CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Context

Language is a tool to communicate and express human feelings in their daily life. As a tool, language plays an important role. Without language, humans will never able to communicate with others in social society, because interacting with society is very needed. People need language to interact, communicate, and get new information. Harmer explained that language is used widely to communicate between people who do not share the same first (or even second) language.[1] It means that language is of primary importance for human needs. It has an important role in making a relationship with others. Another function of language can be seen in terms of mandate (the message to be conveyed), where language functions imaginatively, Halliday (1973) and Finnochiaro (1974) call it the function of poetic speech. The form of poetic speech is in the form of works of art such as poetry, stories, fairy tales, jokes, and so on.[2]

The formal study of language is called linguistics. Several levels of language exist in linguistics. According to Richard, there are five levels of linguistics: semantics, which studies meaning, syntax, which studies sentence structure, morphology, which studies word structure, pragmatics, which studies meaning in context, sociolinguistics, which studies language in its social

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[1] Jeremy Harmer, The Practice of English Language Teaching, fourth edition (Pearson Longmen: Cambridge, 2007), p. 13

[2] Abd Ghofur, "Analisis Ragam Tuturan Para Pelaku Pasar Kabupaten Pamekasan (Studi Sosiolinguistik Penggunaan Variansi Sapaan)," *NUANSA: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Sosial Dan Keagamaan Islam* 10, no. 2 (2013): 6

context, phonology, which studies the sound system, and phonetics, which studies speech sound.[3] In conclusion, there are various categories of linguistics study. These are phonology, syntax, pragmatics, morphology, sociolinguistics, and semantics.

Metaphor is derived term from generation to generation and crystallizes based on " parallelism " and " comparison " between the real meaning from terms and meaning comparison.[4] To support this writing, speech style tropical has characteristically marked special with transfer process from one the place move to the place another . Allow both for agreeing with combine contents statement, video license and diversion mean from one expression to expression other in Thing similarity or similarity as results of the comparison process. Use rule metamorphic used in which song ends increase, image creator and listener. This is also done by the media to express lyrical created by passion, which can also be confirmed by the listener. Workshop creative for lyrics songs and poetry could see as expression personality certain from a singer/pen in four-way. Like the world in words, like creation or reflection reality, as a Required product by fulfilling need special listener song.

Songs with lyrical language are a style of expression that can convey feelings and situations that aren't necessarily precise or explicit. Lyrical words also provide a melody that inspires imagination, and they can allow the listener to picture and feel the song with all of their heart, affection, and sensitivity. Lyric of the song has the same structure as poetry. It has rhythm, verse, rhyme, and stanza. It also has terms for critical analysis because every word in a lyric

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[3] Richard Ogden, *Introduction to English Phonetics* (Edinburgh university press, 2017), 10.
[4] (Herrero, 2019)

of a song has it's own meaning, as the explanation above, seeking the meaning of a word which stands alone will be the field of lexical meaning and can not be separated to that contextual meaning.[5]

Metaphors are style talk many used in communication with language.[6] Because metaphor language alone seems to be a means for resolving the restrictions of the medium vocabulary stated, user language views it as a type of creativity. Notion, item, occurrence, or distinguishing feature. The author of the song uses a lot of metaphors to express his feelings and views. In addition, a metaphor is something distinct ratio with a different aim. This is a condensed version of a number of elements, like subjects or markers that indicate what. Metaphor studies in semantics are worth discussing in the world of linguistics, which is not could easily make to make many people understand the meaning. Metaphor is expression linguistics that expresses something alive for something, something dead for something, something dead for life, and something that dies and something alive for what dies.

The reason the researcher chose to analyze the song lyrics is because some of the lyrics written and sung by Stephanie Poetri with the title "I love you 3000" contain metaphors that the researcher thinks should be studied. In lyrics that according to researchers contain metaphors such as "cause you my Ironman, and I love you 3000" must be studied more deeply because they use metaphors and must be opened up to their meaning. Because according to researchers in these lyrics have a broad meaning that must also be understood

[5] Risalatul Hasanah and Mosleh Habibullah, "Analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meaning in Raef''s Song Lyric of the Path Album as the Holy Qur''an Values," *PANYONARA: Journal of English Education* 2, no. 1 (March 23, 2020): 2, https://doi.org/10.19105/panyonara.v2i1.3150.
[6] (Winter, 2019)

by the listener. When viewed from Lakoff and Jhonson's theory which explains that metaphor is something that has another meaning and its main function is to understand. In other words, metaphor is a part of figurative language that compares one thing to another. Lakoff and Johnson observed that all human languages use metaphorical meanings to communicate at various levels of abstraction from concrete reality. The data found is then analyzed using Lakoff and Jhonson's theory on the issue of metaphor types, because the theory is easy to understand.

The album "Never Really Easy" has a song list that includes "I love you 3000." The best song on this album is "I love you 3000," which is played over a lot of other tracks, including "Do You Love Me," "Straight to You," "Breakfast in Bed," "No Explanations," and "Invited." According to music.apple.com, since its release in 2019, this song has been listened to by roughly 57 million people and has received 170 million views on YouTube. In contrast, the newest song, Never Really Easy, was released in 2023 and has only received about 245 thousand views on the platform. Stephanie, who is the writer and singer of the song, Is the Creator, was very popular at that time because it coincided with the release of the film Avenger Endgame, where in the song lyrics some used terms from the film. Therefore, there are many meanings implied when he hears it.

B. Research Focus

Research focus is a series of detailed and complete questions by the researcher on the scope of the research problem to be studied.[7] This research is

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[7] Pedoman penulisan karya ilmiah (Pamekasa: Institut Agama Islam Madura, 2020), 38.

focused on analysis of metaphor in figurative language that found in Stephanie Poetri"s song. The resesarcher want to attempt to give appropriate solving this problem as bellow:

1. What types of metaphors are used in "I LOVE YOU-3000" Lyrics by Stephanie Poetri?

2. What hidden meaning reflected in metaphors " I LOVE YOU -3000" Lyrics by Stephanie Poetri in Lakoff and Jhonson Perspective?

C. Research Objective

Research objective is an aims to solve the problem. In this section contains a description of the objectives to be achieved in this research.[8] Based on research focus above the researcher proposed the research objectives bellow:

1. To identify the type of metaphors that used in " I LOVE YOU-3000" Lyrics by Stephanie Poetri.

2. To find out the hidden meaning reflected in metaphor " I LOVE YOU - 3000" Lyrics by Stephanie Poetri in Lakoff and Jhonson Perspective.

D. Significance of The Study

This section describe the use or importance of the research. There are two of kind of significant study there are can be theoretical and practical. The theoretical significance is directly to the use science, meanwhile practical is directly to the solving social problem.[9] Therefore the researcher proposed the significance of study as bellow:

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[8] Pedoman penulisan karya ilmiah, 38
[9] Pedoman penulisan karya ilmiah, 39.

1. Theoretical Significance

   The purpose of this study is to enlighten readers about the types of figurative language, particularly those that are indicative of metaphors employed in Stephanie Poetri song lyrics.

   The researcher also hopes that readers will be able to recognize figurative language and understand the true significance of metaphors used in a few English songs by Stephanie Poetri.

2. Practical significance

   a. Lyrics

   This study can be used as a substitute for literature studies. Critical literary analyses, particularly those that focus on metaphors, as well as follow-up research using pragmatic metaphor analysis.

   b. Researchers

   The outcomes of this study, which employs metaphor analysis on song lyrics to address research misunderstanding, will show how considerate and strategic it is to translate metaphors into the I LOVE YOU-300 song.

   c. The usage of metaphors in song lyrics will be given more attention by the following researchers as a source of reference when gathering data and as extra material.

E. The Definition of Key Terms

1. Figurative Language

Figurative language is language that uses figures of speech, which is a way of stating one thing while implying another. Figurative language can take many forms, including metaphor, simile, symbol, hyperbole, sarcasm, etc. . Figurative language is very popular in society and is widely used in education, from early childhood education to postgraduate education.

2. Metaphors

Of the many existing language styles, metaphor is the style of language that is most often used. Metaphor has the meaning of a linguistic expression which cannot be interpreted directly from the symbol used, but from production which can be used both by the symbol and from the meaning intended by the language expression.

3. Hidden Meaning

Hidden meaning has meaning in the class of verbs or verbs so that hidden can express an action, existence, experience, or other dynamic meaning. The meaning of the word hidden is kept secret. Another meaning of hidden is tucked in.

4. Lyrics

Song lyrics have two meanings, which are described as follows in song lyrics as literary works in the form of a poem that promotes self-control, as the arrangement of a single song. In order to use a lyric, a singer must be fluent in speaking in words. The lyrics of the song have intricate, Lyrics of the song is a product of the fusion of Art of Language and Art of

Sound, serving as a Art of Sound work that incorporates both melodic and Art of Sound warning signals.[10]

From the opinions that have been described above, it can be concluded that the lyrics Song is a work of art that combines sound and language poetic, using short language and has rhythm and sound combined with figurative words also involve the singer's voice and melody.

F. Previous Study

There are many researchers that research about analyze lyrics especially in figurative language. One of them is the journal written by Doris Yolanda Saragih "An Analysis of Metaphor in Batak Toba Song Lyrics (Mother Love"s Theme)" Based on an investigation of the metaphors used in a collection of Batak Toba song lyrics (which deal with mother love), the researcher came to the conclusion that Kovecses theory can be used to examine the metaphors in Batak Toba song lyrics. This theory explains three different forms of metaphors, including structural, ontological, and orientational metaphors. And the researcher discovered 21 data from the eight songs examined in this study. There are six orientation metaphors (28.57%), five structure metaphors (23.80%), and ten ontology metaphors (47.61%). As a result, the ontological metaphor, which accounts for ten percent of all data, is the most prevalent sort of metaphor.[11]

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[10] Nur Afiqah Wan Mansor and Nor Hashimah Jalaluddin, "Makna Implisit Bahasa Kiasan Melayu: Mempertalikan Komunikasi, Kognisi Dan Semantik," *Jurnal Komunikasi* 32, no. 1 (2016): 189–206.

[11] Doris Yolanda Saragih, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Batak Toba Song Lyrics (Mother Love"s Theme)," *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)* 4, no. 2 (2021): 2019.

The second research is by R.Marthatiana, P.D.W.Pratiwi, I.W.Hastuti with the research title ANALISI MAKNA METAFORA DALAM LAGU "IGNITE". In their research, researchers using the theory of metaphor analysis "Knowless and Moon (2006)", will analyze the array containing the meaning of metaphors from the lyrics of the song Ignite popularized by Aoi Eir. The purpose of this study is to describe the use and meaning of metaphors used by songwriters. Song lyrics in this article are seen as a form of poetics. Knowless and Moon (2006: 7) identify and analyze three components: (1) the metaphor; (2) the meaning; and (3) the similarity or link between the two. In the traditional approach, these three components are called vehicle, topic, and grounds. Knowless and Moon distinguish metaphors into two types, namely creative and conventional metaphors. The lyrics of Ignite contain metaphors that are creatively created by the songwriter, and the listener tries to interpret them. In the data collection stage, the technique of simak catat was used. By listening to the lyrics of the song Ignite.[12] Then record the signs that are found. The method used in analyzing this song is a descriptive method that describes the metaphors in the lyrics of Ignite by Aoi Eir. The data source of this research is the song Ignite by Aoi Eir. The theory used in analyzing the data is the theory of metaphor proposed by Moon and Knowless.

The third researcher written by Deru Lukmana, Rusdi Noor Rosa, Leni Marlina "An Analysis of Metaphor in the Lyrics of Selected Minangkabaunese Songs" the metaphor used in Minangkabau songs for broken love (romance) and the rantau song's premise. First, while the lyrics of the theme song for the

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[12] Remi Martha Tiana and Indah Widya Hastuti, "Analisis Makna Metafora Dalam Lirik Lagu 'Iginte'" *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Jepang Undiksha* 6, no. 2 (2020): 2.

rantau are more focused on fate abroad, the lyrics of the theme song for fail in love (romance) are constantly about the relationship of couples. Then, orientational metaphors are more prevalent in the theme song fail in love (romance), while the structural topic is more prevalent in rantau. Compared to songs about broken love (romance), themerantau songs use more different metaphors. As a result, many songs from other countries have metaphors in the lyrics. Researchers examined the many metaphors employed in this study.[13]

The next researcher by R. Pambudi, A. Fadhila, H.S. Kautsar, M.A. Syaifuddin "ANALISIS METAFORA DALAM LAGU JEPANG BERTEMAKAN BUNUH DIRI" in this research Out of the 27 data, abstraction metaphors were mostly found with a total of 16 data, followed by anthropomorphic metaphors with a total of 5 data. Abstraction metaphor and synthetic metaphor have 4 data and 2 data respectively. With a total of 16 data out of the 27, abstraction metaphors predominated, followed by anthropomorphic metaphors with 5 data. Synthetic metaphor has two data, while abstraction metaphor has four.[14]

From the research conducted by Doris Yolanda and R Marthatiana, it can be seen that the research conducted by Doris used Batak songs as the object of her research. In the research conducted by Doris, she used Kovecses' theory which in the theory has structural, ontological and orientational types of metaphors. While the theory used by R Marthatiana is the theory made by Knowless and moon where in their theory there are different types of metaphors, namely creative and conventional metaphors.

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[13] Deru Lukmana, Rusdi Noor Rosa, and Leni Marlina, "An Analysis of Metaphor in the Lyrics of Selected Minangkabaunese Songs," *English Language and Literature* 8, no. 3 (2019): 205.

[14] Rilo Pambudi et al., "Analisis Metafora Dalam Lagu Jepang Bertemakan Bunuh Diri," *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Jepang Undiksha* 7, no. 2 (2021): 129–38.

In the research conducted by Doris Yolanda and Deru Lukmana, there are some differences in the two studies conducted, namely in Doris's research where she used the Toba Batak song as the object of research while in the research conducted by Deru Lukmana used the Minang Kabau song as the object of his research. As well as there are differences in the theory used where the theory used by Doris Yolanda is Kovecses' theory while the research conducted by Deru Lukamana is the theory of Lakoff and Johnson, but from the two theories used, the types of metaphors used are relatively the same, namely structural, ontological and orientational metaphors.

In the research conducted by Doris Yolanda and R.Pambudi, where in the research conducted by Doris Yolanda used Toba Batak songs as the object of research, while in the research conducted by R. Pambudi used Japanese songs. In Doris Yolanda's research, the theory used is Kovecses' theory where in his theory there are three types of metaphors, namely structural, ontological and orientatioanl. Meanwhile, R. Pambudi's research uses Stephen Ulman's theory where there are four types of metaphors, namely anthropormorphic, animalistic, abstracting and synesthetic.

There are some differences in R. Marthatiana's research with the research conducted by Deru Lukmana. Where in the research conducted by R. Marthatiana used the Ignite song as the object of research, while the research conducted by Deru Lukmana used Minangkabau as the object of research. R.Marthatiana uses Knowless and moon's theory as his research acuaun which in this theory has creative and convectional metaphor types, while Deru Lukmana in his research uses Lakoff and Johnson's theory as his theoretical

basis which in this theory there are 3 types of metaphors, namely structural, ontological and orientational metaphore.

In the research of R.Marthatiana and R. Pambudi have some significant differences, such as in the object used. In R.Marthatiana's research using ignite songs as the object of her research, while R. Pambudi used Japanese songs as the object of his research. The two researchers also use different theories, R.Marthatiana uses Knosless and Moon's theory as her theory, which in the theory has two types of metaphors, namely creative and conventional metaphore. Meanwhile, R. Pambudi uses Stephen Ulman's theory, in which the types of metaphors used are anthropomorphic, opposites, abstracting and synesthetic.

The research conducted by Deru Lukamana has differences that can be seen with the research conducted by R. Pambudi. The differences found are like the objects used. Derdu Lukmana in his research used Minangkabau songs as the object under study, while R. Pambudi used Japanese songs with the theme of suicide as the object of his research. The differences found are also seen from the theory that they both use as their theoretical basis. Deru Lukmana in his research uses Lakoff and Johnson's theory as the theoretical basis in which there are three types of metaphors found, namely structural, ontological and orientational. Meanwhile, R.Pambudi uses Stephen Ulman's theory as a theoretical basis in his research, which is based on the theory of metaphore.

Of all the previous studies that I listed, there are several differences and similarities that can be seen, namely the difference in research objects that are

the focus of each research conducted. Where in the research conducted, researchers used a song entitled I love you 3000 written and sung by Stephanie Poetri. Where researchers use different theories from several previous researchers, namely Lakoff and Johnson's theory. There are similarities that can be seen from previous research with research conducted by current researchers, namely in the use of methods, where in each study using the same method, namely descriptive methods.

G. Review of Related Literature

1. Figurative Language

a. Definition

Literature included in the intrinsic element often uses figurative language. The author uses figurative language to communicate his writings to the reader. Like in song lyrics, figurative language is utilized in certain books to add intrigue. Figurative language has inferred meaning, or one could say that the context determines the meaning of the phrase. A language that uses figures of speech or a strategy to say one thing while really meaning another is said to be using figurative language. Alliteration, metaphor, grin, and many other examples of figurative language are used in imaginative rather than literal contexts.

A lovely word with a hidden meaning is metaphorical or figurative language. People can struggle to understand metaphorical language accurately. Since figures of speech cannot be translated word for word,

one must consider more than one literal interpretation to comprehend what the writer or speaker is trying to convey.[15]

Figurative language was thought of as being one aspect of what gives a text-in particular, a poetic text-special esthetic value." It might be claimed that figurative language uses the inferred meaning to refer to something in a different way. It is frequently employed in literary works to show the author's originality and the elegance of language. Additionally, it is a technique for deciphering the hidden significance of literary works.[16]

Figurative language is the language that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally only) and saying something other than the ordinary way or a way of saying one thing and meaning another" This shows how figurative language is often used in an imaginative sense rather than a literal sense. It is often used in everyday conversation and writing.[17]

Figurative language re-creates meaning when writing a poem, a play, a story, or when taking place in a conversation, speech, and/or lecture." It is made very obvious that discussion also uses figurative language.[18] Figurative language or style is a way of showing mind through a special language that shows the soul and the characteristic of

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[15] Unpris Yastanti, Jajang Suhendar, and Rizky Mirani Desi Pratama, "Figurative Language in Song Lyrics of Linkin Park," *Progressive Journal* 13, no. 2 (2018): 34.

[16] (Dancygier and Sweetser 2014:1)"

[17] (Yuri, 2013:7)

[18] (Hidayat, 2017:76)

the writer (language user). A good language style has to certain three elements, three are: sincerity, respectful, and attractive.[19]

From several definitions of figurative language according to experts, it can be concluded that figurative language is one of the strategies for expressing language whose meaning refers to the additional meaning rather than the literary meaning of the words. The aim is to enhance literary works with a richer, stronger and more provocative effect. One of the main goals of figurative language is to give the speaker and listener the feeling that something is inventive.

b. Kind of Figurative Language

There are various definitions given by experts related to kind of figurative language.

1) Simile

Similes were the first instance of figurative language. This kind was uncomplicated and served to let the readers grasp the author's intention or goal in discussing the subject at hand.[20] This type was distinguished by a number of keywords, including like, equal, as...as, if, etc. Alexander's "Poetry and Prose Appreciation for Overseas Students" book explained the several varieties of figurative language, simile being one of them. According to him, a simile is a straightforward comparison between two things made with the same terms, such as "like" and "as".

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[19] (Groys 2009:113).
[20] Gorys Keraf Theory Metaphor

A simile is a type of comparison in which one object is compared to another that is unlike it by using specific comparison terms such like, as, and resembles. For example, if you said, "My sister is like a doll," or perhaps, "My brother's good as gold," you would be forming a simile. Poets search for uncommon similes and metaphors. Other instances: [21]

2) Metaphor

Metaphors comprised the second type. Metaphor was a "direct" distinction between two distinct entities that ought to have a particular trait. This type was employed to highlight or distinguish what had been stated. A specialist also provided his opinion on what a metaphor was. Using the text of his book "Skin Like Milk, Hair of Silk: What Were Similes and Metaphors?" In the book, Brian P. eloquently demonstrated his position on similes and metaphors by using examples and visuals. He asserted that using a metaphor was a necessary step in order to compare one item to another.[22]

An analogy contrasts two dissimilar things. You can remark, "My baby sister's a doll," comparing your sister's size and tenderness to the perfection of a doll. If the occasion arises, you can declare, "My brother is a rat." This makes your brother look like the worst little thing you can imagine. You would be using a metaphor in both

[21] Radna Tulus Wibisono and Pratomo Widodo, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Online Short Story Posted on The Jakarta Post," *LINGUISTIK: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra* 4, no. 2 (2019): 64.

[22] Syavira Az Zahra, "The Types Of Figurative Language Used In Quotes BY Morgan Love On Instagram" (PhD Thesis, Prodi Sastra Inggris, 2021), 10.

situations, which is a type of comparison that directly contrasts two dissimilar objects. A metaphor doesn't take long to get to the point.

3) Metonymy

Metonymy uses a phrase or statement that has a meaning that is very close to the meaning intended. One of the categories of figurative language is metonymy. Metonymic figures of speech are expressions that link or associate words with actual words to convey understanding. For instance: I attended college alongside Fortuner. The term "fortuner" in question is a car; the word "car" is used to compare the scenario to the word "fortuner."[23] Metonymic figuratie language is a figure of speech that uses a trademark to describe something in a sentence to replace the noun or service used.

The following are the traits of metonymy:

a) Replacing the name of products or items with their brand

b) For the replacement name, there is a connection between the noun and the brand.

c) Usually a name that the public is familiar with

4) Personification

Personification is the act of imputing human characteristics to an object, an animal, or an idea.[24]

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[23] Kasmadi Kasmadi, Kartika Diana, and Syahrial Syahrial, "Bentuk Dan Makna Majas Metonimia Dalam Lirik Lagu Jepang Yang Dipopolerkan Oleh Radwimps"B (PhD Thesis, Universitas Bung Hatta, 2020), 4.

[24] Yastanti, Suhendar, and Pratama, "Figurative Language in Song Lyrics of Linkin Park."

Personification is a figure of speech that assigns human traits to non-human objects. The comparison between humans and non-human objects is implicit. Personification is crucial in song lyrics to emphasize the weirdness of the subject matter and to help the audience identify more strongly with nonhuman entities that are described as having human traits and abilities. It also helps the audience understand the subject matter and makes it more vivid in their minds. For instance: "Moon, I see you crying."

The use of personification in the aforementioned line is evident since it associates human traits with nonhuman entities. The term "moon" refers to the moon's ability to illuminate the planet at night. However, because the moon is inanimate and cannot of crying for everyone, it is impossible for it to exhibit human emotion. Only people can use it since only people can cry with their faces.[25]

Personification is a figurative phrase that lends human attributes to an item or causes poetry to do an action that is typically reserved for people. Paintings personify poetry by making things or ideas resemble people. This process is known as personification. Despite not being a real person, personification definitely thinks and behaves like humans.[26]

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[25] Ni Putu Puspa Wedayanti, "An Analysis of Personification Found in John Meyer"s Selected Song Lyrics," *Journal of Humanities, Social Science, Public Administration and Management (Husocpument)* 1, no. 3 (2021): 121.
[26] Vinsensia Nidi, Ni Made Verayanti Utami, and Putu Devi Maharani, "An Analysis of Personification In The Some Selected Poems By Robert Frost," *Journal of Humanities, Social Science, Public Administration and Management (HUSOCPUMENT)* 2, no. 2 (2022): 107.

5) Allegory

A story or description that is an allegory has a secondary meaning. In other words, an allegory is a description, typically a tale, in which individuals, locations, and objects are used to create a continuous system of analogies.[27]

A figure of speech that falls within the category of comparison is allegory. A story portrayed using symbols is an allegory. Allegories are typically lengthy, convoluted tales with covert goals and ambitions. The fundamental theme of the allegory is concealed and covert elements.

An allegory is a short story with allusions. In order to uncover the allegory's hidden meaning, we must infer this figurative meaning from the story's overt meaning. In an allegorical figure of speech, the names of the characters serve as abstract representations of the real players, especially humans, such as animals that have the ability to communicate.[28]

Allegory is one sort of figure of speech that is included in the type of comparison figure of speech, according to some of the experts' perspectives that were mentioned above. Using symbols or symbols is an allegory's preferred method of expression.

While in this research, the Researcher going to focus on metaphor analysis. Where there are several types of metaphors and

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[27] Yastanti, Suhendar, and Pratama, "Figurative Language in Song Lyrics of Linkin Park," 35.
[28] Siva Sit Fatimah, "ANALISIS MAJAS ALEGORI DAN PARADOKS DALAM KUMPULAN CERPEN LINGUAE KARYA SENO G. AJIDARMA SEBAGAI ALTERNATIF PEMILIHAN BAHAN AJAR APRESIASI SASTRA INDONESIA DI SM" (PhD Thesis, FKIP UNPAS, 2022), 9.

will be explained in more detail and comprehensively in the following paragraphs.

2. Metaphors

a. Definition

According to its etymology, the term "metaphor" is a combination of the Greek words "meta" for transfer and "pherein" for to carry. As a result, the metaphor as a whole can be understood as a transfer. A word or expression that serves to explain a topic is said to be a metaphor if its meaning is figurative rather than literal. As a result, it is simpler to understand the notion.

Metaphors are a crucial part of literary works because they help the reader understand difficult content more clearly.Its purpose is to aid in the reader's comprehension of the author's intent. Metaphors can also assist readers in comprehending the precise insights of writers, both physically and emotionally.[29]

Metaphor is an implicit and indirect comparison. A metaphor's fundamental structure is quite straightforward. Metaphors are made up of two elements: the object being compared and the thing being compared. In addition, Nurgiyantoro divides metaphors into three categories: obsolete metaphors, implicit metaphors, and explicit metaphors (in

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[29] Saragih, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Batak Toba Song Lyrics (Mother Love"s Theme)," 2015.

praesentia). The most frequent application of metaphors is in creative writing, and song lyrics are one example of this.[30]

Because metaphor can have different meanings in different terms, it can be used as a linguistic tool. Conversations, literary works, prayers, and song lyrics have all employed metaphors. The meaning of a metaphor in song lyrics can be understood by looking at its free context or semantic meaning. Meaning can be viewed as normal meaning or another central meaning, as peripheral meaning or metaphorical meaning, or as transitional meaning.[31]

Defines metaphor as a linguistic expression which cannot be interpreted directly from the symbol used, but from the predication that can be used both by the symbol and from the meaning intended by the language expression. Wahab then divides metaphor into three forms, namely nominative metaphor, predicative metaphor and sentence metaphor.[32]

So, from several explanations about metaphor according to experts, it can be concluded that the notion of metaphor is language used as a tool to expand the meaning of a word or group of words to obtain a certain effect by comparing or associating two things.

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[30] Ayudia Helmi et al., "Metafora Dalam Lirik Lagu „Mendarah" Oleh Nadin Amizah," *Lingua Susastra* 2, no. 1 (2021): 2.

[31] Bloomfield (1933:149)

[32] Olga Grace Sumolang, "Metafora Dalam Lirik Lagu Karya Adele," *JURNAL ELEKTRONIK FAKULTAS SASTRA UNIVERSITAS SAM RATULANGI* 2, no. 2 (2015): 5.

b. Kind of Metaphors

The human speech network is entwined with metaphor, which serves a variety of purposes including being a key source of motivation, an expressive tool, a source of synonymy and polysemy, a conduit for intense emotions, and a means to bridge language gaps. Thus, it would be beneficial to briefly outline the psychological context of metaphor and discuss a few of the linguistic forms that are used.[33]

Lakoff and Johnson (1998) define a metaphor as something with more than one meaning, with the primary purpose being comprehension. Put otherwise, metaphors are comparisons between things and are a subset of figurative language. All human languages employ metaphorical meanings to communicate at different degrees of abstraction from actual reality, according to Lakoff and Johnson's observations.[34] This theory is conceptual metaphor theory, also referred to as Lakoff and Johnson's theory of metaphor.

Three categories of metaphors are distinguished by Lakoff and Johnson: ontological, orientational, and structural metaphors.

1) Structural Metaphor

A idea that is metaphorically structured inside another concept is called a structural metaphor. There are structural metaphors because daily events are systematically correlated. As an illustration: War is argument. Since we argue over a variety of topics, the idea of

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[33] Stephen Ullmann, *Pengantar Semantik* (Yogyakarta :Pustaka Pelajar, 1977), 265.

[34] Sriwahyuni S. Mane, "Metafora Dalam Lirik Lagu Johnny Cash (Suatu Analisis Semantik)," *JURNAL ELEKTRONIK FAKULTAS SASTRA UNIVERSITAS SAM RATULANGI* 3, no. 2 (2016): 4, https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/jefs/article/view/12900.

argument is based on the idea of battle. War and argument are essentially two different things. However, when individuals argue, they verbally abuse one another. They don't want to lose if they are debating. That's the reason why disputes are called "wars."[35]

2) Orientational Metaphor

Another kind of metaphorical conceptions that are unstructured yet organize a larger set of related concepts are orientational metaphors. In addition, these metaphors refer to cultural and physical experiences as physical shapes, such as front-back, deep-shallow, on-off, in-out, and up-down. The idea of spatial direction is given via orientational metaphors, such as "Happy is up, sad is down".[36]

3) Ontological Metaphor

When we consider thoughts, emotions, events, and activities to be things and beings, ontological metaphors emerge. With the use of ontological metaphors, we are able to discuss and understand objects, events, and procedures regardless of how nebulous or abstract as though they had distinct physical characteristics. Ontological metaphors use pre-existing metaphors to characterize phenomena. Ontological metaphors force us to make logical decisions based on our experiences.[37]

In ontological metaphor, there are two types of metaphor identification, namely container metaphor and personification.

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[35] George Lakoff and Mark Johnson, *Metaphors We Live By* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2003), 16.
[36] Lakoff and Johnson, 17.
[37] Lakoff and Johnson, 26.

a) Container Metaphor The container metaphor considers an abstract or living entity as a container or space for entry and exit. This means that when an object goes into a container, the container can be filled and vice versa. For example: "He's coming out of the coma" "He fell into a depression" From these examples the words "coming out, fell into, and in" are abstract entities that describe objects going in and out of situations.

b) Personification According to Lakoff Personification belongs to ontological metaphors. Personification of inanimate entities, both abstract and concrete, are used and treated like humans with all their aspects and activities (Lakoff and Johnson 2003:35). For example: "Our biggest enemy now is inflation". "Cancer is finally eating away at him". In this case, we can see that cancer and inflation are not humans but are made to look like humans.[38]

According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980; 2003) in analyzing metaphors, two main components are used, namely: the target domain and the source domain. To be able to understand the meaning contained in the metaphor, it is found that the target and source have similar characteristics. By comparing the characteristics of both, the basis of a metaphor can be found. There are some differences between the target and the source. In the realm of the target; more abstract, and implicit.[39]

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[38] Mane, "Metafora Dalam Lirik Lagu Johnny Cash (Suatu Analisis Semantik)," 7.
[39] Mane, 8.

The source expresses something else that is utilized to transmit information about the target, while the target is something about which something else is said. The following illustrates how target and source differ from one another:

Target	Source
Abstract	Clear/ stated
Unfamiliar to the readers	Familiar to the readers
Implicit	Stated

Based on the material presented above about metaphors, the researcher can draw the conclusion that metaphors are a subfield of semantics, which deals with the application of words or sentences that serve only as metaphors or comparisons rather than their original (implied) meaning

3. About Singer

Stephanie Poetri is Titi DJ's daughter from her marriage to Andrew Hollis Dougharty. Evil is Stephanie's greeting which is also told through Titi DJ's song entitled "Stephanie". She was born in Jakarta on May 20, 2000. Stephanie, who is now even 21 years old, is the youngest child of Titi DJ. Stephanie has 3 half-sisters who are Titi DJ's children from her marriage to Bucek Depp, namely Salwa Muchtar, Salma Muchtar and Daffa Jenaro Muchtar. Titi DJ inspired Stephanie Poetri to have a career in music. Seeing Titi DJ singing made Stephanie want to do the same. In 2005, Stephanie

Poetri appeared in the video clip for the song "Stephanie" sung by Titi DJ. The song really tells about Stephanie's adorable personality at the age of 5.

At the age of 14, Stephanie Poetri auditioned for the talent show Indonesian Idol Junior 2014. At that time, Titi DJ was the judge. Stephanie apparently was brought in to work on Daniel Mananta, who didn't know her as Titi DJ's daughter. She claimed her name was Stella and also managed to trick Arie Untung as the host of the event. The popularity of the song "I Love You 3000" then made 88rising recruit Stephanie Poetri after Niki Zefanya alias NIKI as an artist at their agency. Now Stephanie Poetri is one of the singers who is quite reckoned with in America. Stephanie has also won the 2019 Best New Asian Artist award at the 2019 Mnet Asian Music Awards.[40]

Stephanie Poetri shares a lovely voice with her mother. She inherited both the DJing talent and the songwriting talent of Titi DJ. I Love You 3000, a song written by Stephanie, served as evidence for this. Tens of millions of people have now viewed the song on YouTube. Additionally, Stephanie has a contract with the music company 88rising. When questioned about I Love You 3000, Titi DJ also gave the background information for the song. Titi DJ is a mother of Stephanie Poetri who took part in the creation and writing of the song I Love You 3000. Titi DJ is an artist born in Jakarta, Indonesia who works as a famous singer-songwriter.

In an interview with Genius, Stephanie acknowledged that the movie Avengers: Endgame was playing in theaters while she was penning I Love

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[40] Alycia Elaine Deyna Setiawan, Inri Inggrit Indrayani, And Astri Yogatama, "Efektivitas Stephanie Poetri Sebagai Celebrity Endorser BASE „Gloss & Go Lip Tint" Terhadap Followers Instagram @Itsmybase" 11 (2023): 2.

You 3000. The phrase "I Love You 3000" itself appears in the movie Avengers: Endgame. employs just one guitar. Additionally, the video clip is quite basic.[41]

[41] Fadli Adzani, "kisah di balik terciptanya lagu „I love you 300" milik Stephanie poetry", 2019