, 2021), p.4.

[4] Irwansyah, N. (2021). *Metafora Konseptual Cinta dalam Lirik Lagu Taylor Swift di Album 1989. SUAR BETANG.*

nevertheless metaphor is attached to humans in everyday life not only in language but also in thoughts and actions[5]. One of the things that intersects with everyday human life is self-expression and reflecting it into things we like, such as songs or music.

In the context of music, humans express themselves through various musical elements such as melody, harmony, rhythm and lyrics. Metaphor is a style of language that is often used in lyrics to convey messages in a more creative and emotional way to create vivid images and evoke the emotions of listener. Metaphorical expression is the use of words or phrases with figurative or comparative meanings to describe concepts or feelings that are difficult to express directly.

Artists or songwriters often use metaphors creatively to express complex ideas or emotions. However, different interpretations of these metaphors can affect how the song is perceived by different listeners. This can result in a wide variety of interpretations, which sometimes do not always match the original intent of the songwriters. Metaphors are often closely tied to a particular culture and linguistic context. When a song is translated into another language, especially a language with a different metaphorical structure, the original meaning of the metaphor can be lost or significantly changed. This can lead to misunderstandings or inaccurate interpretations when the song is translated or interpreted by listeners whose primary language is different. In cases like this, the use of metaphors can lead to

---

[5] Yoastri, *"Metafora Konseptual Cinta dalam Lirik Lagu Ed Sheeran : Kajian Semantik Kognitif" (2018) Jatinangor, Padjadjaran University*

misunderstandings and cause a breakdown in communication[6]. So the messages the songwriter wants to convey is not conveyed well to the listener.

Arctic Monkeys have become one of the most influential independent bands of the last decade. The AM album by Arctic Monkeys feels like a much more confident album: heavy in a dramatic and confident way, conceptually strong, and not devoid of groove. One of the key things that contributed to AM's album's success was the music's and lyrics' ability to elicit an emotional response from the audience. [7]The lyrics on the album often employ complex metaphorical language, which gives the songs an artistic dimension and depth. By using metaphorical language, Arctic Monkeys can convey complex messages in a more artistic and interesting way.

In dealing with these issues, it is important to consider concept of the songs, language, and individual experiences when interpreting songs through metaphor. A good translation, in-depth knowledge of the singer or band's culture, and the ability to access the original cultural context of the song can help reduce misunderstandings and enrich our understanding of musical works of art from different parts of the world.

This study aims to explore the conceptual metaphors used in the album AM by Arctic Monkeys, to analyze the types of conceptual metaphor and its true meaning. By examining the band's lyrics, artistic goals, and the album concept which is "Love" concept, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive

---

[6] Fabrizio M, Maria G.R., *"Metaphors and problematic Understanding in Crhronic care communication"* (2019), Universidade Nova de Lisbon

[7] John Robinson, Arctic Monkeys, UNCUT (London, 2013)

understanding of the metaphorical framework in AM's album. Therefore, the researcher chose the title "Conceptual Metaphor Analysis of Love in Arctic Monkeys Album AM".

C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Research

Based on the background of the problem, this research will focus on variable types of conceptual metaphor of theme love in a song album. For sub-focus of the research is the songs in the album that have love concept. So, the songs which not contain any love theme is not included.

D. Problem Formulation

Based on the background above, it could be identified that there are some formulated question which as follows :

1. What are the conceptual metaphor of love and it's meaning found in Arctic Monkey's album AM?
2. What are the types of the love metaphor found in Arctic Monkeys' album AM?

E. Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, this research aimed to analyze as follows:

1. To find out the conceptual metaphor of love and its meaning found in Arctic Monkey's album AM.
2. To find out the types of the love metaphor found in Arctic Monkeys' album AM.

F. Significance of the Research

1. Theoretically

    The results of this study, the authors are expected to be able to provide a source of information and additional knowledge for readers, especially in the field of semantics.

2. Practically

    a. For students

    This research is expected to be useful for English students. students are expected to have a better comprehension of metaphors, particularly conceptual metaphors. This research may serve as an inspiration for them to do further studies on conceptual metaphors in the future. Hopefully, it would enlighten them on how they might understand the significance of emotions ezpressed metaphorically.

    b. For English lecturers

    The result of this study is expected to be useful to increase the awareness in giving guidance to university students in interpret english literature which contains great quantities of metaphorical language.

    c. For further researchers

    this research can provide knowledge about the meaning of conceptual metaphors in semantic studies, especially for further researchers, and can motivate them to conduct research on metaphors using different objects.

G. Relevant Research

The title "Conceptualization Metaphor Analysis of Love in *Arctic Monkeys*`Album *AM*." was inspired by previous studies such as the study entitled:

The first previous research entitled "Theme Reflected From Love Metaphor in Avril Lavigne's Song *Sk8er* Boi" written by Iren Putri Laratsemi. This research is aimed to discover the used of metaphorical expression in Avril Lavigne's song "Sk8er Boi" by identifying its literal and metaphorical meaning. Method used in this research is. The results of research is sixteen metaphorical expressions are found in the song with eight nominal metaphors, nine predicative metaphors, and two sestential metaphors. As seen in the classification of the type of metaphor, the number of predicative metaphors is the highest which indicates that the text is an easy-to-read discourse. The theme that can be drawn is "Look beyond someone before judge them".[8]

The second previous research entitled "Cognitive Linguistic Analysis of love Metaphors in *Ed Sheeran's* Songs" (2017) written by Dicky Wisnu Pradikta. This research is aimed to find out the conceptual metaphors of love and the source domains of love used to convey love. In this research, qualitative method was used through analysis the lyrics as the data source. The results of research show that there are twenty two source domains of conceptual metaphors used to express love. They are journey, hidden object, fir, captive animale, food, closeness, game, beauty, unity, rapture/high, economic, exchange, lesson,

---

[8] Irene Putri Laratsemi, Theme Reflected From Love Metaphor in Avril Lavigne's Song "*Sk8er* Boi" (2020), Yogyakarta

madness/insanity, object, nutrient, desire, music, physical force, natural force, container, pain/torture, and opponent. These twenty-two source domains prove that the abstraction concept of love can be reduced and described more concrete domains of conceptual metaphor.[9]

The third previous research entitled "Metafora Konseptual Cinta Dalam Lirik Lagu *Taylor Swift* : Kajian Semantik Kognitif" (2019) written by Irwansyah, Wagiati, and Nani Darmayanti in their journal at the Padjajaran University. This research is aimed at getting to know describes the conceptualization of the metaphor of love in Taylor Swift's song lyrics and the relationship between the conceptual system and the semantic structure contained in the language used by the author as outlined in the songs. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative and cognitive semantic conceptual studies. Based on the results of research that has been done, there are several conceptualizations found in metaphors with the theme of love, including the concept of love as crying, the concept of love as a song, the concept of love as a hidden object, the concept of love as a need, the concept of love as beauty, the concept of love as perfection.[10]

The fourth previous research with entitled "The Metaphorical Conceptualization of Love in English and Arabic Songs: A Contrastive Study" (2022) written by Bilal Ayed Al-Khaza'leh and Ali Abbas Falah Alzubi in their journal from Shaqra Univsity and Najran Univesity, Saudi Arabia. This

---

[9] Dicky Wisnu Pradikta, Cognitive Linguistic Analysis of love Metaphors in *Ed Sheeran's* Songs (2017), Yogyakarta

[10] Irwansyah, Wagiati, & Nani D, Metafora Konseptual Cinta Dalam Lirik Lagu Taylor Swift : Kajian Semantik Kognitif (2019), Padjajaran University.

research is aimed to contrastively analyze the construct of the love metaphor in the two languages based on the theoretical framework of conceptual metaphor proposed by Lakoff (1987, 1993), Lakoff and Johnson (1980), and Turner and Lakoff (1989). A corpus of 200 songs was randomly selected for diverse Arab and English artists and examined qualitatively and quantitatively using content analysis. The study found that the conceptualization of the love metaphor is common in both English and Arabic. Also, 19 themes of love metaphor representation have been revealed. Structural metaphor topped other types of metaphor in which the themes of journey, magic, madness, and unity were found to be used most. Moreover, love as a nutrient, person, and captive had more occurrences in ontological metaphor. However, English songs have cited very limited cases of orientational metaphor, Arabic songs have not had any cases which might be contributed to the rarity of using place prepositions to reflect someone's orientation. Arabic songs have emphasized the themes of fluid, fire, and place compared to the English songs that have highlighted the themes of magic, madness, war, and game.[11]

The fifth previous research entitled "Metafora Konseptual Cinta Dalam Lirik Lagu Taylor Swift Album Red: Kajian Semantik Kognitif (Conceptual Metaphor Of Love In Taylor Swift Songs Album Of Red: A Cognitive Semantics Approach)" (2020) written by Irwansyah, Wagiati, and Nani Darmayanti in their journal at the Padjajaran University. This research is aimed at getting to know the conceptualization of a love metaphor in

---

[11] Bilal Ayed Al-Khaza'leh & Ali Abbas Falah Alzubi, Theory and Practice in Language Studies, Vol. 12, No. 6, pp. 1189-1199, June 2022, Saudi Arabia

Taylor Swift's song lyrics Album Red. In this research, descriptive qualitative method was used through observing and note-taking techniques. The technique of listening or listening was carried out on Taylor Swift's songs on the album Red to be further recorded and classified based on the type of use of the conceptual metaphor of love. The results obtained from this study, found the conceptualization of the metaphor of love, namely the object of love as an item, love as a part of the body, love is a game, love is a sign, love is art, love is an object of sound, love is color, love is a trap, and love is a problem.[12]

The sixth previous research entitled "Theme Reflected from Arctic Monkeys' Album Suck It And See" (2019) written by Bone Ursula Quera Nandaevi in at the Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta. The purpose of this study is to analyze the metaphors in the album and classify them into types of love metaphors, then the next objectives is to determine the theme of the album by analyzing the metaphors that appear the most. To get the meaning of each metaphor, a semantic approach is applied in this study. The result is total of 36 love metaphors are categorized into 11 types of love metaphors, namely: love is madness, love is a journey, love is fire, love is a game, love is natural force, love is physical strength, love is a miracle, love is war, love is one oneness, love is a delicacy, love is a liquid in a vessel. This Suck It And See album is mostly about love is madness with a total of 18 appearances on the album and has the same concept of [- sane],

---

[12] Irwansyah, Wagiati, & Nani D., Metafora Konseptual Cinta Dalam Lirik Lagu Taylor Swift Album Red: Kajian Semantik Kognitif (Conceptual Metaphor Of Love In Taylor Swift Songs Album Of Red: A Cognitive Semantics Approach) (2020), Padjajaran University

[- control], [+ enthusiasm]. The metaphor of love is madness shows the big theme of this album and its connectivity with other types of love metaphors in the same concept it has. Of the love metaphors that appear the most, the theme of Suck It And See can be specifically determined, namely "Powerlessness over the feeling of falling in love".[13]

However, based on the previous research above, there are several differences and similarities with the current research. The similarity that can be seen is the theory used, which is conceptual metaphor theory that was coined by Lakoff and Johnson in their book entitled "Metaphors We Live By" in 1980. Previous research also explained conceptual metaphors found in everyday environment, which are song lyrics, movie, etc.

The differences between current research and previous research can also be seen in the research objectives and research objects. Previous research aims to make students and people in general aware to pay more attention to metaphors because of the fact that metaphors arise not only in artistic forms of literature and poetic language, but also in everyday life. Meanwhile, in the current research, the aim is to pay more attention to transferred language from different cultures which should not be interpreted literally but also pay attention to every meaning because of the metaphors contained in it, so that the message conveyed by language speakers can be conveyed precisely.

---

[13] Bone, Ursula Quera Nandadevi (2019). *Theme Reflected From Arctic Monkeys' Album Suck It And See.* Yogyakarta: Department Of English Letters, Faculty Of Letters, Universitas Sanata Dharma

H. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

In this study, the author is using a qualitative descriptive research method which is a research method used to analyze metaphors. According to Djajasudarma, the data collected is not in the form of numbers but can be in the form of words or pictures about something.[14] Anything collected can be the key to what is sought. This feature is a feature that is in accordance with the qualitative designation. Descriptive describes the characteristics of the data in a way that is appropriate according to its characteristic. The writer uses a descriptive qualitative research method because the writer examines the lyrics of the song in the form of descriptive narrative text in phrases and sentences.

2. Research Subject

The researcher will use *AM* album by *Arctic Monkeys* with 7analysis and trustworthiness songs that contains love concept as the research subject.

3. Research Instrument

The instrument used in the study was the researcher herself since the researcher was the one who made coding and categorization. According to Ary et al. (2010), the primary instrument used for content analysis is the researcher

---

[14] M. Nanang Q, *"Language Expression Patterns of Talisman"* (2023), UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta

himself or herself.[15] The researcher gathers and examines information from the lyrics and songs on the AM Album. Mapping is being used by the researcher in this study to analyze the data..

4. Data and Source of Data

The data sources are taken from the song lyrics which can be seen in Spotify. In 2013, Arctic Monkeys released a new album called AM, which was the fifth studio album by the British rock band, produced by James Ford with Ross Orton at Sage & Sound Recording in Los Angeles. The songs of the album also listened in Spotify. The link :

https://open.spotify.com/album/78bpIziExqiI9qztvNFlQu?si=ivvG_QdlRDu2Xo11v3jnVA

The data that is used in this research are the songs of the album AM contained love concept. While the source of data is the lyrics contains metaphorical expression.

5. Data Collecting Technique

The technique used in this study is the technique or method of observing and note-taking techniques. The listening technique or method according to Mahsun (2005) is a method that is used by listening to the use of language. In this listening activity is not only done with the use of language orally but in the use of written language as well. In writing it can be in the form of ancient manuscripts or narrative texts. The writer uses this technique by reading the

---

[15] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R & D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), p.117-118

song lyrics many times, then looking at the number of lines in the song lyrics that contain metaphors

6. Data Analysis

The advanced technique used in this study is the speaking engagement-free listening technique (SLBC). This technique is used because the researcher is not directly involved.[16] For this research to be more accurate, the authors took the following steps:

1) Reading and listening to lyrics after lyrics intensively,

2) Noting the use of metaphor in the lyrics of AM songs Arctic Monkeys,

3) Interpreting the data by describing the context or the situation. Then, the researcher explains the meaning of conceptual metaphor of love based on mapping using relevance theory.

4) Classifying the data contains love metaphor by mapping to be presented in the form of discussion.

5) Evaluating all the steps to make sure the research question are answered

6) Lastly, the researcher is drawing the conclusion.

7. Trustworthiness of the Data

Data validity is the equivalent of the concepts of validity and reliability and is adjusted to the guidance of one's own knowledge, criteria and paradigm. Data validity is the degree

---

[16] Irwansyah, Wagiati, & Nani D, METAHUMANIORA, Metafora Konseptual Cinta Dalam Lirik Lagu Taylor Swift : Kajian Semantik Kognitif (2019), Padjajaran University. p. 227

of trustworthiness or correctness of the results of a research. In accordance with Lincoln and Guba (1985), the validity of data in qualitative research is realistic, it is compound or dynamic, so that nothing consistently repeats itself.[17] Data validity can be achieved by using a data collection process with data triangulation techniques.

According to Sugiyono (2015) data triangulation is a data collection technique that combines various existing data and sources. In the field of research, data triangulation is a method used to collect data from various sources, methods, or perspectives to increase the validity and trustworthiness of research results. This technique involves combining and comparing data from various sources to ensure that research results are consistent and reliable. According to Wijaya (2018), data triangulation is a technique of checking data from various sources in various ways and at various times.[18]

Types of data triangulation :

a) Source triangulation : utilizing information from several sources, including documents, interviews, observations, and surveys.

b) Method triangulation: This entails gathering information on a certain topic using a variety of data collection techniques. For instance, when gathering information on student learning, a researcher may combine quantitative and qualitative techniques.

---

[17] Wijaya T. Manajemenn Kualitas Jasa. (2018), Jakarta

[18] Melisa K. K.,Willem J.F.A.T, Imelda W.J.O, Efektifitas dan Efisiensi Bauran Pemasaran Pada Wisata Religius Ukit Kasih Kanonang Minahasa Dalam Menghadapi New Normal (2022) p. 1970

c) Theoritical triangulation : the process of analyzing the same data using several theoretical frameworks is known as theoretical triangulation. This can produce fresh thoughts and assist uncover various viewpoints on the study subject.

This research is using traingulation data to describe, categorize, analyze the data from the data source. In order to enhance the validity and credibility of this research, the investigator considered having a lecturer with linguistic expertise as the triangulation investigator and data validator.

I. Systematics of the Discussion

The systematic of the discussion in this research as follows:

1. Chapter I Introduction

This chapter consists of:

   a. Title Confirmation

   b. Background of the Problem

   c. Focus and Sub-focus of the Research

   d. Problem Formulation

   e. Objective of the Research

   f. Significance of the Research

   g. Relevant Research

   h. Research Method

   i. Systematics of the Discussion

2. Chapter II Literature Review

This chapter consists of:

   a. Semantic

    b.   Conceptual Metaphor and Types of Conceptual Metaphor

    c.   Concept of Love

    d.   Brief Introduction of album AM Arctic Monkeys

3.   Chapter III Description of the Research Object

    This chapter consists of:

    a.   General Description of the Object

    b.   Facts and Data of Display

4.   Chapter IV Research Findings and Discussion

    a.   Research Findings

    b.   Discussion

5.   Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion

    a.   Conclusion

    b.   Suggestion

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Semantics

The word semantics comes from the Greek word semanein which means important or substantial. According to Lyons (2008) semantics is generally defined as the study of meaning. Semantics is one of linguistics that can be found in everyday life and in conversation.[19] According to Sarwiji, semantics is the study of symbols or signs that express meaning, the relationship between one meaning and another, and their influence on people and society. Therefore, semantics includes the meaning of words, their development and changes.

Another opinion regarding semantics, according to Mulyono (2008) is that semantics is a branch of linguistics whose job is to study the meaning of words, how they started, how they developed, and why there have been changes in meaning in the history of language.[20]

Figurative language studies falls within the category of semantics. Figurative language is a speech or writing that deviates from literal meaning in order to achieve a special impact or meaning. Speech or writing speech can be defined as when a speaker or writer deviates from the standard denotations of words for the sake of freshness or emphasis. Knickerbocker and Reinger (1963) categorize metaphorical language into ten elements. They

---

[19] Salmia Syarifudin, Irmawaty Hasyim, Semantic Analysis In English High School Handbooks (2018), Universitas Muslim Indonesia
[20] Desi M.J., Jenis dan Perubahan Makna Kata Dalam Kumpulan Cerpen Rogoh Ah.. Kelakuan Aku, Kamu, dan Dia (2019), Universitas Nusantara PGRI Kediri

are metaphor, simile, synecdoche, personification, hyperbole, irony, metonomy, allusion, and dead metaphor.[21] While metaphor is a topic matter in this study, the discussion of metaphor is discussed in greater detail in the following point.

B. Conceptual Metaphor

1. Definition of Conceptual Metaphor

The use of metaphor is not only limited to literary language but also to everyday language. Metaphor is a linguistic phenomenon that occurs at the semantic level. Metaphor concerns the relationship between one word and another in the process of forming meaning. Because metaphor is part of language and language continues to evolve from time to time, this also influences the survival of the theories and views of linguists about metaphor. There are various opinions by linguists about metaphor. Every linguist has his own theory about the meaning of metaphor and types of metaphor. Until now, there are at least four metaphorical theories that express metaphors with various points of view, one of which is Lakoff and Johnson's cognitive theory.

Conceptual metaphor is the process of transferring a known concept to another unfamiliar concept so that the unfamiliar concept can be understood[22]. Conceptual metaphor is the cognitive process of expressing a concept with another

---

[21] Chairunnisa, An Analysis of Metaphor Used By The Main Characters in "Moana" Movie : Semantic Approach (2017), Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

[22] Ollomurodov A. O., The Main Features of Conceptual Metaphors in Modern Linguistics, Asia International University, Departement of History and Philology English Chair, p. 366

concept, which corresponds to the previous concept, to understand or construct a more abstract concept. The transfer of the concept can be through comparison, interaction, or mapping.

The main principle in Lakoff and Johnson's cognitive theory is that metaphor takes place at the level of thought processes. The metaphor connects two conceptual domains, which are called the source domain and the target domain. The resource domain consists of a literal, semantically connected set of entities, attributes or processes connected and stored in the mind. These things are expressed in utterances through a set of words or expressions which are considered to be gathered in groups similar to those groups which are often referred to by linguists as lexical sets or lexical fields. The target domain tends to be more abstract and follows the structure of the source domain through ontological mapping. This mapping is called a conceptual metaphor.

Meanwhile, Lakoff and Johnson emphasized their theory supported by Knowless and Kovecses that conceptual metaphor has three interrelated components, namely the source domain (source domain), target domain (target domain), and mapping (correspondence or mapping). [23] Kovecses (2010) states that conceptualization is obtained from concept A as the target domain with concept B as the source domain which is often said with a metaphor. Between the source and target domains there are things that are embedded

[23] Constantin Bratianu, A Holistic View Of The Organizational Knowledge Dynamics, (Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Bucharest, Romania, 2018) hl.3

in cognition and transformed through metaphorical conceptualization.[24] Conceptual metaphors are created so that someone's writing or work seems more beautiful and poetic. Metaphors are not only found in everyday speech or in literary works, but also in songs. Wiradharma said that the function of metaphor in song lyrics is as an expression that can concretize love problems, smooth out negative feelings or behaviors, and indicate expressions that are considered taboo, for example "*been wonderin' if your heart is still open, and if so, I want to know what time it's shut*".

Metaphor mapping is one of the key concepts in the conceptual metaphor theory. This mapping refers to the analogical or comparative relationship between the source domain and the target domain in a metaphor. In metaphor mapping, elements from the source domain are used to explain or understand elements in the target domain.

An example of a frequently used mapping metaphor is "time is money." In this metaphor, the concept of "money" from the source domain is mapped to the concept of "time" in the target domain. This means that we use aspects of money such as value, investment, spending, and savings to understand and explain aspects of time such as the importance of time, how time can be spent or invested, and so on.

Other example of mapping for conceptualize metaphor is the concept of **love is an object** in the lyric I Wanna Be

---

[24] Masthuroh S.A, Konseptualisasi *Metafora* Narkoba: Kajian Linguistik Kognitif, (2020)

Yours, *"I wanna be yor vacum cleaner, breathing in your dust"* .

Table 2.1

Vacuum cleaner	Loyalty
Breathing in your dust	Ready to accompany his partner even in her worst situation.

Metaphor mapping is a powerful and very common way of thinking in human language and thought. It helps us understand complex or abstract concepts by relating them to more concrete and familiar concepts. This mapping allows us to communicate and think more effectively.

2. **Types of Conceptual Metaphor**

Conceptual metaphors can be classified into different groups according to the number of viewpoints and criteria that can be used as a basis. The following is an explanation of the classification of conceptual metaphors according to Lakoff & Johnson.

a. Structural Conceptual Metaphor

Lakoff and Johnson (1980) regarded structural conceptual metaphors as the category with the greatest number. This type of conceptual metaphor conceptualizes complex and abstract experiences based on concrete and straightforward experiences. The metaphor "Argument is war" is one that is frequently

used to illustrate this type. [25]As seen from the description adopted from the following explanation of Lakoff and Johnson.

Table 2.2

Conceptual Metaphor	Linguistic Metaphor
Argument is war	Your opinion cannot be maintained.
	I managed to confront his argument.
	He always wins in the debate.

Lakoff and Johnson used this example to demonstrate how the conceptual domain of abstract "argument" was comprehended through a concrete conceptual domain "war". Therefore, the concept used in the example of the phrase above is the conceptual domain of "war".[26] This is a fundamental characteristic of structural conceptual metaphors. A prominent and hidden phenomenon in the conceptual field is also a key component of this group of conceptual metaphors. For instance, when an argument is intensifying and people are just trying to express and defend their opinions, they cannot perceive the "cooperation" side of the debate. When people debate, they spend time getting to

---

[25] Nguyen Ngoc Vu, Structural, Orientational, Ontological Conceptual Metaphors And Implications For Language Teaching (2015), Ho Chi Minh City University of Education

[26] James Egerton, Why are War Metaphors So Powerful and How Have They Been Used in International Political Communication During the COVID-19 Pandemic? (2021)

know each other by trying to understand what we believe and why we act the way we do. However, we suggest to ignoring this aspect of cooperation when concentrating on the argument. In other words, the controversial aspect is highlighted and the cooperative aspect is hidden.

b. Orientational Conceptual Metaphor

A system of concepts is arranged in Orientational Conceptual Metaphor according to the relationships and interactions in space, such as up-down, inside-out, front-back, shallow-deep, center-periphery, etc. This group was referred to as the "orientational metaphor" by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) because of its connections to space orientation. According to previous researcher, Tran Van Co (2007), the following is explanation of this metaphor group: "We are the physical entity limited in a certificate of space and separated from the rest of the world by our skin; We perceive the rest of the world as the world **outside** us. Each of US is contained in limited space by the surface of the body, which is potential orientational type of "inside-out". This Orientation makes us imagine other physical objects also **limited by the surface**. At the same time we also see them as containers with inner space and separated from the world outside. "[27]

---

[27] Nguyen Ngoc Vu, Structural, Orientational, Ontological Conceptual Metaphors And Implications For Language Teaching (2015), Ho Chi Minh City University of Education

The example of conceptual orientation metaphor group are "Happy is up, Sad is Down" (Lakoff & Johnson 1980) is illustrated in the following examples:

a) I'm feeling **up.**

b) That **Boosted** My Spirits.

c) You're in **High** Spirits.

d) Thinking about her always gaves me a **elevator**.

e) I'm feeling **down.**

f) He's really **low** these days.

g) My Spirits **Sank**.

The conceptual metaphor "*HAPPY IS UP, SAD IS DOWN*" is based on how people's bodies position themselves when they are happy or sad. People typically bow down when they are melancholy or sad, yet when they are happy, they raise their heads and stand erect. Thus, we can observe that the conceptual metaphors for orientation are not made randomly but rather are influenced by culture and personal experience.

c. Ontological Conceptual Metaphor

In ontological conceptual metaphor, Lakoff and Johnson (1980) assume that conceptualizing our experiences and linking with real objects produces abstract ideas and converts them into concrete objects or substances.[28] According to Tran Van Co., describing

---

[28] Frida Zanu Ayu Kadarwati, Pengertian Metafora Dan Jenis-Jenisnya, Universitas Dian Nuswantoro (2019)

experience becomes a term in the semantic domain, allows people to extract parts of experience and interpret it well. Once we can represent experiences in certain objects or materials, we can categorize, classify, measure, etc.

According to Lakoff and Johnson, experience in the interactive process with specific objects or substances is the foundation for various conceptual metaphors in which events, activities, feelings, ideas, etc., are considered as essence[29]. For example, in the song "*I Wanna Be Yours"*, the presence of the singer for women in the lyrics is seen as a particular object, can be a machine indicated by the following examples:

- *"I wanna be your vacuum cleaner, breathing in your dust."*
- *"I wanna be your Ford Cortina, I will never rust."*
- *"If you like your coffee hot, let me be your coffe pot."*
- *"Let me be your leccy meter, And I'll never run out."*
- *"Let me be the portable heater, that yo'll get cold without."*
- *"I wanna be your setting lotion, hold your hair in deep devotion."*

---

[29] Nyi Nyoman T. S., Ni Made R. I., *CORRESPONDENCES OF CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR AND MAPPING COCEPTUAL ON ADVERTISEMENT: A COGNITIVE LINGUISTIC APPROACH* (2019)*,* Universitas Dhyana Pura, p. 1

The above ontological conceptual metaphors allow us to focus attention on someone who wants to be the girl's everything and willing to do anything for the girl because he falls in love and wants to be hers.

C. Concept Of Love

This research focuses on the concept of love. In this study, the researchers employ the prototypes of the concept of love offered by Lakoff and Johnson (1993) and Kovecses (1986). Lakoff and Kohvecses came up with the prototypes characterize of love. According to Kohvecses (1986), a lexical approach allows linguists to define the concept of love. [30]Nonetheless, he proposes a concept of love called LOVE IS A UNITY, which sees love as an ideal model in which two complementary elements synergize with one another. There are many concept of love we can find, the examples are LOVE IS A HIDDEN OBJECT, LOVE IS A PATIENT, LOVE IS A GAME, LOVE IS A PHYSICAL FORCE, LOVE IS A MADNESS, LOVE IS CAPTIVE ANIMAL,etc. Lakoff and Johnson also mentioned concept of love which is LOVE IS A JOURNEY. Regarding the structural metaphor, there is no objective similarity between "love" and "journey," as the former is a psychological phenomenon while the latter corresponds to spatial movement. Although they are very different types of experiences, we may see some similarities between love and journey in terms of structure, they both have a starting point, a process, and a goal, sometimes incorporating challenges in the process that impede us

---

[30] Dicky W. P., *Cognitive Linguistic Analysis of love Metaphors in Ed Sheeran's Songs* (2017), Yogyakarta. p. 12

from achieving the objective, etc. That is, we perceive resemblance between the two types of experiences and hence view "love" as a "journey". [31]Thus, these concept of love is used as the references in analyzing the data in this research.

D. Introduction of Album AM by Arctic Monkeys

The AM album from the band Arctic Monkeys has become one of the most successful albums in the history of rock music. The album was released in 2013 and received critical acclaim from music critics as well as major commercial success. One of the important factors that contributed to the success of AM's album is the influence of the music and lyrics in creating an emotional connection with the listener. The AM album feels like a much more confident album: heavy in a dramatic and confident way, conceptually strong, and not devoid of groove. This is the domain of the newly single man, a murky world with its own codes and behaviors. Opening track *Do I Wanna Know?*, the collection's best rock song, serves as a prelude to the entire album. Set to a stirring blues tune, Turner reflects on the uncertain state of the relationship, "does he really want a conclusive answer about the critical status of this love affair?" As they do throughout the album, falsetto backing vocals, reminiscent of the vocals favored by Queens Of The Stone Age, serve to express the dissent in the singer's head. *R U Mine?* continuing the hard struggle and uncertainty of "is this just a quick meeting, or something more important?" *One For The Road*, although a small song, contains all the clichés it has to offer, as the

---

[31] Kazumi Taniguchi, *"On Aspect of Metaphorical Mapping"*, Osaka Kyouiku University

speaker, dreading the brightness of the morning, tries to prolong the night.[32]

The lyrics on the album AM by Arctic Monkeys often employ complex metaphorical language, which gives the songs an artistic dimension and depth. The metaphorical lyrics in the album "AM" serve several important functions. First, metaphorical lyrics can create powerful images and inspire the listener's imagination. This helps in creating the mood and emotion that the songwriter wants.

---

[32] John Robinson, Arctic Monkeys, UNCUT (London)

REFERENCES

Al-Khaza'leh, B. A., & Alzubi, A. A. F. (2022). The Metaphorical Conceptualization of Love in English and Arabic Songs: A Contrastive Study. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, *12*(6).

Irwansyah, N. (2021). Metafora Konseptual Cinta dalam Lirik Lagu Taylor Swift di Album 1989. *SUAR BETANG*.

Marsin, M., Iskandar, I., & Attas, S. G. (2019). Metafora Cinta dalam Novel Balada Cinta Majenun Karya Geidurrahman El-Mishry. *Jurnal Kajian Bahasa, Sastra Dan Pengajaran (KIBASP)*.

Nursolihat, S., & Kareviati, E. (2020). AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN THE LYRIC OF "A WHOLE NEW WORLD" BY ZAYN MALIK AND ZHAVIA WARD. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, *3*(4).

Syah, I., Wagiati, W., & Darmayanti, N. (2020). METAFORA KONSEPTUAL CINTA DALAM LIRIK LAGU TAYLOR SWIFT ALBUM RED: KAJIAN SEMANTIK KOGNITIF (CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR OF LOVE IN TAYLOR SWIFT SONGS ALBUM OF RED: A COGNITIVE SEMANTICS APPROACH). *Metalingua: Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa*.

Yusupova S. A., To'ychieva Z. N, Yo'ldasheva S. S., (2022) *EXPRESSION OF METAPHOR IN DIFFERENT SYSTEM LANGUAGES*, (Ferghana State University).

Robinson J. (2013), Arctic Monkeys, UNCUT (London).

Irene P. L. (2020), *Theme Reflected From Love Metaphor in Avril Lavigne's Song "Sk8er Boi"* (Yogyakarta).

Dicky W. P. (2017), *Cognitive Linguistic Analysis of love Metaphors in Ed Sheeran's Songs* (Yogyakarta).

E. Gavelin, *Conceptual Metaphors: A Diachronic Study of Love Metaphos in Mariah Carey's Song Lyrics* (Umea University).

Bone Ursula Q. N. (2019). *Theme Reflected From Arctic Monkeys' Album Suck It And See*. (Yogyakarta: Department Of English Letters, Faculty Of Letters, Universitas Sanata Dharma).

Frida Z. A. K. (2019), *Pengertian Metafora Dan Jenis-Jenisnya,* (Universitas Dian Nuswantoro).

Bratianu C. (2018), *A Holistic View Of The Organizational Knowledge Dynamics,* (Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Bucharest, Romania).

Masthuroh S.A (2020), *Konseptualisasi Metafora Narkoba: Kajian Linguistik Kognitif.*

Nguyen N. V. (2015), *Structural, Orientational, Ontological Conceptual Metaphors And Implications For Language Teaching* , (Ho Chi Minh City University of Education)

Božić, R., & Pintarić, A. (2021). Conceptual Metaphor and Translation Problems (metaphors for LOVE in Andrei Platonov's Chevengur). *Sic*. https://doi.org/10.15291/SIC/1.12.LC.5

Brătianu, C. (2018). A holistic view of the organizational knowledge dynamics. *HOLISTICA – Journal of Business and Public Administration*, *9*(2). https://doi.org/10.2478/hjbpa-2018-0009

Chairunnisa. (2017). An analysis of metaphor used by the main characters in Moana movie: Semantic approach. *Undergraduate Thesis, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim.*

Csatár, P. (2022). Extended conceptual metaphor theory. *Acta Linguistica Academica*, *69*(2). https://doi.org/10.1556/2062.2021.00528

Irwansyah, N. (2021). Metafora Konseptual Cinta dalam Lirik Lagu Taylor Swift di Album 1989. *SUAR BETANG*. https://doi.org/10.26499/surbet.v16i1.213

Kadarwati, F. Z. A. (2019). Pengertian Metafora dan Jenis-Jenisnya. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, *53*(9).

Kojongian, M., Tumbuan, W., & Ogi, I. (2022). Efektifitas Dan Efisiensi Bauran Pemasaran Pada Wisata Religius Ukit Kasih Kanonang Minahasa Dalam Menghadapi New Normal. *Jurnal EMBA*, *10*(4).

Kövecses, Z. (2020). Extended Conceptual Metaphor Theory. In *Extended Conceptual Metaphor Theory*. https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108859127

Macagno, F., & Rossi, M. G. (2019). Metaphors and problematic understanding in chronic care communication. *Journal of Pragmatics*, *151*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pragma.2019.03.010

Marsin, M., Iskandar, I., & Attas, S. G. (2019). Metafora Cinta dalam Novel Balada Cinta Majenun Karya Geidurrahman El-Mishry. *Jurnal Kajian Bahasa, Sastra Dan Pengajaran (KIBASP)*. https://doi.org/10.31539/kibasp.v3i1.913

Masthuroh, S. A. (2020). KONSEPTUALISASI METAFORA NARKOBA: KAJIAN LINGUISTIK KOGNITIF. *Jurnal Skripta*, *6*(1). https://doi.org/10.31316/skripta.v6i1.646

Moisiuk, V., Dziubina, O., Liliia, S., Sokol, M., Konovalchuk, S., & Rudenko, M. (2022). THE DIFFERENTIATION OF METONYMY AND METAPHOR CONCEPTS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS. *Revista de Investigaciones Universidad Del Quindío*, *34*(2). https://doi.org/10.33975/riuq.vol34n2.907

Ndraha, L. D. M. (2018). The analysis of metaphor in Westlife's song lyrics. *Jurnal Education and Development*.

Nursolihat, S., & Kareviati, E. (2020). AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN THE LYRIC OF "A WHOLE NEW WORLD" BY ZAYN MALIK AND ZHAVIA WARD. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, *3*(4). https://doi.org/10.22460/project.v3i4.p477-482

Rahmawati, I., & Zakiyah, M. (2021). METAFORA KONSEPTUAL DALAM LIRIK LAGU BERTEMA PANDEMI CORONA KARYA MUSISI INDONESIA: KAJIAN SEMANTIK KOGNITIF. *Sintesis*. https://doi.org/10.24071/sin.v15i2.3487

Sari, D. R. (2020). CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR OF LOVE IN MINANG SONG CREATED BY SYAHRUL TARUN YUSUF. *Lingua Didaktika: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Pembelajaran Bahasa*. https://doi.org/10.24036/ld.v13i2.104909

Sofian, E. S. (2022a). Analysis of the Metaphors in the Song 'All Too Well' by Taylor Swift as a Tool for Storytelling. *Jurnal Lingua Idea*. https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jli.2022.13.2.7473

Sofian, E. S. (2022b). Analysis of the Metaphors in the Song 'All Too Well' by Taylor Swift as a Tool for Storytelling. *Jurnal Lingua Idea*, *13*(2). https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jli.2022.13.2.7473

Stein, E., Pearlman, R. A., & Tate, T. P. (2018). Using Metaphors and Figurative Language to Improve Communication About Patient Suffering. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, *56*(6). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpainsymman.2018.10.193

Syah, I., Wagiati, W., & Darmayanti, N. (2020). METAFORA KONSEPTUAL CINTA DALAM LIRIK LAGU TAYLOR SWIFT ALBUM RED: KAJIAN SEMANTIK KOGNITIF (CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR OF LOVE IN TAYLOR SWIFT SONGS ALBUM OF RED: A COGNITIVE SEMANTICS APPROACH). *Metalingua: Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa*. https://doi.org/10.26499/metalingua.v18i1.442

Syarifuddin, S.-, & Hasyim, I.-. (2020). SEMANTIC ANALYSIS IN ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL HANDBOOKS. *British (Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra Inggris)*, *9*(1). https://doi.org/10.31314/british.9.1.1-12.2020

Wahyuda, H. (2022). Metaphor Found in Coldplay's Selected Song Lyrics. *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, *10*(1). https://doi.org/10.24256/ideas.v10i1.2734

Walker, L. (2019). A New Approach To English Pedagogical Grammar: The Order Of Meanings. *TESOL Journal*, *10*(2).

Wijaya, T. (2018). Manajemen Kualitas Jasa Edisi ke 2. *Indeks*.

Zibin, A., Altakhaineh, A. R. M., & Hamdan, H. J. (2022). love and beloved metaphors in Jordanian Arabic and English songs. *Metaphor and the Social World*. https://doi.org/10.1075/msw.21027.zib