

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Choosing the Subject

Language is a communication tool used by humans to interact in everyday life. Language is frequently used to facilitate communication between speakers of different first languages, (Harmer, 2007). According to Kridalaksana (1989) language is an arbitrary symbol system that a civilization uses to communicate, interact, and identify itself. Yendra (2016) concludes the definition of language from several figures that language is a sound system that has meaning, sound, symbols, and is spoken from the human arbitration system in reasonable situations which is used as a communication tool. Languages that are not commonly used by people in that country are called foreign languages. One must know the local language to establish perfect communication. For this reason, one must learn a foreign language according to the target before visiting the country that will be the destination.

In learning a language, language learners must know the basics of the language, then strengthen it by learning the language using their language knowledge. The science used in studying language is called linguistics. Linguistics is the science of language and scientific investigation of language (Kridalaksana, 1989). Gleason (1958, in Watung, 2021) divides 2 linguistic studies, namely internal linguistics and external linguistics. Internal linguistics consists of

phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics, while external linguistics consists of sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, semiotics and applied linguistics. However, in this study only semantics will be the main discussion.

Semantics is the investigation of a language's meaning. According to Palmer (1983), semantics is a subfield or level of linguistics that is related to phonetics and grammar. Chaer (1995) in his book entitled *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia* concluded that semantics is the science of meaning or about meaning. (Kridalaksana, 1989) defines semantics as (1) a component of linguistic structure that is related to the meaning of expressions as well as the structure of the meaning of speech; (2) a system and investigation of meaning and significance in a language or language as a whole. Semantics is an excellent tool for examining the context of literary works. In the world of literature, the researcher tries to convey messages through unusual words or sentences using metaphors.

Metaphor can be defined as the application of a term or phrase to a meaning other than its literal meaning (Cruse, 2004). According to Keraf (2010, in Latifah 2017), metaphor is a type of comparison that contrasts two items directly, but in a condensed manner without the use of a comparison word, such as like, as, as, similar, like, and so on. In contrast, metaphor is defined by (Kovesces, 2010) is a figure of speech that suggests a comparison between two unlike entities.

Lakoff and Johnson (1980) define that metaphors frequently occur in both literary and non-literary contexts, as well as in our everyday lives. From a cognitive

linguistic perspective, metaphor refers mainly to conceptual rather than linguistic metaphors. It distinguishes between the metaphorical language expressions of a conceptual metaphors and the form A is B. It is believed that the metaphorical statements that define form A is B is the linguistic expressions of the underlying conceptual metaphors. The phrase "Your claims are indefensible" exemplifies how metaphorical linguistics consistently reflects the conceptual metaphors "ARGUMENT IS WAR." The term italicized is a linguistic expression describing how a disagreement can be interpreted as a war. The target domain (a) in the A is B formula is ARGUMENT, and the source domain (b) is WAR.

Lakoff and Johnson (1980) separate metaphors into three types: structural, orientational, and ontological. A structural metaphor is a concept developed figuratively. Its two domains are the target and source domains. An orientational metaphor refers to spatial orientation. Ontological metaphors are based on actual events or human emotional experiences. Metaphors are often inserted into song lyrics to give an aesthetic impression to a song.

Song lyrics are a series of words that make up a song. A song lyrics writer is free to express or pour out his ideas and thoughts through words about phenomena that occur or messages he wants to convey to his listeners and then sing them to become a beautiful song. In the process of writing song lyrics, the writer plays with words to produce song lyrics that have implied words. The most dominant element that we can find in a song lyric is metaphor.

One common medium used by people to communicate their emotions is song. The lyrics and the song are inseparably linked. The songwriters or composers intend their song lyrics to communicate a certain message. People can freely express their feelings through the lyrics of their songs (Macmillan, 1995). People can express their thoughts, feelings, and opinions to listeners through the lyrics of their songs. As a result, every song has a message, and the lyrics determine how appealing and impactful the song is for the listener. Dallin (cited in Firdaus, 2013) strengthens it with the following definition of the lyric: The purpose of writing lyrics is to communicate with the reader through the writer's words. They usually have a message (whatever it may be) and want the listeners to at least consider it. Based on their time, musical tastes, and other cultural factors, these people's goals and modes of interaction are ingrained in their culture. Songwriters can freely express their emotions to their listeners through the lyrics of their songs. This is evident in the majority of their songs' use of metaphorical language.

Related to the metaphor and the song lyrics, the researcher tries to do research on the Thirty Seconds to Mars song lyrics on the *This Is War* album. Thirty Seconds to Mars is an alternative rock band formed in 1998 in Los Angeles, California, United States. The band was formed by actor Jared Leto and his brother, Shannon Leto. The researcher chooses Thirty Seconds to Mars's song lyrics as a research subject because Thirty Seconds to Mars is very famous for its songs about life, death, love, and uniqueness. They make unique word choices in their song lyrics. To put it another way, a lot of metaphors are used in their song lyrics to

reflect daily life. As a result, the lyrics of their songs contain certain ideas and meanings.

B. Problem Formulation

The following problems were formulated based on the background of the study:

1. What types of conceptual metaphors are found in Thirty Seconds to Mars song lyrics on the album *This Is War*?
2. How do the conceptual metaphors describe the mapping of metaphorical expressions found in Thirty Seconds to Mars song lyrics on the album *This Is War*?

C. Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study can be determined based on the problem formulation presented above as follows:

1. To analyze the types of conceptual metaphors found in Thirty Second to Mars song lyrics on the album *This Is War*;
2. To explain how do the conceptual metaphors describe the mapping of metaphorical expressions found in Thirty Seconds to Mars song lyrics on the album *This Is War*.

D. Scope of the Study

This research focuses on metaphors in Thirty Seconds to Mars song lyrics on This Is War album which was released in 2009. The songs are taken from Genius.com. The following are the song titles: *Escape*, *Night Of The Hunter*, *Kings And Queens*, *This Is War*, *100 Suns*, *Hurricane*, *Closer To The Edge*, *Vox Populi*, *Search And Destroy*, *Alibi*, *Stranger In A Strange Land*, and *L490*. In using conceptual metaphors theory, the researcher applies the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980) which divides conceptual metaphors into three types, namely structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, and orientational metaphor and the researcher focuses on the metaphorical expressions used in the lyrics of the song Thirty Seconds to Mars.

E. Review of the Related Studies

Based on the previous research explained above, there are similarities between this research and previous research, such as in the object of this research that previous research used a lot of metaphors in song lyrics. However, the difference is in the objectives of the study used in this research where this research uses metaphorical mapping which is one part of the conceptual metaphor theory developed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980).

First, the research was conducted by Wulandari (2018) in her thesis entitled "Conceptual Metaphors in A Head Full of Dream Album by Coldplay." This study aims to examine the conceptual metaphors that Coldplay uses in their song lyrics on the album A Head Full of Dream, where they appear most frequently. This research was conducted using a qualitative method. The metaphor theory proposed

by Lakoff and Johnson (2003) is the theory used. According to the study's findings, 13 structural metaphors, 8 orientational metaphors, and 16 ontological metaphors are among the 37 data findings.

Second, "Conceptual Metaphors of Love in Taylor Swift's Song Lyrics: Cognitive Semantic Studies" by Irwansyah et al. (2019). The research data was analyzed by classifying the various types of metaphorical data that contained the metaphor of love. The source and target domains, as well as the rationale behind the metaphor's conceptualization, are described qualitatively in the discussion of the data. Thus, the structural metaphor is dominant in this research. Several conceptualizations of love that can be found in song lyrics are the outcome of his research.

The third research study, written by Kamaliah (2013), is titled "Conceptual Metaphors in Mylo Xyloto Album by Coldplay." Her studies showed the different kinds of conceptual metaphors found in the lyrics of Mylo Xyloto songs, along with potential explanations for their usage. The qualitative method, particularly a case study, is applied to the data analysis. The framework of Lakoff and Johnson's conceptual metaphors theory is applied to the analysis of the data.

Fourth, Cognitive analysis of conceptual metaphors in Taylor Swift lyrics by Chuyi (2020). This study aims to investigate the general distribution and application of the theory of conceptual metaphors in relation to the conceptual metaphors found in Taylor Swift's lyrics. Discourse analysis was used to examine the conceptual metaphors that were found and categorized in the data, using all of the lyrics from

the top twenty Taylor Swift songs. This was done in accordance with Lakoff and Johnson's Conceptual Metaphor Theory. Following the general distribution of conceptual metaphors in Taylor Swift's chosen lyrics, they can be broadly classified into ontological and structural metaphors. The discourse analysis's conclusion suggests that conceptual metaphor is important to Taylor Swift's lyrics.

F. Method of Research

A research method can be of two types. Sudaryanto (1993) defines them as qualitative and quantitative research. With words serving as the primary source of data for the study, then this research is categorized into descriptive qualitative method. A qualitative descriptive method is a kind of research that produces a descriptive text about phenomena (Sudaryanto, 2015). Furthermore, he said that the descriptive qualitative approach is more descriptive in nature than predictive. Additionally, he stated that the goal of the qualitative descriptive method is to identify the research participant's perspective in more detail.

1. Data and Source of Data

The main data for this research are sentences contained in the lyrics of the song Thirty Seconds to Mars on the album *This Is War*. The songs are: "Escape," "Night of the Hunter," "Kings and Queens," "This is War," "100 Suns," "Hurricane," "Closer to the Edge," "Vox Populi," "Search and Destroy," "Alibi," "Stranger in a Strange Land," and "L490." The data source in this research was obtained from Genius.com.

2. Method and Technique of Collecting Data

Collecting data is the process of gathering accurate and reliable data (Sudaryanto, 1993). There are two ways to collecting data: observation method (*metode simak*) and interview method (*metode cakap*). The observation method involves listening to gather information about language use, whereas the interview method, involves having conversations with informants to gather data. As a result, the information is collected verbally using language.

The observation method of Sudaryanto (1993) will be used in this study. The method is carried out through many steps of observation (Sudaryanto, 1993). The first is called tapping technique (*teknik sadap*) which gathers data by listening to a person or group of people use language. The second is called non-participative observation technique (*teknik bebas libat cakap*) which gathers data by watching how informants use language, but the writer is not present during the event. The third is called record technique (*teknik rekam*), is an advanced technique used in conjunction with the observation method. The last is note-taking technique (*teknik catat*), is technique that can be done on data cards that have been or will be provided. In this technique, first, the researcher reads in depth and observes the data source in the forms of song lyrics. Second, after the data are obtained, the researcher notes the words or sentences that contain metaphorical expressions and classifies them in a table.

3. Data Classification

Three categories of conceptual metaphors have been defined by the cognitive linguists Lakoff and Johnson (1980). The following is the data classification for Thirty Seconds to Mars's song lyrics on *This Is War* album:

No.	Metaphorical Expression	Conceptual Metaphors	Meaning	Type
1.	“ <i>Desperate and broken</i> ”	HUMAN IS MACHINE	someone who is suffering from very strong emotional pain	Structural
2.	“ <i>One day I will get revenge</i> ”	WAR IS REVENGE	people who wants revenge as punishment for the person who hurt them	Ontological
3.	“ <i>Darkness falls, here comes the rain to wash away, the past and the names</i> ”	LIFE IS DOWN	sad and without hope	Orientalational

Table 1. Data Classification

4. Method and Techniques of Analyzing Data

The most crucial aspect of conducting research for a researcher is data analysis. Throughout this procedure, the researcher attempts to address and resolve issues with the data directly (Sudaryanto, 1993). Because the transcript serves as the source and the song lyrics serve as the data source, this research is categorized into qualitative methods. The researcher then applies the identity referential method (*metode padan referensial*, Sudaryanto, 1993) to analyze the data. The identity

referential is done by referring the words containing conceptual metaphors to the implied meaning, and then, determining the types of metaphors. Second, after the types and meanings are determined, the researcher describes the mapping of conceptual metaphors. Finally, the researcher makes conclusions from data analysis.

G. Significances of the Study

This part provides both theoretical and practical significances.

1. Theoretically

In terms of theoretical importance, this research advances linguistics, particularly the branch that studies conceptual metaphors. The researcher expects this study to be useful for future studies examining conceptual metaphors in music lyrics.

2. Practically

The researcher thinks this research can be used as a practical reference for future research on conceptual metaphors and can offer additional details on how metaphors create meaning and their associated picture schemas in song lyrics. Hopefully, the research will also demonstrate that metaphors can be found in everyday speech, particularly in song lyrics.

H. Presentation

There are four chapters in this research. The background of choosing the study, problem formulation, objectives of the study, scope of the study, review of the related studies, method of research, significance of the study, and presentation are all covered in chapter I. The theoretical approach and framework are discussed in Chapter II. Discussion is found in Chapter III. The last one is the conclusion, which is discussed in chapter IV.