

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter would like to explain about background of the the study, problem of study, objective of study, the significance of the study, the definition of key terms, and also the previous study.

### A. Background of Study

Language is a communication instrument that has already been organized in units, such as words, clauses, bunches of words and sentences that are communicated. According to Kridalaksana<sup>1</sup> said language as an arbitrary symbol system that a society uses to work together, interact, and identify themselves. In another sense of language is a system used by humans to communicate with one another, a language system that is expressed through an arrangement of sounds or structured written expressions to form more units, such as morphemes, words, and sentences. As one of the most human needs, communication has a thriving relationship with language<sup>2</sup>.

In its function, language has three main functions, namely an ideational function, a function interpersonal, as well as textual functions. This function is called a function multifunctional denoting reality different. In the ideational function, language is an expression of biological physical reality and is related to interpretation and representations of experience. In its interpersonal function, language used as an expression of social reality and relating to interaction between speaker / writer and listener / reader. It's working textual,

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<sup>1</sup> Harimurti Kridalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2008), 365-366.

<sup>2</sup> A. Akmajian, Farmer, A. K., Bickmore, L., Demers, R. A., & Harnish, R. M., *Linguistics: An introduction to language and communication* (MIT press, 2017), 74.

language is used to express semiotic or reality the reality of the symbol and the way the content is made in its setting.

Literature is a medium to express the author's thoughts. Literary works are imaginative, aesthetic and please readers. Literature is inferred from the Sanskrit word literature which in Indonesian means directing, teaching, giving as well as instructions. The word ending in Sanskrit usually denotes a means. Thus it can be concluded that literature is a tool for teaching, manuals, instruction books or teaching. For example such as Kamasastra (manuals on the art of love) and Silpasastra (books of architecture). According to the KBBI (Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language of the Language Center) literary works are written works which when compared<sup>3</sup>.

Literary works have few benefits for their readers. Agreeing to Wellek & Warren<sup>4</sup>, the function of literary works is dulce et utile, which means beautiful and useful. The beauty that exists in literature can be pleasing the reader, fun in the sense of being able to provide excitement for the audience in terms of the language, the way it is presented, the way story or problem solving. Valuable within the sense of literary works knowledge can be taken advantage of and cannot be isolated from the teachings morals. Literary works made by the creator must contain certain values that will be conveyed to the reader. To find out the values contained in the literary work, we must first know the meaning of the literary work, wherein the literary work uses

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<sup>3</sup> KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) (Online Version). Accessed on 4 May, 2020. <https://kbbi.web.id/didik>.

<sup>4</sup> R. Wellek & A. Warren, *Theory of Literature, Third Edition* (New York: A Harvest Book Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc, 1948), 20.

figurative language which we need to interpret first to find out the original meaning of the literary work.

Based on Siahhan stated that figurative language is a method taken to express a feeling or an idea by comparing two different things, similes an object to another which has no similarity at all between them or treat inanimate object like animate creature<sup>5</sup>. Webster also stated, figurative language is one way to express an idea imaginatively<sup>6</sup>. Figurative language is part of semantics and figurative language generally characterize things in an unusual way, the meaning is usually used to beautify sentence structures with the aim of having a certain effect so as to create an imaginative impression for the reader, both orally and in writing. Every researcher has distinctive components to communicate his composing thoughts to his readers, and each article has a writing style influenced by the researcher. Figurative language is used to make and make literary works better, look more alive, and of higher quality. There are several types of figurative language, which the researcher will analyze is metaphor.

Nuriadi explained that metaphor is the most important and widespread figure of speech, in which one thing, idea, or action is referred to by a word or expression normally denoting another thing, idea, or action, so as to suggest some common quality shared by the two<sup>7</sup>. Metaphor is the study of meaning in language. Metaphors are not only found in language but also in literary and

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<sup>5</sup> Siahhan, H. V. F., *Figurative Language in Selected Poems*, 31.

<sup>6</sup> A. M. Webster, *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary* (Merriam – Webster Inc., 1988), 443.

<sup>7</sup> Nuriadi, *Theory of Literature An Introduction* (Lombok Barat: Arga Puji Press Mataram Lombok, 2016), 26.

imaginative works such as songs, poetry, poetry, and others. In this research, researchers will analyze the existing metaphors in song lyrics.

Songs ordinarily comprise of figurative language because it is used in the lyrics well written. Descriptive words of figurative language have a meaning, even they have the right meaning. However, it can be seen that there are more English nature available in songs, like figurative language. Harya said that figurative language parts of literary devices defined as idiomatic expressions which have non literal or terpretative meanings that include comparisons, and other non-literal meaning<sup>8</sup>. In song lyrics, figurative language provides a poetic flavor that adds art value to the song.

Songs are literary works that contain beautiful and meaningful lyrics. The song is a tone and sound comprising of melodies, lyrics, and notation. Music and components, such as sound in rhythm, harmony, sound, and composition, are no stranger to everyone in the world. Even the literary element possessed by a song is able to upload the soul for listeners. We have to analyze the meaning of the lyrics if we want to know what massage that the researcher wants to show to the listener. We can use one kind of figurative language to know the real meaning of the lyrics. Metaphor analysis can use to analyze the meaning of the song lyrics. Apart from analyzing the meaning of song lyrics, metaphors also provide their own color for songwriters in conveying what they want to convey, metaphors also provide their own color for listeners to interpre the meaning of each lyrics.

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<sup>8</sup> T. D. Harya, An analysis of figurative languages used in Coelho's novel entitled "Alchemist", *Premise: Journal of English Education and Applied Linguistics*, 2016, 5(2), 45-63.

The researcher conducted a search for previous research that related to this research and there were several that were relevant to this research. One of which was Dinda Kusuma Dewi's research which analyzed the hyperbolic figures of speech in Adele's song lyrics<sup>9</sup>. Other research is from I Komang Agus Tri Mahendra and friends who analyzes the figurative language (metaphor) in Adele's song lyrics using Knickerbocker and Reninger, and theory from Geoffrey Leech to analyzed the meaning of the figurative language<sup>10</sup>. There was also research conducted by Imeldayanti Nehe and friends who analyzed song lyrics using Kövecses theory<sup>11</sup>. However, from several previous research above, no one has analyzed the metaphor in Adele's song lyrics using Lakoff and Jhonson theory. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title “ **The Analysis of Metaphor of Selected Adele Adkins's Song Lyrics in The Album “30”** “.

This research focuses on the metaphors in the lyrics of selected Adele Adkins's song in the album “30”, specifically discussing the types of metaphors and their meanings in the song lyrics. The researcher chose this topic because metaphor is closely related to human life, and most of people are sing the song without now the meaning of the lyrics. If they know the meaning of the lyrics they read, they can give mor feeling when they sing it. In addition, Adele Adkins's songs were used as the object of research because

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<sup>9</sup> Dinda Kusuma Dewi, *Hyperbole In The Song Lyrics Of Adele's 19 and 21 Albums*, (UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta, 2022), xii.

<sup>10</sup> I Komang Agus Tri Mahendra, Ni Wayan Suastini, Komang Dian Puspita Candra, “The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in The Song Lyrics of Adele's Album “30”, *ELYSIAN JOURNAL English Literature, Linguistics and Translation Studies*, 3 no.1 (2023): 64-73.

<sup>11</sup> Imeldayanti Nehe, Dwina Putri Ayu Saragih, Nurhana Tri Rizqi, ,Mhd. Johan, “An Analysis Of Metaphor Used In Adele's Song”, *UNCOLLCS: Proceeding of Research on Literary, Linguistic, and Cultural Studies*, 1, no. 1 (2022): 357-369.

Adele Adkins is a famous singer who has had many albums. In addition, there are many sentences containing metaphors in Adele's songs. In this research, the researcher only chose six songs from Adele Adkins "30" album. These songs include Woman Like Me, Love Is A Game, , Hold On, To Be Loved, Cry Your Heart Out, and Easy On Me.

Adele's songs mostly come from her own personal experiences which she writes into beautiful song lyrics, including the songs on her 30th album. The songs on his 30th album contain an understanding of healthy relationships. Of the 12 songs in her 30 album, researchers took 6 songs, where the songs are about voicing the independence and resilience of a woman in the midst of her struggle to live a life inspired by the life of the songwriter, Adele. The reason the author chose these songs is because, apart from the songs being sad songs, these songs can also make us feel or experience the same emotions or feelings, connect, or have memories of similar events, like nostalgia which can be helps increase a sense of social connectedness, reduce feelings of meaninglessness, and reduce anxiety. By listening to these songs, listeners can increase empathy, learn to see things from other people's perspectives better, and try to respond appropriately to sadness. Therefore, quite a few researchers have used Adele's songs as the object of their research.

## **B. Research Focus**

According to Creswell, research problem is an issue or concern that should be tended to. The problem comes from a void in the literature, and conflict in research results in the literature, topics that have been neglected in

the literature; a need to lift up the voice of marginalized participants; and “real-life” problems found in the workplace, the home, the community, and so forth<sup>12</sup>. Based on the description in the background has been specified over, this research has the following problem formulation:

1. What are the types of metaphors in selected Adele Adkins’s song lyrics in the album “30”?
2. What are the meanings of the metaphor in selected Adele Adkins’s song lyrics in the album “30”?

### **C. Research Objective**

The research objective is a statement that advances the overall direction or focus of the study<sup>13</sup>, It is clear that the research objective is the goal of the research which is reached by the researcher. Based on that statement, the research objective to solve the problem of research:

1. To identify what the types of metaphors in selected Adele Adkins’s song lyrics in the album “30”.
2. To interpret the meaning of the metaphor in selected Adele Adkins’s song lyrics in the album “30”.

### **D. Significances of Study**

Basically, the significance of achieving this research can generally be registered as follows:

1. To provide the understanding and progress the information for the audience members around the meaning conveyed by the song.

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<sup>12</sup> John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 4th ed (Boston: Pearson, 2012), 59.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, 110.

## 2. For students

The findings of this study will contribute to the use of English-language songs in moving forward their capacity to listen and can also understand the lyrics of the songs used figuratively. The author hopes that this research can provide meaning to readers will enjoy, understand and appreciate the Adele songs.

## 3. To the teacher

The results will give data around the utilize of English songs as a medium of English teaching learning process of metaphor of figurative language. In addition, teachers can increase knowledge.

## 4. For the next researchers

It can be utilized as a reference that needs to conduct a study to study the same study of English. This study also gave them a new experience related to the people discussed. However, this study is still far from perfect, therefore, The researcher hopes that the next researchers can further fill the vacancy of this study.

## **E. Definition of Key Terms**

In order to avoid the readers' misunderstanding, it is important to explain the specific terms according to the valuable references:

### **1. Metaphor**

Metaphors are frequently utilized in language since it has different conceivable implications in a few words. For many people, metaphor is the medium of the poet in words. Few people realize that we actually use



metaphorical expressions every day. The metaphor for some people is a tool to create the language of poetry. This means that metaphor is a tool used to create extraordinary language. In this sense, metaphor is closely related to literary works. Metaphors are also used by ordinary people, not only poets because human thought processes are mostly metaphorical.

## **2. Song Lyrics**

Songs are short music and songs are one of the brief music works that have been broadly known by numerous individuals and specialists, usually with lyrics. Songs are formed from the relationship between components of music and components of poetry or lyrics. The words of a song called lyrics, the lyrics can include a series of verses. Longman also define lyrics as “the word of song, especially a modern popular song”. Based on the explanation above, it is inherently that these two terms is related to each other.

## **3. Adele Adkins**

Adele Laurie Blue adkins, or ordinarily called Adele Adkins, 27 year ancient mother has begun her career since 2007 and she moreover offers more collections than anybody within the battling music trade who is considered a rookie, she has sold more than 100 million singles and albums in 11 a long time. Within the interview, Adele talked approximately being a fat lady within the excitement industry fixated with victory. Adele may be a vocalist who brings numerous accomplishments in different music grant occasions, such as in 2012, Adele won 6 Grammy Grants.

Album *30* is the fourth studio album by Adele. It was released on 19 November 2021 by Columbia Records. Album *30* was inspired by Adele’s

experiences and anxiety following her divorce and its impact on her son life, along with motherhood and fame. This album was nominated for six Grammy Awards and it won, making Adele the first solo artist in history to win the award three times, having won previously for album *21* and album *25*.

Adele won Album of the Year at the Grammy Awards. At the time, Adele beat Beyoncé for Album of the Year and Song of the Year. In this case numerous individuals were astounded counting Adele herself. Adele said "I couldn't conceivably acknowledge this award," she said. "Lemonade and Beyoncé's albums are so much way better. It was monumental and well thought out and lovely and soul touching, we appreciate that. We all craftsmen here venerate you. You are our light."

#### **F. Previous Study**

Some previous studies have been conducted of metaphor related to metaphor in song and music. The previous studies will be mentioned here to prove that this research is different from other studies.

A study was conducted by Inmunika Hanisfi and Sutami Dwi Lestari which analyzed the figurative language of song lyrics of Adele's album entitled "25"<sup>14</sup>, she analyzed figurative language that occurred in song lyrics of Adele's album entitled "25". The difference with this research is this previous study analyzed the figurative language which is more general than metaphor that will be analyzed in this research. But this research also uses the same object, namely Adele's song lyrics.

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<sup>14</sup> Inmunika Hanisfi and Sutami Dwi Lestari, *Analyzed The Figurative Language of Song Lyrics of Adele's Album Entitled "25"*, LUNAR 6(2), 435-451, 2022.

Junior E. Sangki and friends who analyzes the simile found in Adele's song lyrics<sup>15</sup>. The object of research is the song lyrics. The data were analyzed using a theory from Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman. The findings of this study is there is the use of open simile and close simile in Adele's song lyrics. The difference with this research is the subject, in which in this study the researcher examined metaphor not simile. But this research also use the same object, namely Adele's song lyrics.

Other research that is also related to this research was conducted by Imeldayanti Nehe and friends who analyzed Adele's song lyrics using Kövecses theory<sup>16</sup>. This research use the theory from Kövecses to analyzed the song lyrics. This research also wanted to know the types and metaphorical meanings of Adele's song lyrics using the same method as this research, namely library research. What distinguishes it is the theory that use in the study, namely the theory from Kövecses.

In line with this, another previous study from Dewa Ayu Made Diah Kumala Dewi and I Gde Agoes Caskara Surya Putra as the researcher of this study tell about An Analysis Of Figurative Language In The Song Lyric By Adele's<sup>17</sup>. The perpose of this research is to find out the parts of figurative language and to know more about the types of figurative language used in Adel's song lyrics. The different with this research is this previous study

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<sup>15</sup> Junior E. Sangki, and Frieds, *An Analysis of Simile Found in Adele's Song Lyrics*, JoTELL: Journal of Teaching, Linguistics, and Literature, 3(4), 397-409, 2024.

<sup>16</sup> Imeldayanti Nehe, Dwina Putri Ayu Saragih, Nurhana Tri Rizqi, ,Mhd. Johan, "An Analysis Of Metaphor Used In Adele's Song", UNCOLLCS: Proceeding of Research on Literary, Linguistic, and Cultural Studies, 1, no. 1 (2022): 357-369.

<sup>17</sup> Dewa Ayu Made Diah Kumala Dewi , I Gde Agoes Caskara Surya Putra, "An Analysis Of Figurative Language In The Song Lyric By Adele's", BULLET : Jurnal Multidisiplin Ilmu, 1, no. 5 (2022): 922-926.

analyse the figurative language which is more general than metaphor that will analyse in this research. The similar of these research, that these research are library research with the same object, Adele song lyrics.

Another previous study from Dinda Kusuma Dewi conducted a study entitled *Hyperbole In The Song Lyrics Of Adele's 19 And 21 Albums*<sup>18</sup>. This study explain about the way to analyzing the types and the meaning of song lyrics in Adele's 19 and 21 Album. The researcher uses a member of checking on validation by giving the data to the expert to validate the data. The data analyzed by using theory from Claridge for types of hyperbole and Leech for the meaning of hyperbole. The different with this research is this previous study analyse the hyperbole in Adele's song lyric while this reseach analyse metaphor in Adele's song. The similar are still the same, that these research are library research with the same object, Adele song lyrics.

The next reseach is from I Komang Agus Tri Mahendra, and friends that conduct a study about *The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in The Song Lyrics of Adele's Album "30"*<sup>19</sup>. This study is aimed to identify the types of figurative language used in the song lyrics of Adele's album "30", and to analyze the meaning of figurative language found in the song lyrics of Adele's album "30". The data were analyzed based on the theory of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger and theory of Meaning proposed by Geoffrey Leech. What distinguishes it is the theory use in this study, which in this study use theory from Knickerbocker and Reninger, and

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<sup>18</sup> Dinda Kusuma Dewi, *Hyperbole In The Song Lyrics Of Adele's 19 And 21 Albums*, (UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta, 2022), xii.

<sup>19</sup> I Komang Agus Tri Mahendra, Ni Wayan Suastini, Komang Dian Puspita Candra., "The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in The Song Lyrics of Adele's Album "30", *ELYSIAN JOURNAL English Literature, Linguistics and Translation Studies*, 3(1), (2023): 64-73

theory from Geoffrey Leech, while this research chooses theory from Lakoff dan Johnson.

## **G. Review of Related Literature**

### **1. Figurative Language**

Figurative language is language that uses figure of speech in literature which means not literally. Figurative language is used to convey the implied meaning of a sentence. Figurative language is used to convey the implied meaning of a sentence. Dewi et al., argue that figurative language can improve social communication by enabling experts to change the listener's or reader's perception of a word or idea by comparing it to something else<sup>20</sup>. In writing lyrics, songwriters or composers usually use figurative language to make their songs more beautiful and meaningful. This is related to Cuddon who mentions figurative language as a language that uses figures of speech ; such as metaphor, simile, and alliteration, and others<sup>21</sup>. In addition, Norton et al., provides keywords to gain an understanding of figurative language, namely capturing standard meanings that use figurative words to achieve multiple meanings<sup>22</sup>.

Sharndama & Suleiman state that figurative language is a type of language that consists of literal language, figurative language does not mean exactly what it says, but instead forces the reader to make an

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<sup>20</sup> E. N. F. Dewi, D. N. Hidayat, & Alek, A., "Investigating Figurative Language in "Lose You To Love Me" Song Lyric," *Loquen: English Studies Journal*, 13, no. 1, (2020): 6-16.

<sup>21</sup> J. Cuddon, *A dictionary of literary terms and literary theory*, 5th ed., 29, (2013), 279.

<sup>22</sup> S. Norton, D., Rushton, P., & Abrams, M. H., *A Glossary of Literary Terms 10th* (Boston: Wadsworth, 2012), 130.

imaginative way to understand the author<sup>23</sup>. In other words, figurative language uses words other than the literal language in their meaning. Figurative language is language that usually adds an element of beauty, emotional feeling and brings the mind of the writer and reader to things that compare or identify. It is widely used in poetry and songs. In a written poem or song, the writer uses language whose meaning is different from the literal meaning (the actual meaning of the words themselves) to express thoughts, feelings, and ideas.

The use of figurative language itself has many positive impacts, both in the field of education and in other fields, which can help in writing, Especially for educators, writers of novels and other literature. In addition, according to Magdalena, figurative language is often used by writers in writing in the form of prose or non-fiction, such as novels, drama scripts and song lyrics. Figurative language can be used as a way of expressing thoughts through language specifically that shows the soul and spirit<sup>24</sup>. The personality of the writer with the choice of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. In this regard, to improve the professionalism and career of educators, it is necessary to prepare a written work that is able to become a vehicle for educators to gain insight, knowledge, and scientific concepts about the figure of speech.

According to Oliviera, the creation of poetry and song lyrics aims to produce natural language texts with creative purposes, both for

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<sup>23</sup> E. C. Sharndama, & Jamila B. A. Suleiman, "An analysis of figurative languages in two selected traditional funeral songs of the Kilba people of Adamawa State," *International journal of English and Literature*, 4, no. 4, (2013): 166-173.

<sup>24</sup> S. M. Magdalena, "An Analysis of Figurative Language the Novel There You'll Find by Jenny B. Jones," *Journal of English Language and Literature*, 1(1), (2016): 101-126.

entertainment purposes<sup>25</sup>. This makes the ability of artists such as songwriters to use figurative variations of a language in composing and presenting songs as a sign of excellence in that language. Figurative language has a very important role to create a literary work and expressing human linguistic thinking, which is used not only in all types of writing but also in spoken language<sup>26</sup>.

The used of figurative language is common in literary work such as song lyrics. Perrine, there are of 12 types of figurative, such as: simile, metaphor, synecdoche, personification, metonymy, allegory, belittling, irony, symbol, paradox, apostrophe, and hyperbole<sup>27</sup>.

According Abrams figurative language consists of 16 figurative language: there are simile, synecdoche, metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole, personification, paradox, sarcasm, allegory, allusion, antithesis, apostrophe, epithet, euphemism, symbol, and irony<sup>28</sup>. However, Leech, There are 7 types of figurative language, including: hyperbole, irony, litotes, metaphor, symbolism, allegory, simile<sup>29</sup>. Another theory stated by Knickerbocker and Reninger, assumes that figurative language consists of

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<sup>25</sup> H. G. Oliveira, "Tra-la-lyrics 2.0: Automatic generation of song lyrics on a semantic domain," *Journal of Artificial General Intelligence*, 6, no. 1, (2015): 87-110. 10.1515/jagi-2015-0005

<sup>26</sup> A. Putri, & B. Sutrisno, "A Figurative Language Analysis of Song Lyric "Mirrors" by Justin Timberlake," *Journal of English Language and Literature J*, 2(2), (2017): 117-138. <https://journal.stibaiecjakarta.ac.id/ojs/index.php/jell/article/view/31/23>

<sup>27</sup> L. Perrine, & Arp, T. R., *Story and structure* (Houghton Mifflin Harcourt P, 1983), 97.

<sup>28</sup> M. H. Abrams, *A Glossary of Literary terms seventh edition* (Boston: Earl McPeck, 1999), 97-98.

<sup>29</sup> Geoffrey Leech, *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry* (New York: Longman Inc, 1969), 147-171.

9, such as: simile, metaphor, personification, allusion, paradox, irony, hyperbole, synecdoche, and metonymy<sup>30</sup>.

Based on this description, the researcher can conclude that There are many figurative languages that commonly appear and used by the author in their work and figurative language makes the writings more interesting and valuable. Figurative language can be interesting if it is included in something such as song lyrics or spoken orally because it is a learning from various figurative meanings. There are many different types of figurative language, but they all have the same qualities.

- a) **Personification:** giving human characteristics to objects, animals, or an abstract idea<sup>31</sup>. For example: about his neck, the dead bird is hung. The dead bird is a reference to a real bird of albatross, which a mariner crew shot to death based on the song lyric.
- b) **Metaphor:** metaphor is a figure of speech in which an implied comparison is made between two unlike things that actually have something in common<sup>32</sup>. For example: White man came across the sea, The result showed that the skin which British soldiers had was different from that of the Indian Tribes.
- c) **Hyperbole:** hyperbole is a figure of an exaggeration used for special effect<sup>33</sup>. Example: as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean, the example means, Painted ocean showed the use of

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<sup>30</sup> K.L Knickerbocker and Willard Reninger, *Interpreting Literature* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1963), 313.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid, 367.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.



hyperbole. It is the exaggeration of what the mariner saw the ocean that had a color. Perhaps from the mariner's view the ocean is painted because the light from the moon then it comes back to normal again.

- d) Irony:** irony is a statement whose real meaning is completely opposed to its professed or surface meaning<sup>34</sup>. For example: The love of living death is one. It is an irony, because there is no one who wants to live miserable.
- e) Simile:** simile is a state of comparison, introduced by the words "like" or "as". Sinks down like lead into the Sea is what the simile word found in "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" song. The word itself is comparison of albatross dead bodies which is drown easily in sea.
- f) Metonymy:** metonymy is a figure used to describing one thing by using term for another thing closely associated with it<sup>35</sup>. Example: "the crown" used :the king". Its means, a person who leads a kingdom or empire<sup>36</sup>.
- g) Synecdoche:** Synecdoche is figure using the part for the whole, some examples: "fifty winters (years) passed him by"<sup>37</sup>.

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<sup>34</sup> Ibid, 368.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid, 369.

- h) Paradox:** paradox is a statement whose surface obvious meaning seems to be logical, even absurd, but which make good sense upon closer examination, example: light is the darker thing in physics<sup>38</sup>.
- i) Allusio:** allusio is a reference to some well known place, event, or person. Not a comparison in the exact sense, but the figure in the sense that it implies more than its narrow meaning, example: No! I am not Prince Hamlet, nor was meant to be<sup>39</sup>.

## 2. Metaphor

### a. Definitions of Metaphor

In terms of definition, a metaphor is a figure of speech that directly compares one thing with another thing that is not the same but has something in common. Lakoff and Johnson<sup>40</sup> claims "Metaphors are for most people a developing tool of poetry, imagination, and style. extraordinary problem than ordinary language." That is, metaphors are often used by people to express something through language using extraordinary language or what is often called figurative language. As an example. "John is a bear when he is angry", "The Bear" refers to cruelty.

According to Lakoff and Johnson, the metaphor has meaning in other and its primary function is to understand<sup>41</sup>. The use of metaphor mostly found in literary works, not only in literary works also mostly found in daily communication. Metaphor is a figurative expression in

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<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> G. Lakoff & M. Johnson, *Metaphors we live by* (University of Chicago press, 1980), 335.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid., 3.

which a term or phrase is applied to something that it is not literally applicable to in order to imply a resemblance, while a mixed metaphor is a figurative expression in which two or more metaphors are used, resulting in an incongruous assemblage of ideas. Based on some experts definition and explanation on metaphor above, the researcher concludes that in term of definition, metaphor is a figure of speech that directly compares one thing to another thing that are not alike but have something in common.

#### **b. Conceptual Metaphor**

Conceptual metaphor is a theory of metaphor proposed by Lakoff and Johnson<sup>42</sup>, which means that conceptual metaphor is an idea that has one element to another. In other words, metaphor is a mechanism by which an element of experience (the source) is directed to another element of experience (the target). Example is Life is a journey. The word Journey (source) and the word life (target). So it can be understood that the word "life" has similarities with the word "journey" which means that "life": has a starting point and an ending point, birth and death. It's the same with "journey": it has a starting point and a destination. The source element is used to understand the abstract meaning contained in the target element. Source elements are usually things obtained from everyday life.

Kövecses also explains that the source domain is the conceptual domain from which we derive metaphorical phrases to

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<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

understand other conceptual domains<sup>43</sup>. In the case of the source domain, the target domain is the domain that can be accessed through the source domain. Furthermore, Johnson and Lakoff explain that understanding and experiencing something in another sense is basically the essence of metaphor<sup>44</sup>. This indicates that not only words are used in everyday speech, metaphors are more than that because of the fact that human thinking is naturally influenced by metaphors. Historically, the most important conceptual structure in the development of human thought is metaphor<sup>45</sup>.

### c. Types of Metaphor

Lakoff and Johnson have distinguished other types of metaphor in James R. Hurford's book *Semantics*<sup>46</sup>. They grouped them into three subtypes of metaphors.

#### 1) Structural Metaphor

Lakoff and Johnson states that structural metaphors are one of the concepts that are structured metaphorically in other concepts<sup>47</sup>. Structural metaphors are based on systematic correlations of everyday experiences. For example: "Argument is war". Which are usually expressed through the following words in

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<sup>43</sup> Zoltan Kövecses, *Metaphor: A Practical Introduction* (Oxford University Press, 2010), 15.

<sup>44</sup> Lakoff & Johnson, *Metaphors we live by*, 243.

<sup>45</sup> I. M. M. Qolbi, *The Study Of Metaphorical Expression Used In Jason Mraz" S Album „Yes!"* (Doctoral dissertation, IAIN Salatiga, 2015), 7.

<sup>46</sup> James R. Hurford, Brendan Heasley, Michael B. Smith, *Semantics: A Coursebook* (1983), 333-336.

<sup>47</sup> Lakoff & Johnson, *Metaphors we live by*, 243.

English: He attacked every weak point in my argument, you disagree, ok, shoot. You shoot down all my argument.

The example above means that when debating are structured from concept of war. There are many things to do in arguing so that the concept of argumentation is structured around the concept of war. Basically debate and war are two different things. But if people were arguing, they attacked each other with words. They do not want to lose if they argue. Hence, that argument is called war. In structural metaphors, cases where one concept is arranged metaphorically within the framework of another.

## 2) **Oriental Metaphor**

Lakoff and Johnson states that orientational metaphor is another type of metaphorical concept that is unstructured but regulates the whole concept of the system related to one another<sup>48</sup>. This metaphor is also oriented towards physical experiences such as up-down, in-out, onoff, deep-shallow, front-back, etc. as a physical form. For example, "Happy is up, sad is down". Lakoff & Jhonson illustrared in these examples: that boosted my spirit, he's really low these days<sup>49</sup>. Oriental metaphors usually fixate on 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.

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<sup>48</sup> Ibid, 244.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid.

Orientation metaphors provide an understanding such as happy is up. There is the concept of happy as up which is the expression "I'm feeling up today". Another example: you're in high spirits. Orientational metaphors vary greatly from one culture to another even though the facts are different<sup>50</sup>.

### 3) Ontological Metaphor

Lakoff and Johnson states that ontological metaphors emerge when looking at events, activities, emotions, and ideas<sup>51</sup>. Ontological metaphors make it possible to conceptualize and talk about things, experiences, processes, but not in a clear or abstract way as if they have definite physical properties. Ontological metaphors describe entities according to existing metaphors. Ontological metaphors make us handle things rationally based on experience. For example, in the metaphor "THE MIND IS A MACHINE" in the sentence "My mind just isn't operating today" (today my brain is not working or today I don't want to think).

Roida states that the ontological metaphor is that physical objects are defined and considered as physical persons. it allows us that to understand various experiences with non-human entities. therefore, personification is part of an ontological metaphor<sup>52</sup>.

An ontological metaphor is a part of metaphor (or figurative comparison) which something concrete is put onto something abstract.

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<sup>50</sup> D. A. E. P. Lestari & A. Wijayanto, Types And Meaning Of Metaphor In Song Lyrics By Selena Gomez (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2020), 5-7.

<sup>51</sup> Lakoff & Johnson, *Metaphors we live by*, 246.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid*, 214.

Lakoff and Johnson believes that ontological metaphors are "so natural and persuasive in our thought that they are typically taken as self-evident, direct descriptions of mental phenomena." They also said that ontological metaphors "are among the most fundamental devices we have for understanding our experience"<sup>53</sup>.

The two types of metaphor identification employed in ontological metaphors are the container metaphor and personification.

#### a) **The Container Metaphor**

In the metaphor of the container, a living or abstract item is a container or a location that people can enter and exit. This indicates that a container may be filled when an object is placed inside of it, and vice versa. According to Lakoff and Johnson theory, container metaphors are an ontological metaphors in which some concept is represented as having an inside and outside, and capable of holding something else<sup>54</sup>. Basically, container metaphor is a metaphor which views something as a container with an in-out orientation that has inside and outside. Events, actions, activities and states also viewed as containers, such as getting into or out of trouble, being in a race, getting satisfaction out of doing something.

Example: I put a lot of energy into washing the windows.

The above sentence expresses the activity as container metaphors. The phrase "a lot of energy" is put by "I" inside the

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<sup>53</sup> Ibid.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid.

activity of “washing the windows”. The activity is given the quality of having an inside and an outside part like a container. Therefore, this sentence bears the quality of container metaphor. By putting “energy” into some activity, it means that the person is doing the activity with vigor, force, or potency. The sentence “I put a lot of energy into washing the windows”, therefore, would mean the person “I” has an intensity or vitality in doing the activity of washing the windows.

#### **b) Personification**

An ontological metaphor is personification. When representing objects, both real and abstract, are used and treated as if they were people, complete with all of their characteristics and activities. Personification is an ontological metaphor in which a thing or abstraction is represented as a person<sup>55</sup>. Personification means giving the attributes of non-human viewed as human. It allows a person to compare the experiences with non-human entities in terms of human characteristics, activities, and motivations.

Example: His religion tells him he can not drink wine.

According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English, the meaning of religion is a particular system of faith and worship based on religious belief<sup>56</sup>. The word religion is an abstraction, it is something that cannot be seen but can be felt.

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<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> A. S. Hornby, et al. 1995. Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of current English, 145.



In this sentence, the religion is viewed to have the ability to “tell” someone, which is the quality of human. That is why this sentence belongs to personification.

### 3. Song Lyrics

A song is a work that uses sound, a song can be sung by one or more people. Because songs are not only judged with fun, but also have a great connection with life. Many songs are used to convey perspective, talk about culture, about society, or about someone's life. Songs are also used to encourage people to listen to them or to change their minds.

Lyrics are a collection of words that make up a song. The meaning of the lyrics can be expressed or implied. Some of the lyrics are abstract, almost incomprehensible. Lyrics can be written in almost any size and on almost any subject, although the emotions most often expressed are love and sadness. In other contexts, the lyrics of a popular song or other musical composition are words as opposed to music, which may not always be lyrical in a poetic sense. Furthermore, Moore states that certain lyrics create poetry for observers with genuine feelings of individual subjects, even through conventional language<sup>57</sup>.

According to Firdaus "The lyrics are printed as a form of communication between the writer and the reader"<sup>58</sup>. Most of the time, they carry a message (whatever it is) with the aim of inspiring the listener. The lyrics in the song already have certain types of genres such as love

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<sup>57</sup> S. K. Moore, *Love conventional/love singular: Desire in Middle English lyric. In Affective and Emotional Economies in Medieval and Early Modern Europe* (2018), 127–142. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-60669-9\\_7](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-60669-9_7).

<sup>58</sup> E. A. Firdaus, *Textual Meaning in Song Lyrics*, 1(1), 2013: 99-106.

songs, pop songs, rock, classics, and others. Songs that have simple lyrics are more widely heard by the general public. Pop genre songs on average are the types of songs that are in great demand by people. In the world of music there are about 25 types of music, namely: rock, reggae, hip-hop, metal, jazz, pop and others. The history of pop music was formed and developed with influences from other musical styles. One of the characteristics of pop music is the use of rhythms that seem free and easily understood by people's lyrics. The melodic compositions are also easy to digest and the musicians add a variety of stylistic additions to appeal to the enjoyment.

Pop music generally has a simpler form with shorter lyrics. The composition of the music is also not too complex with a vulnerable tone that is not too high or too low. Adele is also one of the singers who bring pop type songs. Because of this, many of his works are in great demand by people. Therefore, it seems to indicate that it is important to learn figurative language in terms of song comprehension. This study is expected to inform readers, especially language learners. Children really enjoy learning and singing songs, and older learners find working out with current or well-known pop song highly. Music and songs naturally lead to language learning activities involving different media.

According to Sevik, songs are taught for a variety of purposes: for the sake of vocabulary or structure oral English by singing them and as an aspect of English-language culture for fun<sup>59</sup>. With this purpose, songs are used especially for the benefit of the language they contain, and they are

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<sup>59</sup> M. Sevik, "Teacher views about using songs in teaching English to young learners," *Educational Research and Reviews*, 6, no. 21, (2011): 1027-1035. 10.5897/ERR11.250

taught for their own pleasure. Songs refer to piece of music that have words. From this definition, it can be said that the song is a musical work consisting of the word. Using songs in the teaching and learning process will enable the effectiveness of language teaching.

In addition, the use of songs in the learning process will make students enjoy. Therefore, good songs should not be discarded after being taught but can be heard by intervals repeatedly, students will continue to listen, understand and enjoy them. Song selection will depend partially on what is available, what has been recorded, or can be easily obtained by the teacher or school. Obviously, the contents of the song should not be too difficult, and the words must be heard clearly.

#### **4. Autobiographical Writer**

In *vanityfair.com* Magazine entitled “Cover Story, Adele, Queen of Heart” written by Lisa Robinson in 2016 that Adele Laurie Blue Adkins was born 28 years ago in Tottenham, London, and was mostly raised by her single mother, Penny, with the help of her grandfather and grandma. At the age of seven she knew she could sing and spent years in her bedroom imitating British singers Gabrielle and the Spice Girls. Adele graduated from the BRIT School for Performing Arts and Technology in 2006 and signed a contract at the age of 18 with British alternative label XL. At the same time, she struck a management deal with Dickins who comes from a British music business family and they have been a team ever since.

In 2008 she released her debut album “19” with great success and she started her career in the US with an October 2008 appearance on Saturday

Night Live where her album has since tripled platinum. Prior to the release of 19, when he wanted to sign a North American record deal, he went to Columbia Records, which was chairman and CEO. She won two Grammys in 2009, and the rest is steady, incredible decade-long revival for a singer who doesn't dance, doesn't do big productions, doesn't dress like a stripper at a night market, doesn't lip-sync, doesn't endorse any commercial products. . Rob Stringer said, "He has time to really think about his music, because he doesn't spend all his time doing private shows or commercials.

Lisa also explained in the magazine that In January 2011 she released her second album, 21 with the successes "Rolling in the Deep" and "Someone Like You". It holds the No. 1 on the Billboard charts for 24 weeks and was in the Top Five of the charts for 39 consecutive weeks and is the most selling album in Billboard history. In 2011 and 2012, 21 more albums have sold worldwide in the two-year period since Michael Jackson's Thriller, in 1983 and 1984. And 21 have sold 35 million to date. He won the 2012 Grammy with six awards, including Record, Song, and Album of the Year. Producer Rick Rubin. In December 2013, Prince Charles presented Adele with an M.B.E. For Music Services. Her third album, 25 in 2015, spent 10 weeks at the top of the US video charts for her first single "Hello" viewed 1.6 million times per hour during its first two days of release. And recently, unconfirmed rumors said that he was renegotiating his deal with Columbia for the unprecedented sum of \$130 million.

Adele released another album on Friday with the title of her latest album, "30". Released on November 19, 2021, album 30 contains 12 songs

starting with "Strangers by Nature". However, album 30 begins with the single "Easy On Me" on October 15 2021. Next is the song "My Little Love" which features Adele's voice recording with her son on the album. So far, Adele has kept her private life private, so this recording means a lot to fans. At the end of the song "My Little Love", there is the sound of Adele's monologue telling her goodbye while sobbing. Album 30 also contains the songs "Cry Your Heart Out", "Oh My God", "Can I Get It", "I Drink Wine", "All Night Parking", "Woman Like Me", "Hold On", "To Be Loved," and "Love Is A Game. Adele wrote these songs since 2018 with Greg Kurstin, Tobias Jesso Jr., Max Martin, and Shellback. These producers also worked with Adele on the album 25.

Adele has been known to use numbers as album names. Not without reason, these numbers are Adele's age when she recorded the songs on her album. In 2021, Adele will be 33 years old, so this album is thought to have been prepared since 2018. In an interview, Adele admitted that she chose 30 because that is the age when she tries her best to get through her complicated life. Before album 30, Adele released album 25 in 2015. Album 30 itself is Adele's fourth studio album. Album 30 is Adele's way of explaining her divorce to her son, Angelo, who is only 9 years old. Album 30 is a letter to Adele's son.

Adele revealed that her son kept asking why his father no longer lived with them. Adele, who did not answer the question, then poured it out on album 30. On album 30, Adele revealed that she was the source of problems in her household with Simon Konecki. However, album 30 is not just about her separation from her ex-husband, but rather Adele's process of divorcing herself.

Adele also wants album 30 to be a reflection of her and her way of accepting the situation.

Adele's album 30 received positive reviews from a number of music critics. One of them is Rob Sheffield who is a Rolling Stone writer. According to Rob, "30" is Adele's best album because it sounds more alive. Adele is considered to convey feelings more honestly, making listeners easily touched.

