CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The meaning of word, phrase and sentence is very important to be analyzed because it can make something more understandable to be communicated to the others. According to Yule (2006: 112) semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. The study of meaning is in the work of semantic analysis. The definition above highlights that meaning being investigated is in the scope of linguistics. For example, one might make a description of sadness or happiness by using word or sentence, so it needs to be analysed semantically for more understanding.

The writer and the singer of the song try to tell the story of the song by writing a good lyric which is combined by nice music to make a great art. Oxford (2008: 423) defined song as “short piece of music with words that you sing”. Lyric is word of a song (Oxford, 2008: 264). Every single song has different meaning and the writer usually uses an implicit meaning or explicit meaning in the lyric. Understanding the meaning of the song lyric can be grammatically, but sometimes the hearer of the song found lyric that has implicit meaning.

The word or sentence which is found on song lyric implicitly has relation to describe the feeling of writer or singer through the lyric that will be understood by hearer, and some composers use metaphor to make the lyric more meaningful. Hence, understanding the meaning of metaphor in song lyrics needs to be studied further. For example in the lyric 'Cause baby, you're a firework, literally firework is a device containing chemicals that can burn or explode with colored flames (Oxford, 2008), we can’t say that the person who is purposed in the lyric is a firework, but the meaning of firework is to represent the characteristic of unique
person who is capable of doing great things. It is the concept of meaning as related to metaphor.

Metaphor analysis has been analyzed by some researcher, such as Sholichati (2013), Rahayu (2006), Nordensvard (2013), Qiang (2011), Abbasi and Iravani (2012), Abdel (2015), and Hochmair and Luttich (2010). They found that metaphor analysis has function to give more understanding in the text of literary work and non-literary work, etc.

In this case, meaning is the most significant thing that can be studied for more understanding. ‘Meaning’, however, is a very vague term. In ordinary English, the word ‘meaning’ is used to refer to such different things as the idea or intention lying behind a piece of language, as in (1), the thing referred to by piece of language (2), and the translations of words between languages (3) (Riemer, 2010: 02). By the definition above, meaning can be known by each word of language to get the idea and intention. The meaning can be studied through Linguistics. Linguistics is the study of language scientifically. The subdivision of Linguistics which is dealing with meaning is Semantics. According to Riemer in his book entitled *Introducing Semantics* (Ibid), semantics is one of the richest and most fascinating parts of linguistics. There are some ways in expressing ideas which deviate from the semantic conventions through the use of figurative language and idiom. Metaphor is one of figurative language which is the most common and widely used. According to Goatly (1997: 38):

Metaphors are constantly being coined to meet the demands of experience on language, either obviously, through the process of metaphorical transfer, or less clearly through the narrowing or extending of senses. Such metaphors, over time, become relatively inactive and less original, and if used frequently may become part of the lexicon of the language. So there is a scale of inactive metaphors stretching from the dead and buried at one extreme, through the sleeping and merely tired, to the novel and original. This scale, suggests that what were once unconventional metaphorical language uses can acquire new, conventional and lexical status. In time, it’s becoming less reliant on
pragmatics and more incorporated in semantics. These semantic changes are only possible because speakers frequently introduce a gap, deliberately or not, between their thoughts and the conventional meanings of the prepositions which interpret them, or the texts which express them.

By explanation above, metaphor can give sense of meaning in language. Nowadays, it’s more suitable in semantics than pragmatics, because semantics is the study of meaning. So, it will give more understanding to know what the purpose of the speaker in the text. As the researcher mentioned previously, the subdivision of linguistics which is dealing with meaning is Semantics and can be connected with metaphor expression to get more understanding and to know what the speaker’s thoughts.

There are four types of metaphor, namely, decorative metaphor, mixed metaphor, structural metaphor, and dead metaphor (Beckson & Ganz, 1975: 141-142) in Lukman (2009: 02) and also (Crystal, 1999: 215-216) in Lukman (Ibid) categorized metaphor into four types: conceptual metaphor, mixed metaphor, poetic metaphor, and conventional metaphor. Both Beckson & Ganz and Crystal defined the same understanding, but they are used different terms of types of metaphor. Based on the classification of metaphor, conceptual metaphor (decorative) contains only one idea in which is compared to another idea; conceptual metaphor usually serves to illustrate an idea which can be expressed in other ways. Mixed metaphor is a combination of more than one metaphor in which the qualities which are intended to suggest is illogical or incongruous while poetic metaphor (structural metaphor) (extended, functional, organic, structural metaphor) is a sequence of metaphors which forms an extremely far-fetched parallel among totally dissimilar thins or objects. The use of metaphor can be found in poetry, novel, drama manuscript, etc. and the use of metaphor also can be found in lyrics of the song. Lyric is written expression of the song that delivers what speaker said to hearer and one of literary works.
Song lyrics are from a band named *The Script* – a famous Irish-based rock boy band. While *Katy Perry* and *Michael Bublé* are the famous singer and their songs have been hearing by people in the world. Some of their songs were used in some text book of senior high school to be a material in listening skill. The writer chooses some lyrics from their songs because the composers of their songs make the lyrics more complicated and colorful by combining some metaphor expressions. So, it's very interesting to analyze the meaning of each lyric containing the metaphor expression. It will be as the object of this analysis because some metaphors were found and it is also assumed that there are many metaphors existed in other lyrics which are interesting to be analyzed semantically. In every single lyric of their songs, the singers use metaphor to express and strengthen their ideas about love, farewell, struggle, etc.

Here are some examples of metaphor expressions:

1. **Now I'm the low in lonely**  
   Cause I don't own you only  
   (Song: *No Good In Goodbye*)

   In the first example *Now I'm the low in lonely* can’t be defined by literal meaning. The word *low* and *lonely* can’t be connected because lonely is not an average amount, level or value. On the other hand, both *low* and *lonely* markers can well equally be used to signal a metaphor expression. The song defines a farewell of a men and woman and tells there is nothing pretty about saying farewell for good to a person you cares about while *Now I'm the low in lonely* stands for a man’s condition after being part with his girlfriend, and now he is alone.

2. **Life is a box of chocolates**  
   (Goatly, 1997: 09)

   The second example is same as the first example that *Life is a box of chocolates* can’t be defined by literal meaning. Both *Life* and *a box of chocolates* signal the metaphor expression because life is too impossible to be placed in a box of chocolates. Life is the condition that distinguishes people, animals, plants from
inorganic matter, including the capacity of growth, reproduction, functional activity, and continual change preceding death (Oxford, 2008) while metaphorically Life is a box of chocolates can be defined that people never know what people are going to get in their life.

By knowing the functional meaning of both examples above, the writer thinks that to give more understanding about the meaning of metaphor, one needs context of each song to analyze the real meaning of story behind the lyric. It can be applied in education to give more comprehending in learning text that containing metaphor.

Based on the backgrounds and the definition above the researcher is going to analyze the meaning of the lyric song by using semantic analysis entitled A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR FOUND IN SELECTED LYRICS OF “THE SCRIPT”, “KATY PERRY”, AND “MICHAEL BUBLÉ”.

B. Limitation of the study

This research concerns with the semantic analysis of metaphor. The researcher focuses only on selected lyrics from “The Script”, “Katy Perry”, and “Michael Bublé” which are containing metaphor and will be analyzed by major principle of the theory of Crystal, Beckson & Ganz who classify the types of metaphor, theory of tenor and vehicle by Richards and Leech, and Haley’s theory about Human Perceptual System classification.

C. Problem Statement

These are the problem statements that will be discussed in this research. The problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of metaphor which are found in selected lyrics of “The Script”, “Katy Perry”, and “Michael Bublé”?
2. What are the elements being compared in such metaphors of selected lyrics from “The Script”, “Katy Perry”, and “Michael Bublé”?
3. What are the functional meaning of the metaphor in selected lyrics of “The Script”, “Katy Perry”, and “Michael Bublé” and how is the implication in education?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statements above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To identify the types of metaphor which are found in selected lyrics of “The Script”, “Katy Perry”, and “Michael Bublé”.
2. To describe the elements which are being compared in such metaphors of selected lyrics from “The Script”, “Katy Perry”, and “Michael Bublé”.
3. To explain the functional meaning of the metaphor in selected lyrics of “The Script”, “Katy Perry”, and “Michael Bublé”, and to describe the implication in the use of metaphor in education.

E. Benefit of the Study

After studying this research, the researcher hopes that this research can give academic and practical benefits.

Academic benefit:

This research can take account for the development of the theory, especially in subdivision of linguistics, namely Semantics.

Practical benefit:

1. Lecturer

This research can give more references in teaching linguistics; it can enrich the theories for analyzing the metaphor.

2. Students

This research hopefully can give more understanding for students to know the meaning of the songs by using semantic analysis of metaphor, especially in selected lyrics of “The Script”, “Katy Perry”, and “Michael Bublé”.
3. Listener

Hopefully this research can be the way to listener for understanding every single lyric in the song, especially in selected lyrics of “The Script”, “Katy Perry”, and “Michael Bublé”.

4. The other researchers

The researcher hopes that this research useful for the other researcher as material for understanding metaphor especially in selected lyrics “The Script”, “Katy Perry”, and “Michael Bublé”.

F. Research Paper Organization

The researcher divides the paper into five chapters. Chapter I is introductory. This chapter is dealing with the background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, and benefit of the study.

Chapter II is underlying theory. This chapter is dealing with the notion of semantics, the notion of metaphor, the types of metaphor based on Crystal, Beckson & Ganz and Haley’s theory, the kinds of meaning, and the functional meaning.

Chapter III is research method. This chapter is dealing with the type of research, object of research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, data validity, technique of analyzing data, and research paper organization.

Chapter IV is dealing with analysis and discussion. This chapter focuses on semantic analysis of metaphor expressions found in selected lyrics of “The Script”, “Katy Perry”, and “Michael Bublé” based on major principle of the theory of Crystal, Beckson & Ganz who classify the types of metaphor, theory of tenor and vehicle by Richards and Leech, the functional meaning of metaphor, and implication of metaphor in education.

Chapter V is dealing with conclusion and suggestion.