

**METAPHOR IN INGRID MICHAELSON'S ALBUM HUMAN AGAIN**

**THESIS**

By

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**ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

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**METAPHOR IN INGRID MICHAELSON'S ALBUM HUMAN AGAIN**

**THESIS**

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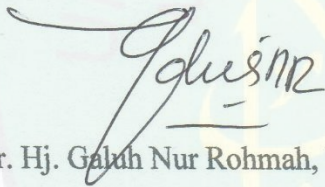


## APPROVAL SHEET

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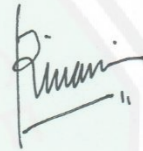
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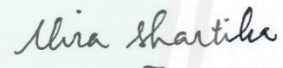
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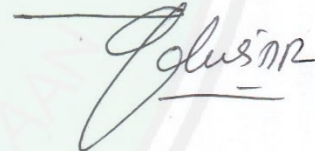


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## MOTTO

“Life is like a bicycle. To stay balanced, you must keep moving”

~Albert Einstein



## DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to;

My beloved father, H. Wahyu Hidayat R. and my mother Hj. Tuti Kusniarti who always give me spirit, support, prayer, and love and my brothers and sister, Naufal Hidayat Eka Putra, Helmy Hidayat Mahendra and Keysha Meutia Hidayat.



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Finally, I truly realized that this thesis still needs criticism and suggestion from the readers in order to make it perfect.

Malang, January 10, 2018

Ivan Noor Hidayat



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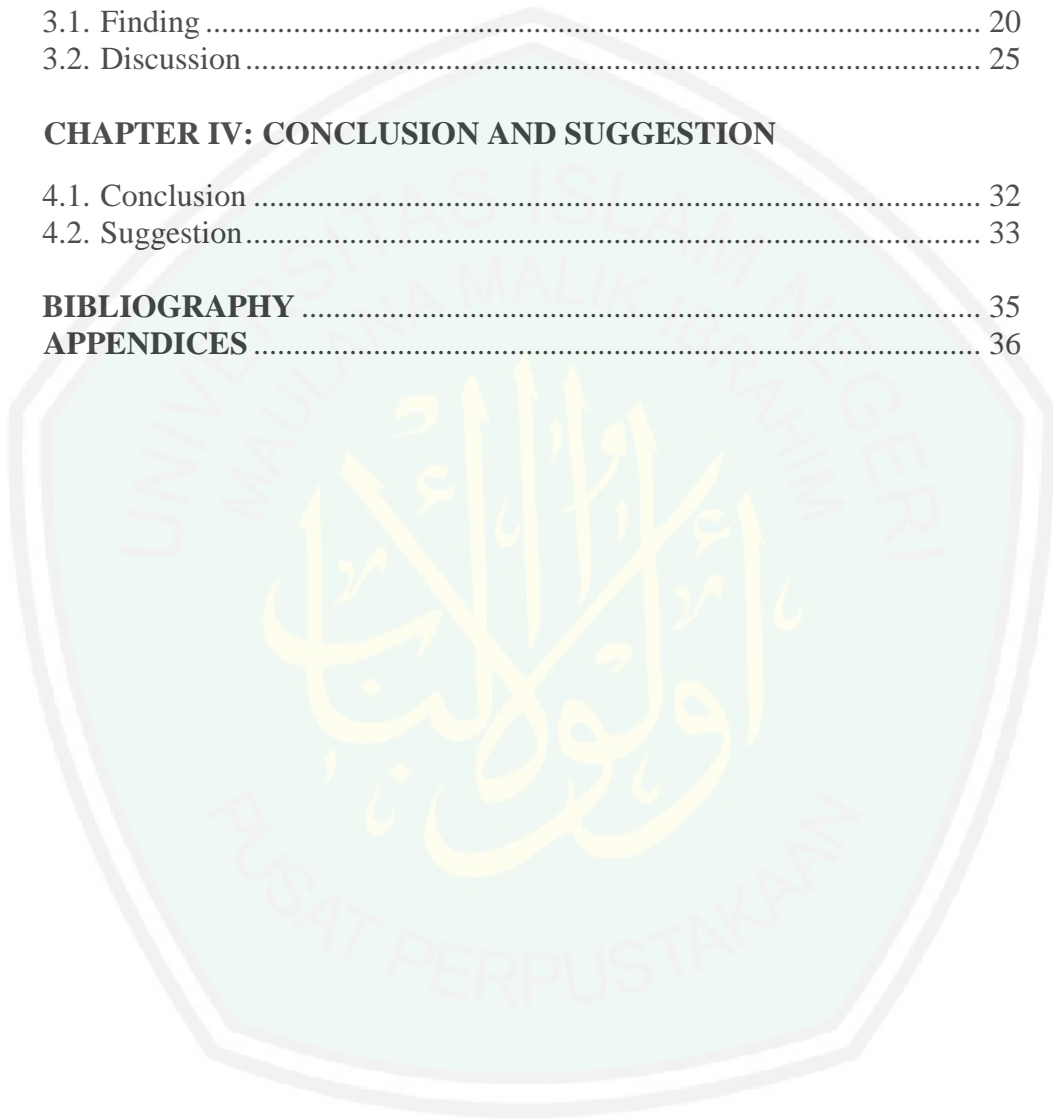
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## ABSTRACT

**Hidayat, Ivan Noor.** 2017. *Metaphor in Ingrid Michaelson's Album Human Again*. Thesis. English Letters Departement, Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed.

Key words: *Metaphor, Song lyrics*

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This research discusses about *Metaphor in Ingrid Michaelson's album Human Again*. It aims to find out the form and the meaning of metaphor in Ingrid Michaelson's selected song lyrics in album Human Again. The researcher focuses on 8 songs from 12 songs in album Human Again, those are *Fire, Palm of Your Hand, In the Sea, End of World, Black and Blue, Keep Warm, Ghost* and *Ribbons*. These song lyrics are chosen as the data source because the lyrics have criteria, such as a romantic, love, sadness and longing. In addition, these song lyrics in album Human Again by Ingrid Michaelson have a meaning that makes listener from this song feels what is felt by the song writer.

There are two research questions in this research to discuss: (1) What are the form of metaphor found in the song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in album Human Again? and (2) What are the meaning of metaphor in the song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in album Human Again?

To conduct the research, the researcher uses Lakoff and Johnson's theory in analyzing metaphor in Ingrid Michaelson album Human Again because this theory is suitable to be used in this research. Lakoff and Johnson divide metaphor into three types. They are structural metaphor, orientation metaphor and ontological metaphor.

The result of this research indicates that the song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson's album Human Again has 8 songs from 12 songs containing of metaphor. It is found 5 structural metaphor, 1 orientation metaphor and 7 ontological metaphor (which has been categorized as personification and container metaphor). Structural metaphor has meaning of describing an object with another object, while orientation metaphor has meaning about regulating the whole concept of words related to each other but not structured. Meanwhile, ontological metaphor has meaning about describing a thing or feeling with inanimate objects that have properties such as humans. It can be indicated that the dominant metaphor in the selected song lyrics by Ingrid Michaelson are structural metaphor and ontological metaphor and personification is more dominant than container metaphor. The result of this study will be able to give contribution to the readers who are interested in learning and understanding those lyrics.

## ABSTRAK

**Hidayat, Ivan Noor.** 2017. *Metafora dalam Ingrid Michaelson di Album Human Again*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed.

Kata kunci: *Metafora, Lirik lagu*

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Penelitian ini membahas tentang *Metafora dalam Ingrid Michaelson di album Human Again*. penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan bentuk dan makna dari metafora dalam lirik lagu yang dipilih di Ingrid Michaelson pada album Human Again. peneliti berfokus pada 8 lagu dari 12 lagu yang ada di album Human Again, yaitu, *Fire, Palm of Your Hand, In the Sea, End of World, Black and Blue, Keep Warm, Ghost* dan *Ribbons*. Lirik lagu tersebut dipilih sebagai sumber data karena memiliki kriteria, seperti romantis, cinta, kesedihan dan kerinduan. Selain itu, lirik lagu dalam album Human again oleh Ingrid Michaelson ini memiliki sebuah makna yang membuat pendengar dari lagu ini merasakan apa yang dirasakan oleh penulis lagu.

Ada dua pertanyaan yang dibahas pada penelitian ini: (1) Apa bentuk metafora yang ditemukan dalam lirik lagu Ingrid Michaelson di album Human Again? dan (2) Apa makna metafora dalam lirik lagu Ingrid Michaelson di album Human Again?

Untuk melakukan penelitian, peneliti menggunakan teori Lakoff dan Johnson dalam menganalisa metafora di Ingrid Michaelson pada album Human Again karena teori ini tepat digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Lakoff dan Johnson membagi metafora menjadi tiga jenis. Mereka adalah metafora struktural, metafora orientasi dan metafora ontologis.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa lirik lagu Ingrid Michaelson album Human Again memiliki 8 lagu dari 12 lagu yang mengandung metafora. Ditemukan 5 metafora struktural, 1 metafora orientasi dan 7 metafora ontologis (yang telah dikategorikan sebagai personifikasi dan metafora kontainer). Metafora struktural memiliki makna mendeskripsikan suatu objek dengan objek lain, sedangkan metafora orientasi memiliki arti tentang mengatur seluruh konsep kata-kata yang berkaitan satu sama lain tetapi tidak terstruktur. Sementara itu, metafora ontologis memiliki makna tentang menggambarkan sesuatu atau perasaan dengan benda mati yang memiliki sifat seperti manusia. Dapat diindikasikan bahwa metafora dominan dalam lirik lagu yang dipilih oleh Ingrid Michaelson adalah metafora struktural dan metafora ontologis dan personifikasi lebih dominan daripada kontainer metafora. Hasil dari penelitian ini akan dapat memberikan kontribusi kepada pembaca yang tertarik untuk belajar dan memahami lirik tersebut.

## تجريد

هداية، عفان نور. 2017. الاستعارة في إنجريد ميتشلسون على ألبوم *Human Again*. البحث. قسم الآداب الإنجليزية. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. تحت الإشراف: الدكتورة الحاج جالوه نور الرحمة الماجستير. الكلمة المفتاحية: الاستعارة، كلمة الغناء.

تناقش هذا البحث عن الاستعارة في إنجريد ميتشلسون على ألبوم *Human Again* تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى العثور على شكل الاستعارة ومعناها في كلمات الأغنية المختارة لإنجريد ميتشلسون على ألبوم *Human Again*. ركز الباحث على 8 أغنيات من 12 أغنية في ألبوم *Human Again*. وتلك الأغنيات هي ( *Fire, Palm of Your Hand, In the Sea, End of World, Black and Blue, Keep Warm, Ghost* ) تم اختيار كلمات الأغنية كمصدر البيانات لأنها تحتوي على معايير، مثل الرومانسية والحب والحزن والشوق. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تحتوي كلمات الأغنية على ألبوم *Human Again* لإنجريد ميتشلسون على معنى يجعل المستمعين من هذه الأغنية يشعرون بما يشعر به كاتب الأغاني. هناك سؤالان مبحثان في هذا البحث، وهما: (1) ما هو شكل الاستعارة الموجود في كلمات أغنية إنجريد ميتشلسون في ألبوم *Human Again*؟ و (2) ما هو معنى الاستعارة في كلمات أغنية إنجريد ميتشلسون في ألبوم *Human Again*؟ ولإجراء البحوث، استخدم الباحث نظرية لأكوف وجونسون في تحليل الاستعارة في إنجريد ميتشلسون على ألبوم *Human Again*، لأن هذه النظرية نظرية مناسبة استخدمت في هذا البحث. قسّم لأكوف وجونسون الاستعارة إلى ثلاثة أنواع. وهي استعارة هيكلية واستعارة توجيهية واستعارة وجودية.

تشير نتيجة هذا البحث إلى أن كلمات أغنية إنجريد ميتشلسون لألبوم *Human Again* الذي يحتوي على 8 أغاني من 12 أغنية تحتوي على استعارة. هناك 5 استعارات

هيكلية، استعارة توجيهية واحدة و 7 استعارات وجيولوجية (تم تصنيفها على أنها تجسيد واستعارات للحاويات). تحتوي الاستعارة الهيكلية على معنى لوصف كائن بكائن آخر، في حين أن الاستعارة التوجيهية لها معنى ترتيب جميع مفاهيم الكلمات ذات الصلة ببعضها البعض ولكنها غير منظمة. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن الاستعارة الوجودية لها معنى لوصف شيء أو شعور مع كائن غير حي له خصائص شبيهة بالإنسان. يمكن الإشارة إلى أن الاستعارة المهيمنة في كلمات الأغنية التي اختارها إنجريد ميتشلسون هي استعارة هيكلية واستعارة وجودية، وجوهرية أكثر هيمنة من الحاويات الاستعارية. وستكون نتيجة هذا البحث قادرة على المساهمة في القراء المهتمين بالتعلم وفهم كلمات الأغاني.



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation of the study and operational definition of key terms.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

The metaphor is the study of meaning, in this case the metaphor is not only found in the language but also in a literary work. The metaphor itself is the study of a sentence that has a meaning that is not true. Studying about metaphor is very important because metaphors are also a very important part of the language experience. Almost all words can be used metaphorically. The meaning of the word corresponding to the meaning of the dictionary is called the lexical meaning. Almost all words that have lexical meaning can be used metaphorically. Even in the development of time, metaphorical meanings are capable of taking over the lexical meaning so that it is better known for its metaphorical meaning than its lexical meaning, so that the metaphorical meaning first becomes a new lexical meaning, therefore, studying about metaphor is important to understand.

According to (Classe, 2000: 941, metaphor is the transfer of the image, meaning, or the quality of an expression to another expression. The transfer is carried out by referring to a concept to another concept to imply a similarity, analogy or relations between the two concepts. In addition, Lakoff and Johnson (1980) state that metaphor is understanding of something by using an understanding

of other things. Therefore, metaphor is the use of words that are not real but have similar characteristic to describe something.

The metaphor is not only used by us, but also used by poets and musical artists. A lot of poets or musical artists create a work with a play on words that have a meaning is not real. As example, the singer Ingrid Michaelson in album "*Human Again*". In this album, Ingrid Michaelson tends to sing about lost loves and bad breakups, filling every sad-eyed song but better describes about a really dark time in her life. In the song that she wrote, there where many symbols of bad fellings for love. This is the one who got me interested in researching albums from Ingrid Michaelson, because on the album Ingrid Michaelson, it was much talked about the deepest of romance. The album in this time is very different from the previous album because she has better description about a really dark time in her life.

Study on metaphor has been done by a number of researcher, such as Aisah (2010), Nurul (2014), Valentine (2015) and Ulfa (2016). Aisah (2010) investigated metaphor in Iwan Fals' social critics songs lyric. The results of her study found that the trope is used in the songs lyric are metaphor and simile. Another researcher, Nurul (2014) investigated metaphorical expression in Al-Quran translation of Surah Al-Baqoroh by Muhammad Faruq-I—Asam Mali. The result of her study shows that there are eleven of dead metaphor and eight of live metaphor. Meanwhile, Ulfa (2016) in her study investigated the metaphor used in Anne Bradstreet's poem. These study are to investigate kinds and the meaning of metaphor used in Anne Bradstreet's poem. It uses structural approach and the main data of this research are three poems of Anne Bradstreet "*To My Dear and Loving Husband*", "*A Letter To Her Husband*", and "*For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague*,

*June, 1661*". The result of her study is that there are 27 lines in three poems of Anne Bradstreet that is categorized as metaphor. Seventeen lines belong to abstract to concrete metaphor, eight lines belong to anthropomorphic metaphor and two lines belong to synaesthetic metaphor.

Besides that, Valentine (2015) focused on analyzing and identifying procedures in translating metaphor. This research used theory of Newmark to analyze. The result of the study reveals that there are five of seven procedures applied to translate the metaphor, namely reproducing the same image in the TL (20 data), replacing SL image with a standart TL image (6 data), translating metaphor by simile (11 data), converting the metaphor into sense (13 data), and deleting the metaphor (2 data).

This present research intends to analyze metaphor in album Ingrid Michaelson "Human Again". The researcher is interested in this object because Ingrid Michaelson is one of many singers who have had successful in the world of music. As music lovers in Indonesia it is good to know what the true meaning of the lyrics of the song. It is because sometimes a lot of people listen to music without knowing the true meaning of the song, then this metaphor research is very important to be conducted to understand the meaning of the song in depth. Hopefully, from this research, the researcher gets enough understanding about the function of the metaphor itself.

## 1.2 Research Problems

This research focuses on the analysis of metaphor as found in song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in album *Human Again* and also the meaning. Based on the background of the study, there are two research problems related to this analysis, they are:

1. What are the form of metaphor found in the song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in album 'Human Again'?
2. What are the meaning of metaphor in the song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in album 'Human Again'?

## 1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main goal of this research is to study metaphor in song's lyric of Ingrid Michaelson in album *Human Again*, specifically it aims on achieving the following objective:

1. To find out the forms of metaphor found in the song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in album 'Human Again'.
2. To analyze the meaning of the metaphor in the song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in album 'Human Again'.



#### **1.4 Significances of the Study**

This research is expected to give theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this research is expected to give contribution to the theory of metaphor. It is as example in analyzing a song using the theory of metaphor. Practically, this research significantly is expected to help the readers in understanding about metaphor. The finding of metaphor analysis is expected to give knowledge and information about the metaphor works, especially in the forms of metaphor which is represented in selected songs lyric in Ingrid Michaelson's album *Human Again*. Then, this research is expected to give worthy contribution for English teachers, English learners, music lovers and future researchers. For English teachers, the result of the study hopefully is able to be used as references in teaching and learning English. Meanwhile, for English learners, the research findings are expected to enrich their knowledge about metaphor used in song lyrics. For the music lovers, after understanding about metaphor and the forms of metaphor, the music lovers are expected to be able to understand the meaning literally. Finally, for the future research, the research findings are expected to be used as references in conducting further studies about metaphor.

#### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

In this research, the researcher uses metaphor as the main theory and limits the scope of the theory in linguistics and metaphor. Furthermore, the researcher focuses on the forms and understanding the meaning of metaphor represented in the song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in album *Human Again*. To avoid broadening research only on the fifth album of Ingrid Michaelson that is *Human Again*. In doing

the analysis, the researcher uses Lakoff and Johnson's theory because the theory is appropriate with the data.

## 1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the key terms used among the researcher and the reader, the researcher describes the definition of key terms briefly and clearly as follows:

1. Metaphor is the transfer of the image, meaning, or the quality of an expression to another expression. The transfer was carried out by referring to a concept to another concept to imply a similarity, analogy or relations between the two concepts
2. Ingrid Michaelson is an American singer-songwriter and actor. Her first album, *Slow the Rain*, was released in 2005, and she has released six more albums, *Girls nd Boys*, *Be Ok*, *Everybody*, *Human Again*, *Lights Out*, and her most recent, *It Doesn't Have to Make Sense*.

## 1.7 Research Method

This research method provides a detail description of research design, research instrument, data source, data collection and data analysis. They are explained as follows.

### 1.7.1 Research Design

This research is descriptive qualitative research because it describes the data using narrative description as one of the characteristics of qualitative research without using numbering analysis. The researcher also uses qualitative research

because it obtains the information and the data are from the text and song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson's songs. Therefore, this research uses descriptive qualitative research method because it aims to describe the deep meaning of the metaphor in the song lyrics.

### **1.7.2 Research Instrument**

This research uses human analysis because the researcher is the one who must understand about the research, whether from both academically and generally. The researcher must do everything alone both in selecting object from the song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in album Human Again containing metaphor as a source of data, performing data collection, the quality of data, analyzing the data, interpreting the data and drawing conclusion on the results of the data.

### **1.7.3. Data Source**

The data source in this research is the song lyric of Ingrid Michaelson in album Human Again. The song lyrics were taken from website <https://www.letsingit.com/ingrid-michaelson-album-lyrics-human-again-8bds8p>. The researcher choose the 7 albums of Human Again which has 14 songs from the 8 albums by Ingrid Michaelson because this album Human again has the songs criteria which is the researcher wants to analyze, the songs criteria like romantic, love, sadness, longing and etc. The lyrics of the songs are "*Fire*", "*Palm of Your Hand*", "*In The Sea*", "*End of The World*", "*Black and Blue*", "*Keep Warm*", "*Ghost*", and "*Ribbons*".

#### **1.7.4 Data Collection**

The data collection was done by doing some stages. First, the researcher chose the song lyrics which contain metaphor. Then, he decided to choose the song lyrics from Ingrid Michaelson in album 'Human Again'. The researcher chose the song lyrics from Ingrid Michaelson because Ingrid Michaelson's song lyrics containing several features of metaphor. After choosing the song lyrics from Ingrid Michaelson, the researcher read and chose the words, phrases and sentences containing metaphor. Then, the researcher identified the words, phrases, and sentences that contain metaphor in the song lyrics by using Lakoff and Johnson's theory. After finding the data collection, the researcher used to classified the song lyrics and the types of metaphor.

#### **1.7.5 Data Analysis**

After collection the data, the researcher analyzed the data. First, the researcher classified the data based on the types of metaphor by Lakoff and Johnson's theory. After that, the researcher described the metaphor represented in the song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in album Human Again by using Lakoff and Johnson's theory. Finally, the researcher draws the conclusion.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter focuses on the review of literature which support and relates to the study.

#### 2.1 Metaphor

Metaphor as a figurative language is one of the linguistic tools since it has various possibilities of meaning in a few words. Bloomfield (1933:149) stated that the meaning could be viewed as normal meaning or meanings of the other centers as marginal meaning or meaning or metaphor meaning in between. For many people metaphors are a means of poets or writers, in order words, creative people. Just a few people are aware that we actually often use metaphor expression in every day.

Weiss (2006: 3) said that the word 'metaphor' is from the Greek metaphor. It is derived from *meta* meaning 'over' and *phrein*, meaning "to carry". The study of metaphor customarily begins with Aristotle and his statement in the poetics that metaphor is the transference of a term from one thing to another. Aristoteles uses the term metaphor in extensive manner, encompassing four varieties of "transference under the rubric of metaphor. His extensive use of the term "metaphor" has influenced subsequent applications of the term of figurative language or to figurative language in general, and at other times it is designated on specific trope".

There are several definitions of metaphor proposed by several experts. Reck (2001) said that metaphors are means of figurative language, an indirect comparison



without a word showing this comparison, for example the the word *like*. Aristotle as cited in Reck (2001: 3) argued that metaphor “consists in giving the thing name that belongs to something else, the tranference being either from genius to specless, or from species to genius, or from species to species, or on the ground of analogy. Knowles and Moon (2006) define metaphor as the use of language to refer to something other than what it was originally applied to, or what it literally means. While, Davinson (1997), in (Leezenberg, 2011) defines metaphor as a matter of how people use words rather than of waht those words mean. The Devinson’s ide about “how people use words” is elaborated by Knowles and Moon (2006). The point is that people choose metaphors in order to communicate about what they think or how they feel about something, to explain what a particular thing is like, to convey a meaning in a more interesting or creative way, or to do all these.

Meanwhile, Barnhart (1995: 118) says, a metaphor is figure of speech in which a word or phrase is taken out of its usual setting and placed with another word to suggest a likeness. It is made more vivid by transferring to it the name or attributes of some other objects.

According to Peter (2002: 12), metaphor is a comparison which is implied without using the words of comparison which such as like, as, similar to, and resemble. Metaphor adds an extansion of the thing being compared. Metaphor is one of figurative language that works on assumption that there are similarities between things. Metaphor are used in all kind of language speech, people lead to use metaphorical language to clarify ideas, feelings, and so on or to convince people of the value, danger, beauty, ugliness, etc of one being by comparing it to another which is accepted as valuable, dangerous, beauty ugly.

While according to Ullman (1972: 212), he defines that metaphor is slow closely intertwined with the very texture of human speech that we have already encountered it in various guises: as a major factor in motivation, as an expressive device, as a source synonymy and polysemy, as an outlet for intense emotions, as a means of filling gap in vocabulary and in several other roles.

Another definition of metaphor comes from Leezenberg (2001). He defines metaphor in rather simple way: a deviation from literal language. Through this definition, it is obviously seen that metaphor occurs when literal meaning of words or sentences is deviated. From this explanation, it can be seen that metaphor occurs not only when people have no other words to refer to a particular thing, but also when people have other choices. Meanwhile, Lakoff (1992) defined the metaphor as a novel or poetic linguistic expression where one or more words for a concept. In classical theories of language, metaphor was seen as a matter of language not thought.

In addition, Lakoff and Johnson (1980: 3) says that "metaphor is persuasive in everyday life, not just in language but in thought and action. Our ordinary conceptual system, in terms of the which we both think and act, is fundamentally metaphorical in nature". This metaphor theory is known as the theory of conceptual metaphor (Conceptual Metaphor Theory, abbreviated CMT). In CMT, there are two conceptual domains, namely the realm of the source (source domain) and a target domain (target domain). More concrete realm of resources used by humans are to understand abstract concepts in the realms of the target. Metaphor organizes relationships between objects and creates an understanding of the specific object through the understanding of other objects.

Furthermore, Lakoff and Johnson (as cited in Reck, 2001: 7) proved that metaphor is omnipresent and indispensable in every-day-language. They do not just claim that metaphors are omnipresent in our every-day-language but they also form systems and therefore structure certain fields of life in order to be able to cope with our experience. Besides, Lakoff and Johnson assumed that metaphors are not just part of literal language but it also common language.

Besides, Lakoff and Johnson (2003) stated that “metaphor penetrates our thinking, speaking, and acting in our life because metaphor that is used will provide a new “experientialist” perspective on classical philosophical problem, such as the nature of meaning, truth, rationality, logic and knowledge”. They also said that the essence of metaphor is based on understanding and experiencing one thing in terms of another. Furthermore, added that “human conceptual system is metaphorically structured and defined. The major function of metaphor is thus supply structure in terms of which reasoning can be done”.

Metaphor conveys information, communicates abstraction, and help us understand new concepts. Metaphor has been adopted in human-computer interaction to facilitate the dialogue between user and system. Sease also added that using metaphor could convince a man to do the illogical, Sease (2008). Besides, Sease (2008: 23) added that “metaphors are undeniably central to our ability to communicate and use language, and perhaps more fundamentally to convey meaning or to infer meaning to illustrate and explain as well as to identify and to catalog”.

It can be concluded that metaphor is an imaginative way to communicate abstraction using comparison or the way of explaining or referring to something in a brief but in an effective way. Metaphor occurs not only when people have no other words to refer to a particular thing, but it is also when people have other choices.

## 2.2 Conceptual Metaphor

A conceptual metaphor is a metaphor (or figurative comparison) in which one idea (or conceptual domain) is understood in terms of another, Nordquist (2017). In cognitive linguistics, the conceptual domain from which we draw metaphorical expressions to understand another conceptual domain is known as the source domain. The conceptual domain that is understood in this way is the target domain. Thus the source domain of the journey is commonly used to explain the target domain of life.

According to *Metaphors We Live By* (1980) by Lakoff and Johnson, they divided the metaphorical concept into three. They are Structural Metaphor, Orientation Metaphor and Ontological Metaphor.

### 2.2.1 Structural Metaphor

Lakoff and Johnson (1980: 461) said that the group of structural metaphor is the biggest group. Different parts of experiences which are complex but too abstract are conceptualized with the help of simple but known experience. For example: *discussion is war*. In this example, Lakoff and Johnson that “one tries to explain the abstract concept discussion with the help of the concrete concept war and typical words which are linked to it”. They added that conceptual metaphors often involve using a concept from one domain (WAR as physical or cultural phenomenon) to

structure a concept from another domain (ARGUMENT as primarily an intellectual concept, but with cultural content). Based on the above explanation, many things we do in arguing so that the concept of argument is structured on the concept of war. Basically Arguments and wars are two different things. But if people are arguing, they attack each other with words. They do not want to lose if arguing. So that's why arguments are called war.

### 2.2.2 Orientation Metaphors

The metaphor is associated with spatial orientation, such as UP-DOWN, IN-OUT, FRONT-BACK, ON-OFF, DEEP-SHALLOW. Lakoff and Johnson said that those metaphors do not structure one concept in term of another, but instead organize a whole system of concept with respect to another.

For example: *being happy is high/ being sad is down*

Lakoff and Johnson (1980:461) see that “physical state in the fact that someone who is sad has a bowed posture and happy person is upright”. Another possibility could be seen in the fact that heaven standing for happiness is high above but hell meaning misery is below us.

### 2.2.3 Ontological Metaphors

Lakoff and Johnson (1980:461) said that ontological metaphors “involve the projection of entity or substance status upon something that does not have that status inherently”. Such conventional metaphors allow us to view events, activities, emotions, ideas, as entities for various purpose (e.g. in order to refer to them, categorize them, group them, or quantity them). Ontological metaphors enable us



to conceptualize and talk about things, experiences, processes, but not as clear or abstract as if they possess a definite physical nature. Ontological metaphors describe the entity according to the metaphor. Ontological metaphors make us handle things rationally based on experience (Lakoff & Johnson 2003: 27). In an ontological metaphor there are two types of metaphorical identification: the container and personification metaphor.

### 2.2.3.1 Container Metaphor

Container metaphors consider an abstract entity or life as a container or space for entry and exit. This means that when an object enters the container, the container can be filled and vice versa. As an example:

*"He's coming out of the coma"* (he's out of a critical period)

*"He fell into a depression"* (he's depressed)

From these examples the words "coming out, fell into, and in" are abstract entities that describe objects in and out of situations.

### 2.2.3.2 Personification

According to Lakoff, personification is included in an ontological metaphor. Personification of the entity in the form of inanimate objects, both abstract and concrete are used and treated as human beings with all aspects and activities (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003: 35). For the xample:

*"Our biggest enemy now is inflation"*.

*"Cancer finally gnaws at him"*.

In this case, it can be seen that cancer and inflation are not human but made as human beings.

According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980, 2003), in analyzing the metaphor there are two main components, they are: the realm of the target and the source domain. To be able to understand the purpose contained in the metaphor found the similarity of characteristics possessed between the target and the source. By comparing the characteristics of both, the basis of a metaphor can be found. There are several differences between goals and sources. In the target domain; more abstract, and implicit. Meanwhile, in the realm of the source it can be found in everyday life, intimate for the reader, and explicit. As an example:

*"Life is Journey"* (life is a journey)

Life 'lives' as a target while 'Journey' travels as a source. Each time the trip is mapped to life, the two domains correspond to each other in a way that allows us to interpret life as a journey. Two components of life and travel become meaningful metaphors where there are many obstacles, goals, difficulties, and so on.

### **2.3 Album 'Human Again' Ingrid Michaelson**

Album 'Human Again' is the fifth album by American singer and song writer Ingrid Michaelson. It was released on January 24, 2012 on Cabin 24 Records and Mom + Pop Music. with production from David Kahne (Paul McCartney, Regina Spektor, Stevie Nicks, the Bangles) and featuring the single "Ghost." It earned critical praise and performed better on the charts than any of her previous albums.

It is considered by Ingrid Michaelson's heart. Five albums into her career, she is still singing about lost loves and bad breakups, filling every sad-eyed song with lyrics like "Open-heart surgery, that is what you do to me" and "It's a wonder that I survived the war between your heart and mine." It's dramatic, but don't expect

Michaelson to wallow in her own misery. By surrounding her Lilith Fair melodies with lush, layered arrangements and movie soundtrack strings, she manages to turn even her most downtrodden songs into anthems, sounding proud and resolute despite her malfunctioning cardiac organ. Her voice has changed since 2009's *Maybe*; the light vibrato and quirky, almost bookish phrasing are still there, but so is a full-bodied belt that gets unleashed whenever the melody starts climbing upward.

Michaelson simply sounds stronger, as though one final breakup was all she needed to find her vocal mojo. She just needed to find super-producer David Kahne, who replaces Dan Romer -- Michaelson's longtime collaborator, as well as one of the driving forces behind the summery, frothy, ukulele-fueled songs that filled 2009's and helps give her a wintry makeover. Romer's influence is missed, particularly on the peppier songs, which tend to feel too heavy-handed in Kahne's hands. ("Blood Brothers," an uptempo tune about loving your neighbor, aims for the Ingrid equivalent of "We Are the World" and falls short.) When *Human Again* ditches the feel-good stuff and goes straight into drama-queen territory, though, it feels like we're finally getting to watch Michaelson come to grips with her broken heart, realizing that the only way to make things better is to fix the damn thing herself. There are 14 songs from Ingrid Michaelson in album *Human Again*; *"Fire"*, *"This Is War"*, *"Do It Now"*, *"I'm Through"*, *"Blood Brothers"*, *"Black And Blue"*, *"Ribbons"*, *"How We Love"*, *"Palm Of Your Hand"*, *"Ghost"*, *"In The Sea"*, *"Keep Warm"*, *"End Of The World"*, and *"Live It With Love"*.

## 2.4 Previous Study

There are some previous studies related to this research, Aisah (2010) investigated metaphor in Iwan Fal's social critics songs lyric using Lakoff and Johnson's theory (1980). Based on Lakoff and Johnson's theory (1980), she found most of the song lyrics use structural metaphor and ontological metaphor. Nurul (2014) conducted research on investigated metaphorical expression in Al-Quran translation of Surah Al-Baqoroh by Muhammad Faruq-I—Asam Mali. Based on the analysis, which has been conducted, she found that there are eleven of dead metaphor and eight of live metaphor.

Ulfa (2016), in her study focused on the use of metaphor in Anne Bradstreet's poem using structural approach. From her study, she found that there are 27 lines in three poems by Anne Bradstreet that include metaphor. There are 17 lines belong to abstract to concrete metaphor, 8 lines belong to anthropomorphic metaphor and 2 lines belong to synaesthetic metaphor. Valentine (2015), in her study focused on Analysis on Translation of Metaphors in a Novel entitled *Fallen* using theory by Newmark to analyze. From her study she found that that there are five of seven procedures applied to translate the metaphor namely reproducing the same image in the TL (20 data), replacing SL image with a standart TL image (6 data), translating metaphor by simile (11 data), converting the metaphor into sense (13 data), and deleting the metaphore (2data).

The simillarity between this study with the previous studies is the theory which is used and the research problem conducted in the analysis. On the other hand, the difference between this present study and previous studies is the research focuses

on analyzing the song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in album *Human Again*. The researcher conducts a research on the lyric of Ingrid Michaelson in album *Human Again* because he argued that analyzing this objects is rare to be done. He thought that analyzing the lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in album *Human Again* is also important because as music lovers in Indonesia we must also know the true meaning of the lyrics of the song. Sometimes it is an awful that lot of people listen to music without knowing the true meaning of the song. Therefore, the metaphor research is very important to be conducted to understand the meaning of the song in deeply. For this reason, the researcher carries out the research entitled “Metaphor in Ingrid Michaelson’s album *Human Again*”.



## CHAPTER III

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of metaphor in Ingrid Michaelson's album Human Again selected songs. In this chapter, the researcher would like to answer the research problems which have been stated in Chapter II. It involves the kind of Metaphor of the song lyrics and the meaning of metaphor of song lyrics by presenting the data and analyzing them.

#### 3.1 Finding

In these findings, the researcher finds the types and the meaning of metaphor used in the song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in album Human Again using Lakoff and Johnson's theory.

##### 3.1.1 Structural Metaphor and Its Meaning

According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003), structural metaphor is one concept that is metaphorically structured in another concept. Structural metaphors exist based on the systematic correlation of everyday experiences. In this research, the researcher found 5 structural metaphor. Structural metaphor is found in the song lyrics *Palm of Your Hand*, *Black and Blue*, *Keep warm*, and *Ribbons*:

*The redder the love (S2.SM1)*

*I keep burning time away until I hit the top (S5.SM3)*

*Eyes on the prize (S6.SM4)*

*Told me that he'd love me from the top to the floor (S8.SM5)*

*Painting up a promise that you know will fall (S8.SM6)*

Every song lyric has different meaning. From data S2 the researcher found a structural metaphor in the song lyrics *The redder the love* with code (S2.SM1).

This lyrics is a kind of structural metaphor because the concept of love uses the words *redder* as a figure of speech which is usually used on the concept of color, and red is usually described as the heart or the color of love.

In the data S5 the researcher found a structural metaphor in the song lyric *I keep burning time away until I hit the top* with code (S5.SM3). This lyrics is kind of structural metaphor because the concept of time using the word burning as a figurative word that is usually used on the concept of fire so that *burning time* has the intention to keep fighting to reach the top. In the data S6 the researcher found a structural metaphor in the song lyrics *Eyes on the prize* with code (S6.SM4). This lyrics are kind of metaphor because the concept of *eyes* using the word *prize* as a figurative word usually used in the concept of object, this word has the meaning that the eye is only fixated on one object, such as someone who get the prize and just want the gift as that is the meaning of the prize in this case is defined as an object seen by the eye.

Furthermore, in the data S8 the researcher found two a structural metaphor in the song lyrics *Told me that he'd love me from the top to the floor* with code (S8.SM5) and *Painting up a promise that you know will fall* with code (S8.SM6). In the lyrics (S8.SM5) are kind of structural metaphor because the concept of *love* uses the word *the top to the floor* as a figure of speech, which where the word means that he love me what it is. The words *the top to the floor* interpreted as it is not looking at others only from top to the floor. Whereas in the (S8.SM6) are kind of structural metaphor because the word *painting* uses the word *promise* as a figure of speech which is usually used in the concept art. The word *painting* in this sense is

a picture or a real thing that can make a promise to someone, so in this case the song writer use the word *painting* to make the real thing that keep the promise.

Related to the meaning of the structural metaphor in this song lyrics, the song writer trying to express his feelings through words with different concepts, thus creating a song lyrics that have meaning based on the daily experience of songwriters.

### 3.1.2 Orientation Metaphor and Its Meaning

According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003) metaphor orientational is another kind of metaphorical concepts that are not structured but set the whole system concepts relate to each another. In this research, the researcher only found one kind of orientation metaphor. Orientation metaphor is found in the song lyrics *Fire*:

*Burn me down (S1.OM1)*

In this research, the researcher only found an orientation metaphor in the S1. The researcher found the orientation metaphor in the song lyrics *Burn me down* with code (S1.OM1). This lyric is kind of ontological metaphor because the concept of *burn me down* refers to a person's physical state.

Related to the meaning of the ontological metaphor in this song lyrics, the song writer trying to give information about her experience in physical state and it is abstract. Physical state in this case is the state felt by the songwriter physically, so the experience that the songwriter can in terms of physically poured into a song lyrics. This lyrics make the listener get carried away and feel what the writer feels.

### 3.1.3 Ontological Metaphor and Its Meaning

According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003) ontological metaphors arise when viewing events, activities, emotions, and ideas as entities and substances. Ontological metaphors enable us to conceptualize and talk about things, experiences, processes, but not as clear or abstract as if they possess a definite physical nature. The ontological metaphor is divided into two, the container metaphor and the personification with the code (CM) and (P). In this research, the researcher found 7 ontological metaphor where there are 2 container metaphors and 5 personifications. Ontological metaphor are found in the song lyrics *Fire, In the Sea, Keep Warm, and Ghost*:

*I'm walking in, walking into fire (S1.CM1)*  
*I will grow from the ground (S1.P1)*  
*Like a cocoon in sheets you wrap you up so tight (S3.P2)*  
*I try to pin you down but you move like a dream (S3.P3)*  
*When the sun runs out (S4.CM2)*  
*Sables and wine till the end of time Oh you give me much more than that Diamond rings and beautiful things Oh you give me much more than that When you smile (S6.P4)*  
*I'm an invisible disaster I keep trying to walk (S7.P5)*

From the lyrics above the researcher found kind of ontological metaphor which is divided into two metaphor that is container metaphor and personification. In the S1 the researcher found container metaphor in the song lyrics *I'm walking in, walking into fire* with code (S1.CM1). In this lyrics (S1.CM1), it is kind of container metaphor because the entity *walking into fire* is the abstract of entity which explains *walking in* as a container object. In the S1 the researcher also found kind of ontological metaphor which is personification in the song lyrics *I will grow from the ground* with code (S1.P1). Those lyrics (S1.P1) is kind of personification because *I will grow from the ground* equated with humans who give birth from the stomach so it is included in personification.

In the S3 the researcher found a personification in the song lyrics *like cocon sheets you warp you up so tight* with code (S3.P2) and *I try to pin you down but you move like a dream* with code (S3.P3). This lyrics (S3.P2) is kind of personification because the lyrics of *cocon sheets you warp you up so tight* is interpreted like someone who is holding you very like a shell of a cocon that is so strong, while in the song lyric (S3.P3) is kind of personification because the concept pin refers to not wanting let go but in the end you move like a dream which refers that someone going fastly like a dream that comes only briefly and quickly.

However, in the datum S4, the researcher found a container metaphor in the song lyric *when the sun runs out* with code (S4.CM2). This lyric is kind of container metaphor because the entity of *runs out* is an abstract entity that explains the allegory of the *sun* as a container object. In the S6 the researcher found a personification in the song lyrics *Sables and wine till the end of time Oh you give me much more than that Diamond rings and beautiful things Oh you give me much more than that When you smile* with code (S6.P4). This lyrics is kind of personification because sables, wine, and diamond rings equated with humans when you smile like in the song lyrics, with all that stuff can replace humans to smile but in the end, only smile is the best.

In the S7 the researcher found a kind of personification in the song lyrics *I'm an invisible disaster I keep trying to walk* with code (S7.P4). This song lyrics (S7.P5) are kind of ontological metaphor in personification because the concept of *invisible disaster* which is inanimate object using the word *trying to walk* as a figure of speech usually done by humans, the intent of the word is that it is an invisible danger, thought it doesn't look like he is still trying to come to you.



Related to the meaning of the ontological metaphors which has been divided into two that is container metaphor and personification, the researcher known that the writer of song trying to convey what she feels through inanimate objects that seems to have a physical like a human, the writer of song also uses the word that she writes as a container thus creating a word that explains the in and out of the situation.

### **3.2 Discussion**

This discussion explains about the data that the researcher found analyzed in previous chapter. There are 8 data in the song lyrics in album Human Again by Ingrid Michaelson. The findings are based on the problem statements of this study covering such as the type of metaphor found in the Ingrid Michaelson songs album Human Again and the meaning that metaphor found in the album Human again by Ingrid Michaelson. The writer uses Lakoff and Johnson's theory to analyze the types of metaphor and the meaning of metaphor in the song lyrics.

#### **3.2.1 Type of Metaphor**

Lakoff and Johnson's theory (1980) stated that type of metaphor are divided into three, structural metaphor, orientation metaphor, and ontological metaphor. The researcher found there are three types of metaphor in the song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in album Human Again. Five data contain structural metaphor, one data contain orientation metaphor, while seven data contain the ontological metaphor which has been categorized as personification and container metaphor.

In analyzing the structural metaphor which happens in the song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in album *Human Again*, the researcher uses Lakoff and Johnson theory's (2003). Based on the theory, structural metaphor is one concept that is structured metaphorically in other concepts. Based on the findings, there are 6 data found in the song lyrics in structural metaphor. The writer of the song uses the structural metaphor to express her feelings through words with different concepts, thus creating a song lyrics that have meaning based on the daily experience of song writers.

For example, in the data S2 with code (SM1), in this data the writer of song uses the concept of color to express her feelings in love usually described as the heart or the color of love. In the next analysis that is on the S5, S6 and S8 the researcher also found the structural metaphor in the song lyrics. In these song lyrics the researcher found that the writer of song also use a concept that expresses her feelings with other concepts. The data S5 with code (SM3), the songs writer uses the word 'burning time' to express her feeling about never give up like burning fire. In this case, the intent of burning time submitted by songwriters are having spirit until you reach the top, never despair, burn time and burn your spirit, continue forward until you reach the top.

While in the data S6 with code (SM4), the researcher found that in this song lyrics the song writer tries to express her feelings with the words 'eyes on the prize', in this case the meaning of this sentences is the writer of the song tries to say that the eye is only fixated on one object, such as someone who get the prize and just want the gift this lyrics defined as an object seen by her eyes. Meanwhile, in the data S8 there are two kind of structural metaphor with code (SM5) and (SM6). In

the data with code (SM5) the songs writer uses the word 'the top to the floor' as a figure of speech to express her feelings about love, she tries to tell that someone in this lyrics loves her as she is, from top to bottom without looking at anything. She uses the word the top to the floor as figure of speech. Whereas in the data with code (SM6) the writer of song also uses the word that express her feelings with differents object, such as in the words painting promise, the song writer uses the words painting in this sense is a picture or real thing that can make a promise to someone, the song writer trying to express her feelings with word promise as a figure of speech.

However, in the analysis about metaphor which is in the structural metaphor using Lakoff and Johnson theory's, the researcher knows that the writer of the song uses this metaphor to express her feelings like a color that expresses love. This is the main attraction for the listener of this song so they can imagine in a word which has a hidden meaning.

In this song lyrics the researcher also found the second metaphor that is orientation metaphor. Based on the theory of Lakoff and Johnson's theory (2003: 15), it is stated that orientational metaphor is another type of unstructured metaphoric concept but governs the overall system of concepts that relate to one another in which the metaphor is also oriented toward the physical experience. The researcher analyzed the song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in album Human Again and found the orientation metaphor. Based on the findings, the researcher only found one kind of orientation metaphor in the song lyrics. As the example in the data S1 with code (OM1), the writer of the song tries to give information about her experience in physical state and it is abstract. This lyric makes the listener gets

carried away and feels what the writer feels. The word 'burn me down' refers to a person's physical state, the physical state means what the writer of song feels or the writer song experience, as it is described in Lakoff and Johnson's theory that this metaphor is also oriented towards one's physical experience. In this case, the writer of song uses the word burn me down to express what she has felt and she wrote it into a song.

Furthermore, the third type of metaphor is ontological metaphor. The researcher analyzed the song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in album Human Again. It also uses the same theory by Lakoff and Johnson's (2003). Based on the theory, Lakoff and Johnson state that ontological metaphor happens when we see events, activities, emotions, and ideas as entities and substances. Ontological metaphors enable us to conceptualize and talk about things, experiences, processes, but not as obvious or abstract as if they were physical. According Lakoff and Johnson (2003: 27), ontological metaphor is divided into two that is container metaphor and personification. Container metaphor is considered as an abstract entity or life as a container or space for entry and exit. This means that when an object enters the container, the container can be filled. While, personification according Lakoff and Johnson is included in ontological metaphor. Personification of the entity in the form of inanimate objects, both abstract and concrete are used and treated as human beings with all aspects and activities.

Based on the findings, the researcher found 7 data which is included in ontological metaphor which has been divided into two, container metaphor and personification where there are 2 container metaphors and 5 personification. For example in the data S1 with code (CM1). Based on the theory of Lakoff and

Johnson's, the researcher analyzed that this song lyrics in data S1 is container metaphor because the word *walking* is an abstract entity or life as a container for the word *into fire*. While, in the data S4 with code (CM2) the researcher also found the container metaphor and analyzed using Lakoff and Johnson theory's, in this song lyrics the researcher found in the word *when the sun runs out*, same as the data (CM1) the researcher known that the writer of song use the word sun as a container object of *runs out*.

However, ontological metaphor which is personification also found in this song lyrics by Ingrid Michaelson, there a six data that is personification which the researcher found. The researcher also uses Lakoff and Johnson theory's to analyzed the data. Based on the theory, personification is an object in the form of inanimate objects, both abstract and concrete objects are used and treated as human beings with all aspects and activities (Lakoff and Johnson 2003:35). For example in the data S1 with code (P1), the writer song uses personification in the song lyrics trying to convey what she feels throught inanimate objects that seems to have a physical like a human. In the data S1 the researcher found in the lyrics *I will grow from the ground* which has the writer of song tryig to explain that this sentences equated with humans who give birth from the stomach. From the meaning of the metaphor that researcher found in the song lyrics, the writer of song trying to tell the listeners that in the song lyrics has meaning like human beings so it can be explained by the theory of Lakoff and Johnson's about ontological metaphor which is personification.

Another example in the data S3 with code (P2), it is found the metaphor which is personification. The reseacher also uses Lakoff and Johnson's theory and



found that in this song lyric the writer of the song also uses inanimate objects as a metaphor that describes human nature as in the word *like cocoon sheets you wrap you up so tight* that have meaning as someone who is very strong embrace you like a cocoon that has a hard shell, while in the data S3 with code (P3) the researcher also found the metaphor which is personification uses Lakoff and Johnson theory's. In this song lyric the writer of song uses the word pin to express that she doesn't want to let go of someone and in the next word the writer song uses the word but you move like a dream it means that the writer of song uses the word to express that the dream came so quickly that someone coming and going was like a dream.

In other analysis about ontological metaphor which is personification, for example in the data S6 and S7 the researcher also uses Lakoff and Johnson's theory. The researcher analyzed that in the data S6 with code (P4) the song writer tries to express her feelings through inanimate equated with humans, such as sables, wine, and diamond rings equated with humans when smile with all that stuff can replace humans to smile but in the end, only smile is the best. While in the data S7 with code (P5) the song writer uses the word invisible disaster which is inanimate object using the word trying to walk as a figure of speech usually done by humans, the researchers know that songwriters use the word invisible disaster and trying to walk to express that it is an invisible danger, thought id doesn't look like he's still trying to come to you. Meanwhil, the writer of song uses personification in her song lyrics, she wrote a sentence in the song lyrics by using an inanimate object is described like a human or living creature.

However, in analyzing the song lyrics, the researcher knows that the writer of the song tries to convey what she feels throught inanimate objects that seems to

have a physical like a human, the writer of the song also uses the word that she writes as a container thus creating a word that explains the in and out of the situation. In this case, the song listener can also imagine what happens to objects that are treated like humans so that make songs from by Ingrid Michaelson is very interesting to be listened to. The listeners can dissolve in the strains of song lyrics that are sung by Ingrid Michaelson.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

There are two things covered in this chapter, conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is based on the research findings and the suggestion leads the further researcher on the same fields.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

After the analysis has been done, the researcher concludes that the song lyrics entitled "*Fire*", "*Palm of Your Hand*", "*In The Sea*", "*End Of The World*", "*Black And Blue*", "*Keep Warm*", "*Ghost*", and "*Ribbons*" by Ingrid Michaelson consist of 13 lines that use metaphor.

Based on the result of research using Lakoff and Johnson theory's about the type of metaphor, the researcher found 8 songs that there are 13 lyrics containing metaphor, 6 structural metaphor, 1 orientation metaphor, and 6 ontological metaphor (which has been categorized as personification and container metaphor). Based on the findings, the researchers find different meanings in every metaphor contained in the lyrics of the song, structural metaphor has the meaning of describing an object with another object, while in the orientation of metaphor has a meaning that regulates the whole concept of words that are related to each other but not structured. Another case with ontological metaphors have meaning describe a thing or feeling authors with inanimate objects that have properties such as humans.

It can be indicated that the dominant metaphor in the selected song lyrics by Ingrid Michaelson are structural metaphor and ontological metaphor which is

personification is more dominant than container metaphor. The songs writer tries to describe her feeling, herself, or something by replacing the word concept with another concept from structural metaphor that we have already known. The song writer also uses ontological metaphor in personification to describe an object treated like a human to create lyrics that have the meaning of a living being.

From the analysis, it can be concluded that metaphor has important role in the song lyrics. Song writers use words that contain metaphors to create a curiosity listeners and are interested to know the lyrics of the song being heard, and also make the listener imagine while listening to the song.

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

Based on the results of this research, analyzing the metaphor in the song lyrics as the object of research is very good, useful and interesting to investigate. In this research there are many sentences that used metaphor but the researcher is limited on the theory that the researcher used to analyzed the song lyrics, so there is only a few types of metaphor can be dicussed in this thesis. whereas the researcher can suggest for the future researcher that to use different theories with the same data or the same theories with different data so that all of type meaning metaphor found in this song lyrics can discussed totally.

The researchers also suggested that the next researcher could examine the types of metaphors on other objects such as poems, novels and others. so the reader can understand what a metaphor is and also a type of metaphor type and understand the meaning of metaphor in literally work well. While, the researcher also suggested to English teachers to be able to uses as references in teaching and learning English.

Meanwhile, the researcher also suggested to the students that the research findings can be used as a reference in learning especially in metaphor used in song lyrics.





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## Appendix 1

### Table of Data Classification

No	Title of the Song	Structural Metaphor	Orientation Metaphor	Ontological Metaphor		Number of Metaphor
				Container Metaphor	Personification	
1	Fire		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burn me down. (S1.OM1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'm walking in, walking into fire. (S1.CM1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I will grow from the ground (S1.P1)</li> </ul>	3
2	Palm of Your hand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The redder the love, the better (S2.SM1)</li> </ul>				1
3	In the Sea				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Like a cocoon in sheets you wrap you up so tight (S3.P2)</li> <li>I try to pin you down but you move like a dream (S3.P3)</li> </ul>	2

4	End of The World			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the sun runs out (S4.CM2)</li> </ul>	1
5	Black and Blue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I keep burning time away until I hit the top (S5.SM3)</li> </ul>			1
6	Keep warm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eyes on the prize (S6.SM4)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sables and wine till the end of time Oh you give me much more than that  Diamond rings and beautiful things Oh you give me much more than that When you smile (S6.P4)</li> </ul>	2
7	Ghost			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'm an invisible disaster I keep</li> </ul>	1

					trying to walk (S7.P5)	
8	Ribbons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Told me that he'd love me from the top to the floor (S8.SM5)</li> <li>Painting up a promise that you know will fall (S8.SM6)</li> </ul>				2

## Appendix 2

### Song lyrics of Ingrid Michaelson in Album Human Again

#### **FIRE**

Open heart, surgery.  
That is what you do to me.  
Cut me up, set me free.  
That is what you do to me.  
Now I'm walking in, walking into fire.  
I'm walking into fire with you.  
I'm walking in, walking into fire.  
When I walk, into you.  
I'm walking in, walking into fire.  
I'm walking into fire with you.  
I'm walking in, walking into fire.  
When I walk, into you.

Into you, into you, into you, into you, into you.  
Into you, into you, into you, into you, into you.  
Heart attack, up your sleeve.  
You can make me believe,  
I will grow from the ground  
After you burn me down.  
Now I'm walking in, walking into fire.  
I'm walking into fire with you.  
I'm walking in, walking into fire.  
When I walk, into you.  
I'm walking in, walking into fire.  
I'm walking into fire with you.  
I'm walking in, walking into fire.  
When I walk, into you.  
Into you, into you, into you, into you, into you.  
Into you, into you, into you, into you, into you.  
You burn me up.  
You burn me up.  
You burn me up,  
And I love it.  
You burn me up.  
You burn me up.  
You burn me up,  
And I love it.  
Now I'm walking in, walking into fire.  
I'm walking into fire with you.  
I'm walking in, walking into fire.  
When I walk, into you.  
I'm walking in, walking into fire.  
I'm walking into fire with you.  
I'm walking in, walking into fire.  
When I walk, into you.  
Into you, into you, into you, into you, into you.  
Into you, into you, into you, into you, into you.  
You burn me up.  
You burn me up.  
You burn me up,  
And I love it.



## **PALM OF YOUR HAND**

Oh boy, it's over, you got me  
You shot me right between the eyes  
I'm sober, I'm over the haze of never knowing  
If I can still feel what is real  
Will someone punch me out?  
And oh boy, I know boy  
I need a breakdown  
Can you crush me  
In the palm of your hand?  
The palm of your hand  
There's nobody else who can  
You know you crush me  
In the palm of your hand  
Oh boy, you wake me and shake me  
I'll break the bullet in my hand  
I attack, but you fight back  
The redder the love, the better  
You make it all ache  
I'm breathing, I'm breathing life again  
And oh boy, I know boy  
I need a breakdown  
Can you crush me  
In the palm of your hand?  
The palm of your hand  
There's nobody else who can  
You know you crush me  
In the palm of your hand  
The palm of your hand  
There's nobody else who can  
You know you crush me  
In the palm of your hand  
You make me wanna be a human again  
Can I be your only human again?  
You bring me back  
You bring me back in pieces  
In the palm of your hand  
The palm of your hand  
Nobody else who can  
You know you crush me  
In the palm of your hand  
The palm of your hand

Nobody else who can  
You know you crush me, crush me  
In the palm of your hand

### **IN THE SEA**

I feel it in my skin, I feel it through my bones  
Your fingertips are falling far from where I know  
I try to pin you down but you move like a dream  
I wanna find you but you dropped me in the sea  
In the sea, in the sea, in the sea, in the sea  
You dropped me  
In the sea, in the sea, in the sea, in the sea  
No no, don't rescue me  
I like the salt water sting  
It feels so good to feel  
It feels so good just to feel something  
In the sea, in the sea, in the sea, in the sea  
You move so softly in the middle of the night  
Like a cocoon in sheets you wrap you up so tight  
Remember how we used to tangle up and breathe  
Now you're so far away, you roll me in the sea  
In the sea, in the sea, in the sea, in the sea  
You dropped me  
In the sea, in the sea, in the sea, in the sea  
No no, don't rescue me  
I like the salt water sting  
It feels so good to feel  
It feels so good just to feel something  
In the sea, in the sea, in the sea, in the sea  
Oh oh oh...  
No no, don't rescue me  
I like the salt water sting  
It feels so good to feel  
It feels so good just to feel something  
In the sea, in the sea, in the sea, in the sea

### **END OF THE WORLD**

When the sun runs out and there's no one to save you  
Will you go to our favorite place and try to say goodbye  
At the end of  
At the end of the world

Will you find me?  
Will you find me?  
At the end of  
At the end of the world  
Will you find me?  
So that we can go together  
Together...  
When the moon breaks up and the tide goes out of control  
Will you find me in the water and swim me to the stars  
At the end of  
At the end of the world  
Will you find me?  
Will you find me?  
At the end of  
At the end of the world  
Will you find me?  
So that we can go together  
Together...  
When the sun breaks up and there's no one to save you  
At the end of  
At the end of the world  
Will you find me?  
Will you find me?  
At the end of  
At the end of the world  
Will you find me?  
Will you find me?  
Will you find me?  
Will you find me?

### **BLACK AND BLUE**

Oh, I think I got you figured out  
Boy, I think I know what you are all about  
Finally, I can finally see you pull the darkness right down over me  
But now I see  
Everybody knows that I'm a mess  
Everybody knows you stole the heart from out my chest  
Everything you ever said was a lie  
You're hiding behind your sweet, your sweet goodbyes  
I'm black and blue 'cause I fell for you  
You said you never would let me go

Ooh, how could I ever know?  
I'm black and blue and in love with you  
You said you never would let me fall  
You never would let me fall, but I'm falling  
You never would let me fall  
You never would let me fall, but I'm falling  
Oh, I know I'm never gonna stop  
I keep burning time away until I hit the top  
One day, I'll wake up and take up to the open skies  
And I'll be the one with all the sweet goodbyes  
I'm black and blue 'cause I fell for you  
You said you never would let me go  
Ooh, how could I ever know?  
I'm black and blue and in love with you  
You said you never would let me fall  
You never would let me fall, but I'm falling  
You never would let me fall  
You never would let me fall, but I'm falling  
Falling, falling, over and over again  
I'm always falling, over and over  
But I'll get up, I'll make it  
I need some time to unbreak it  
I feel like I'm falling, I'm falling far away from you  
It's what I need to do  
Black and blue and in love with you  
Black and blue and in love with you  
You said you never would let me fall  
You never would let me fall, but I'm falling  
You never would let me fall  
You never would let me fall, but I'm falling  
You said you never would let me fall  
You never would let me fall, but I'm falling  
But I'm falling, black and blue  
It's what I need to do

### **KEEP WARM**

Eyes on the prize and I can't capsize this time  
'Cause there's somebody else in my boat  
Used to live alone in a tomb I made my own  
But now I've gone and given up my coat  
And it's cold outside but I'm just fine

You are mine to keep warm  
Down down down I go  
On a road that I don't know  
But I ain't got a thing in my bag  
Some things you cannot plan  
Like your hand in mine  
Just put your hand in mine  
And it's cold outside but I'm just fine  
You are mine to keep warm  
Yeah it's cold outside but I'm just fine  
You are mine to keep warm  
Sables and wine till the end of time  
Oh you give me much more than that  
Diamond rings and beautiful things  
Oh you give me much more than that  
When you smile  
You are mine to keep warm  
And it's cold outside but I'm just fine  
You are mine to keep warm

### **GHOST**

Do you remember when the walls fell  
Do you remember the sound that the door made when you closed it on me  
Do you know that I went down to the ground  
Landed on both my broken heart and knees  
I didn't even cry  
Because pieces of me had already died  
I'm a ghost  
Haunting these halls  
Climbing up walls that I never knew were there  
And I'm lost  
Broken down the middle of my heart, heart  
I'm broken down the middle of my heart, heart, heart  
You know you make me a ghost  
You make me a ghost  
I'm an invisible disaster  
I keep trying to walk but my feet don't find the solid ground  
It's like living in a bad dream  
I keep trying to scream but my tongue has finally lost its sound  
I've got to say goodbye  
To the pieces of me that have already died



I'm a ghost  
Haunting these halls  
Climbing these walls that I never knew were there  
And I'm lost  
Broken down the middle of my heart, heart  
I'm broken down the middle of my heart, heart, heart  
You know you make me a ghost  
Oh, you make me a ghost  
You make me a ghost  
(You take the breath all away from me, you take it away)  
You make me a ghost  
I don't cry  
I don't try anymore  
I'm a ghost  
I'm a ghost  
And I'm lost  
Broken down the middle of my heart, heart  
I'm broken down the middle  
I'm a ghost  
Haunting these halls  
Climbing up walls that I never knew were there  
And I'm lost  
Broken down the middle of my heart, heart  
I'm broken down the middle of my heart, heart, heart  
You know you make me a ghost  
You know you make me a ghost

### **RIBBONS**

I'm sitting pretty, and I don't know why  
I found somebody, said he'd make me fly  
Wrapped me up in ribbons, then he left me to die  
Wrapped me up in ribbons, then he left me to die  
Told me he'd hold me till there was no more  
Told me that he'd love me from the top to the floor  
Wrapped me up in ribbons, then he went for the door  
Wrapped me up in ribbons, then he went for the door  
And all the time he takes are the words that he breaks  
And all the time he takes are the words that he breaks  
'Cause I'm not flying, I'm not flying, am I?  
I'm not flying, so damn high in the sky

I'm not flying, I'm not flying, am I?  
I'm not flying, am I?  
You look so pretty in the dark of night  
But I'm getting wise in the early light  
I can see you falling like a homemade kite  
I can see you falling like a homemade kite  
You put your Sunday best on for us all  
Painting up a promise that you know will fall  
Wrap me in your ribbons, tie me to the wall  
Wrap me in your ribbons, tie me to the wall  
And all the time he takes are the words that he breaks  
Yeah, all the time he takes are the words that he breaks  
'Cause I'm not flying, I'm not flying, am I?  
I'm not flying, so damn high in the sky  
I'm not flying, I'm not flying, am I?  
I'm not flying, am I?  
You walk on everybody, you walk on everyone  
You walk right up, and you ask me to dance  
You ask me to dance  
You ask me to dance, then you walk away  
And all the time he takes are the words that he breaks  
And all the time he takes are the words that he breaks  
No, I'm not flying, am I?  
I'm not flying, so damn high  
Oh, I'm not flying, I'm not flying, am I?  
I'm not flying  
No, I'm not flying, am I