

**METAPHORS USED IN *VESSEL* ALBUM BY TWENTY ONE PILOTS  
GROUP BAND**

**THESIS**

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**METAPHORS USED IN *VESSEL* ALBUM BY TWENTY ONE PILOTS  
GROUP BAND**

**THESIS**

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MALANG**

**2019**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Metaphors Used in the Vessel Album by Twenty One Pilots Group Band**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2019

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## APPROVAL SHEET

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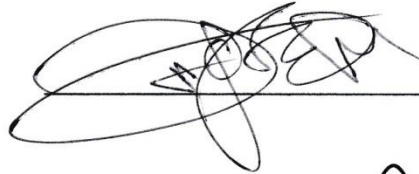
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***MOTTO***

*Where there is a will, there is a way*

*The parts of human being that unidentifiable biologically are soul, love and  
metaphor*

## **DEDICATION**

*This thesis is dedicated to:*

*My dearest family*

*Father, Mastur*

*Mother, Kartika*

*Brother, Mirza*

*My bestfriends:*

*Chairunnisa, Unu and Cil*

*M. Nur Azmi Geboy, M. Yoga Surgantara, Ngodsider, M. Syafik Defrian*

*Alpet, Ghoti, Wildan, Apip J., Agus Setiawan, Safreewin Gayo*

*Iil, Nuyung*

*For their endless loves, supports and hopes*

*Iqbal, Rahmat, Umar*

*For their secret support upon this struggling year*

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After finishing this study, the writer eventually thanks people who help, support and pray for the writer. This study is able to be done because of their supports and helps. First, for my sincere gratitude to the writer’s thesis advisor, Rina Sari, M.Pd who has advised patiently and tried to make the writer gets better understanding on the writing thesis. Second, the writer’s gratitude goes to the Board of Examiners who have suggested some recommendations for the study revisions.

The writer extends next gratitude to the lecturers who have generously taught the students of English Department who have contributed to criticize this study. Eventually, the writer truly realizes that this study needs the construction and criticism to make it more comprehensive. This study is hopefully useful for the reader, especially for students of English Department who have the same interest in conducting their study about metaphor.

Malang, 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2019

Nizar Dwi Andhika



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## ABSTRACT

**Andhika, Nizar Dwi** (2019) *Metaphors Used in the Vessel Album by Twenty One Pilots Group Band*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. Advisor: Rina Sari, M.Pd.

*Key words: Metaphor, Figurative language, Meaning*

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Metaphor is a part of figurative language which compares one concept on another concept (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003). Metaphor contributes in the way to describe about two different things. Moreover, metaphor can be used to beautify or emphasize words to make the object more interesting. Metaphor is important to discuss because metaphor is pervasive in daily life, and metaphor is also found not only in verbal, but also non-verbal, they are like newspaper or other literary works. This study entitled “Metaphor Used in The Vessel Album by Twenty One Pilots Group Band” is an attempt to identify kinds of metaphor and meaning of metaphors found in the Vessel Album by Twenty One Pilots group band.

The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative method is an inquiry that the data collection process result in open-ended, non-numerical data, and analyzed primarily by non-statistical method (Dornyei 24). In analyzing the data, the writer used the theory that is proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003) about metaphor conceptual theory to identify types of metaphor and analyze the meaning to determine the target and source. Those types of metaphors are structural metaphor which is a concept structured on another concept, orientational metaphor which deals with spatial orientation that derived from human physical or cultural experiences, and ontological metaphor which deals with an abstract represented as an entity and concrete.

The findings of this study showed that there are 16 phrases containing metaphors, consisting 6 phrases containing structural metaphors, 3 phrases containing orientational metaphors, 7 phrases containing ontological metaphors. From those types of metaphor, the writer found that ontological metaphor is the most used type of metaphor in the Vessel album.

## ABSTRAK

**Andhika, Nizar Dwi.** (2019) *Metafora yang Digunakan dalam Album Vessel oleh Grup Band Twenty One Pilots*. Skripsi: Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. Pembimbing: Rina Sari, M.Pd.

*Kata Kunci: metafora, bahasa kiasan, arti*

---

Metafora merupakan bagian dari bahasa kiasan yang membandingkan satu konsep dengan konsep lainnya (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003). Metafora berkontribusi untuk menggambarkan tentang dua hal yang berbeda. Metafora dapat digunakan untuk memperindah atau memperkuat sebuah kata agar menjadi lebih menarik. Metafora penting untuk dibahas karena metafora sudah menjadi bagian dari kehidupan bermasyarakat, dan metafora juga tidak hanya ditemukan dalam bentuk verbal, tetapi juga dalam bentuk non-verbal seperti surat kabar atau karya ilmiah lainnya. Studi yang berjudul “Metaphor Used in the Vessel Album by Twenty One Pilots group band” ini berupaya untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis metafora dan menganalisa makna pada setiap metafora-metafora yang ditemukan dalam album Vessel milik grup band Twenty One Pilots.

Metode yang digunakan pada studi ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Metode kualitatif adalah sebuah penyelidikan yang mana proses pengumpulan data berupa data terbuka, non-numerical data dan dianalisa tanpa metode non-statistik. Dalam menganalisa data, penulis menggunakan teori yang sudah diajukan oleh Lakoff dan Johnson (1980) yaitu tentang teori konsep metafora untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis metafora dan menganalisa makna untuk menentukan sasaran dan sumbernya. Jenis-jenis metafora tersebut adalah metafora struktur yang mana adalah sebuah konsep terstruktur dalam sebuah konsep, metafora orientasi yang mana bersangkutan dengan hubungan orientasi yang didapatkan berdasarkan pengalaman fisik atau budaya, dan metafora ontologi yang bersangkutan dengan suatu hal yang abstrak yang dianggap sebagai sesuatu yang kongkrit dan hidup.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 16 frase yang mengandung metafora, terdiri dari 6 frase yang mengandung metafora struktur, 3 frase yang mengandung metafora orientasi, dan 7 frase yang mengandung metafora ontologi. Dari beberapa jenis metafora tersebut, penulis menemukan bahwa metafora ontologi adalah jenis yang paling sering digunakan dalam album Vessel.

## ملخص

أنديك ،نيدار دو ، 2019 استعارة المستخدمة في ألبوم Vessel من قبل فرقة باند Twenty One Pilots ، بحث العلمى : كلية العلوم الإنسانية جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية، مالانج. المشرفة: رينا سارى، M.Pd. الكلمات الأساسية: الإستعارة، اللغة التصويرية، المعنى.

الاستعارة جزء من اللغة التصويرية أن يقارن مفهوم واحد مع مفهوم آخر ( Lakoff and Johnson, 2003) ساهم استعارة لوصف شيئين مختلفين. يمكن استخدام الاستعارات لتحميل أو تقوية كلمة لتصبح أكثر جاذبية. يجب مناقشة الاستعارة لأن الاستعارة جزءًا من حياة الناس، وجدت الاستعارة ليست فقط في شكل لفظي ولكن وجد أيضا في شكل غير لفظي كالجريدة و بحث العلمية الأخر. سعى هذا الدراسة " استعارة المستخدمة في ألبوم Vessel من قبل فرقة باند Twenty One Pilots" لتحديد نوع من الاستعارة وتحليل المعنى في كل الاستعارة الذي وجد في ألبوم Vessel ينتمي إلى الفرقة Twenty One Pilots.

الطريقة المستخدمة في هذه الدراسة هي طريقة النوعية. الطريقة النوعية هي التحقيق يتم فيه جمع البيانات في شكل بيانات مفتوحة، البيانات غير العددية، تحليلها دون طرق غير إحصائية. في تحليل البيانات، استخدم الباحث طريقة Lakoff And Jhonson (1980) يعنى نظرية المفاهيم المجازية لتحديد نوع الاستعارة وتحليل المعنى لتحديد الأهداف والمصادر. هذا النوع من الاستعارة هو استعارة هيكلية وهو مفهوم منظم في مفهوم ما، استعارة التوجه التي تعني علاقة التوجه التي تم الحصول عليها على أساس الخبرة المادية أو الثقافية، واستعارة علم الوجود بشيء تجردي يُعتبر شيئاً ملموساً وحياً.

تناول النتائج هذه الدراسة أن هناك 16 عبارة تحتوي على الاستعارة ، ، يتكون من 6 عبارات تحتوي على استعارات منظمة، 3 عبارات تحتوي على استعارات التوجه، و 7 عبارات تحتوي على استعارات الأنطولوجيا. من عدة عناصر هذا النوع من الاستعارة، وجد الباحث أن الاستعارة الأنطولوجيا هي أكثر النوع استخداما في مجموعات الألبوم Vessel.

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter covers some points related to the area of the study, those are background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significances of the study, definition of key terms, previous study, and research method.

#### **A. Background of the Study**

Metaphor is a figure of language that describes an object or an action in other way which contextually not the true meaning. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1998), metaphor is anything that has different meaning and the main function is to understand. In other words, metaphor is part of figurative which involves two different objects that will deliver a particular meaning. Metaphor is different from simile which uses 'like' or 'as' to give the similarity of the object with another particular object. Metaphor uses another object or term to illustrate the meaning implicitly. As example, 'I have your back' which means 'I support you'. Metaphor becomes really important because we have to dig deeper to understand the meaning. The writer is interested in metaphor because it is a great way to understand the abstract content which is almost found in some of literary works, such as poetry, novel, and lyric of songs.

Metaphor is not only found in the form of words, utterances, but it can be in the form of songs. Song is a part of art, and art is a part of life (Sukyawati, 2008: 3). In this case, the researcher is interested in conducting his study on metaphor that takes the song as the object of his research.

Before arranging this study, the writer found some previous studies as the basic information and knowledge to conduct this study. They are Ulfa, T. Maria (2016) written about *The Metaphor Used in Anne Bradstreet's Poem*, Latifah, Nur Eka (2017) written about *Metafora dalam Lagu Unter Dem Eis Karya Eisblume*, Lestari, Wiji (2017) written about *Metaphors in The Song Lyrics of Greenday* and Fuadi, M. Hanif (2013) written about *An Analysis of Metaphor Used in Beauty Care Advertisement in Allure Magazine*. Ulfa (2016), analyzed metaphor used in *Anne Bradstreet's* poems. In her study, she finds out the kinds and the meaning of metaphor used in *Anne Bradstreet's* poem. Besides, her study is focused on "The Investigation on Metaphor used in Anne Bradstreet's Poem" that she uses structural approach. In her study, she found 27 lines in three poems by Anne Bradstreet containing metaphor. Seventeen lines are belonging to abstract to concrete metaphor, 8 lines are belonging to anthropomorphic metaphor and 2 lines are belonging to synesthetic metaphor. This study has similarity with this present study in terms of objectives of the study. Even the objective of the study is similar; this study uses another object and theory.

In Latifah's (2017) study, she did an analysis on *Metaphor Contained in the Album Unter Dem Eis by Eisblume*. She did a descriptive qualitative in her study. She used referential identity method to conduct her study. The similarity between this study and Latifah's study that she analyzes types of metaphor and the meaning using referential identity while the present writer uses the theory proposed by Lakoff and Johnson. In her study, Latifah (2017), conducted a study on investigation of metaphor used in the album of *Unter*

*dem Eis* by *Eisblume*. Her study is in the area of descriptive qualitative method. She uses referential identity method in conducting her study which involves reliability of intra-rater and inter-rater. In her study she found 4 types of metaphor, those are 24 anthropomorphic data, 6 synesthetic metaphors, 45 abstract metaphor, and 3 animal metaphors.

In Lestari's (2017) study, she focused on analyzing metaphors in the song lyrics of Greenday group band. Her aim of her study is to find out the types of metaphorical expressions and to convey the meaning of the metaphors used by Greenday. She used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing her study. The theory that she used is the theory proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003). The results of her study are that all types of metaphors in the data, with the ontological metaphor as the most frequently used type of metaphor based on Lakoff and Johnson's theory.

In Fuadi's (2013) study, he analyzed metaphor used in beauty care advertisement in Allure magazine. He finds out types of metaphor in beauty care advertisement and describes each meaning of metaphor. Fuadi (2013) did an analysis of metaphor used in Beauty Care Advertisement in Allure Magazine. His research is in the area of qualitative research in which it aims in finding what types of metaphor used in beauty care advertisement. The result of his research is that he found eight hyperboles, four personifications, two metonymies, one simile and five ellipses. This study has similarity with Fuadi's study in which he analyzes the types of metaphor and the meaning of it in his object while this study has the same focus but different object and theory.



In this study, the writer intends to analyze the tracks album “*Vessel*”, by *Twenty One Pilots* group band. *Twenty One Pilots* is an American duo musician originating from Columbus, Ohio. The writer chooses *Twenty One Pilots* group band as his object because this group band has unique song lyrics that contain many metaphors to make more sense to listen and understand the lyrics.

This study has differences from the previous studies above. The differences are in terms of data and the theory used to analyze the data. The writer took the data from the lyric of the songs in the album *Vessel* by *Twenty One Pilots* group band.

The similarity of this study with the second and third previous studies is this present study focuses on analyzing songs. The difference is the writer intended to analyze the songs in the album of *Vessel* by *Twenty One Pilots* because the writer argues that it is rare to be done, and the writer found some lyrics that the meanings are unpredictable and contain ambiguity. The need of analyzing the unpredictable and ambiguous meaning of some lyrics is important for the writer because as the hearer it is necessary to understand, instead of it is important to avoid misunderstanding and the need to understand metaphor which is important to analyze the proposed lyrics to the hearer.

Based on the consideration above, the writer wanted to analyze metaphor in the song lyrics. This study is focused on analyzing metaphors found in the album *Vessel* by *Twenty One Pilots* group band. For this reason,

the writer carries out the study under the title “Metaphor Used in Album *Vessel* by Twenty One Pilots Group Band”.

### **B. Research Questions**

From the background above, there are some questions that are proposed.

They are:

1. What are kinds of metaphors and meanings found in the song lyric of the album *Vessel* by Twenty One Pilots group band?
2. How are metaphors used in lyrics of songs in the album *Vessel* by Twenty One Pilots group band?

### **C. Objectives of the Study**

From the question above, the objectives of this study are to:

1. Find out kinds and describe meaning of metaphors in the song lyric of the album *Vessel* by Twenty One Pilots group band.
2. Find out how metaphors used in the song lyric of the album *Vessel* by Twenty One Pilots group band.

### **D. Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this study of linguistics is in metaphors field. This study is limited on the album *Vessel* by Twenty One Pilots group band’s songs. Each type of metaphorical meaning is discussed using the theory target and source that proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980).

### **E. Significances of the Study**

This study contributes theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is expected to be empirical study of metaphor used in the album *Vessel* by Twenty One Pilots group band’s song lyric by using the theory proposed by

Lakoff and Johnson (1980). Practically, this study is expected to be a previous study for the next researcher in linguistics field especially on metaphor in terms of kind and meaning. Besides, for the English Department lecturers, the result of this study is expected to be one of the examples of metaphor study and for English students Department this study is expected to give the deep knowledge about metaphor.

#### **F. Definition of Key Terms**

To avoid misunderstanding in this study, it is important for the writer to provide the definition of some crucial key terms.

1. Semantics (Kreidler, 1998) is the study of meaning of linguistic expressions.
2. Figurative language (Kennedy, 1991) is language that is used to convey something that is different from the literal dictionary definition of the word, in which it is commonly used in poetry and other literary works.
3. Metaphor (Abrams, 1999) is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea used in place of another or suggests a likeness or analogy between them.
4. Twenty One Pilots (Bolo, 2016) is an American musical duo originating from Columbus, Ohio.

#### **G. Research Method**

This part consists of research design, data and data source, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

## **1. Research Design**

This study uses descriptive qualitative method. There are some reasons why the writer used descriptive qualitative design. First, the writer intends to describe an object, a set of condition, a system of thought which relates to the topic which is metaphor in Twenty One Pilots group band's song lyrics. Second, the data are taken in the form of words and phrases used in Twenty One Pilots group band's song lyrics. Then, the metaphors found in the song lyrics are analyzed using Lakoff and Johnson (1980).

## **2. Research Instrument**

The main instrument of this study is the writer himself. It means that the writer actively participates in this research including collecting and analyzing the data from the track lyrics in the album *Vessel* by Twenty One Pilots group band, namely: *Ode to Sleep*,  *Holding on to You*, *Migraine*, *House of Gold*, *Car Radio*, *Semi-Automatic*, *Screen*, *The Run and Go*, *Fake You Out*, *Guns for Hands*, *Trees*, and *Truce*. In this study the writer uses interpretation in analyzing the data.

The other instrument is internet. In this research, internet also has a big role in completing the data which means there are some data that are taken from internet, such as the scripts of chosen lyric of Twenty One Pilots songs.

## **3. Data and Data Source**

The writer studies songs in the *Vessel* album by Twenty One Pilots group band; there are 12 songs, those songs are "*Ode to Sleep*", " *Holding on to You*", "*Migraine*", "*House of Gold*", "*Car Radio*", "*Semi-Automatic*", "*Screen*", "*The Run and Go*", "*Fake You Out*", "*Guns for Hands*", "*Trees*",

“*Truce*”. The data source of this study is Twenty One Pilots song lyrics. The song lyrics are taken from the internet to make it easier to find the text completely. Meanwhile, the data are in the form of sentences of song lyrics in the *Vessel* album.

The writer chooses *Vessel* album by Twenty One Pilots because the songs in that album have many criteria that the writer wants to analyze and describe the meaning of metaphor in each song. The song lyrics are about love, sad, struggle, hope and others. Twenty One Pilots is an American group band that comes from Columbus, Ohio.

#### **4. Data Collection**

In this study, the writer does some steps to collect data. Firstly, the writer looks for Twenty One Pilots song lyrics on internet. Secondly, the writer reads and tries to understand those lyrics. After reading the sources, the writer searches the song lyrics containing metaphor based on Lakoff and Johnson’s theory. The last step is identifying the data. In this step, the data are in the forms of words and phrases of Twenty One Pilots song lyrics containing metaphor.

#### **5. Data Analysis**

After finding metaphor in the data source, the writer does some steps to analyze the data. The first step in classifying the words and phrases containing metaphor based on its kinds. The next step is describing the meaning of each word and phrase containing metaphor using Lakoff and Johnson’s theory. The last step is drawing conclusion.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter covers some points related to the area of the study; those are semantics, types of metaphor, and metaphorical meaning.

#### A. Semantics

Semantics is a study of meaning, the word ‘semantics’ comes from Greek word, *semantikos* which means significant; *semainen* which means “to show signify”; *sema* which means sign, in Linguistic, semantics is the subfield that is devoted to the study of meaning on the syntactic levels of words, phrases, sentences. Kreidler (1998:03) says that semantics is a part of linguistics, semantics is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic, semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. In the other word, semantics is one of the branches of linguistic that is studying about the meaning of the language.

According to (Bright, 1992:394), semantics is the study and representation of the meaning of language expressions and the relationship of meaning among them. The statement highlights that meaning which is to be investigated is in linguistic scope. For example, one might make an allusion to anger or even show a facial expression of displeasure. However, a language expression is not the sign of its meaning, but an arbitrary symbol for the meaning. Semantics studies the interpretation of these symbols. Therefore, after reading the meaning proposed by some experts above, the writer can conclude that semantics is a study of meaning which involves the expression of language and correlation among the meaning of a word to the other meaning of a word.

Meaning is an inseparable part of language; therefore, semantics becomes a part of linguistics. Language experts have classified meaning in different ways based on their deliberation. There are two main factors that semantics becomes a worthy study. First, meaning is strictly associated with communication. Verbal and non-verbal communication definitely delivers a certain meanings, meanwhile communication is incredibly vital in social life. Second, the process of human attempts to comprehend the nature of meaning involves the mental ability by the use of reasoning and perception. As stated by (Leech, 1974:ix), semantics is central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more and more a crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also at the center of the study of the human mind – thought process, cognition and conceptualization.

In the branches of semantics, there is figurative language study. Figurative language is verbal or non-verbal that departs from literal meaning in order to achieve a special effect or meaning, verbal or non-verbal employing figures of speech. Kennedy (1991:548) says that a figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words. In the other word, a figure of speech will be used to make the communication more attractive and intend a pressure of meaning to the hearer. Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) divide figurative language into 10 parts. They are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, paradox, dead metaphor, and allusion. Since metaphor is a subject matter in this study, then the discussion of metaphor will be covered in more detail in the point B.



## B. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech that implies comparison between two unlike entities, different with simile, an explicit comparison signaled by the words *like* or *as*. According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963), they said that metaphor is a figure of speech in which an implied comparison is made between two unlike things that actually have something in common.

According to Keraf (2009: 139), he states that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a form that brief. Metaphor as direct comparison so use the word *like* or *as*, so the first form directly connected to the second form as the fact. Bloomfield (1984) 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.

According to Weiss (2006:3), the word ‘metaphor’ is from the Greek metaphor, derived from *meta* meaning ‘over’ and *phrein*, meaning “to carry”. Metaphor is a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison (Abrams, 1999:97).

The point that people choose metaphor to express about what they feel or think about something is to explain what a specific thing is like to other, to present a meaning in more interesting way. For example, “sometimes you gotta *bleed* to know”. This sentence compares the word *hurt* with *bleed* without using any comparison word.

According Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphor is pervasive in everyday’s life, not just in language but in thought and action. Our ordinary

conceptual system, in terms of which we both think and act, is fundamentally metaphorical in nature. This theory of metaphor known as the theory of conceptual metaphor, abbreviated CMT (Conceptual Metaphor Theory). There are two conceptual domains in CMT; those are source of domain (the realm of source) and target domain (the realm of target). Metaphor correlates between two objects and creates a meaning of the particular object from an understanding of other objects.

Cognitive metaphor theory was first introduced by Lakoff and Johnson (1980). The principles of the cognitive theory of metaphor were established by Lakoff and Johnson in *Metaphor We Lived by* (1980). In this book, the authors argue that metaphor is not just in language, but also in thought and action. Lakoff and Johnson (1980), pointed out that the linguistic expression of metaphor is possible due to the fact that the notional system of human being is metaphorical in its essence. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphorical models are a kind of schema, according to which people think and act. Thus, observation of the functioning of metaphors is a source of data about the functioning of the human mind.

As a conclusion, metaphor is a creativity of human thought on the way to express their feelings, events, experiences and others with comparing those particular terms with specific terms of object. Metaphor makes the reader or hearer comprehensively interpreting the specific meaning of some terms. Metaphor occurs not only while people have no other words to present to a particular thing, but also when they have other choices to present.

## Types of Metaphor

Metaphor is pervasive in every day, in which it means that it is not only found in verbal, but also non-verbal. According to Lakoff (2003:4), he says that metaphor penetrates in our daily lives, not only in language but also in mind and act. Lakoff and Johnson differentiate three types of metaphors: structural, orientational and ontological.

### a) Structural Metaphor

Structural are metaphors conceiving one concept in terms of another. Structural metaphors are considered by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) as the group with the highest number in this kind of conceptual metaphor. An example often used to illustrate this type is:

“Argument is War”

which *argument* and *war* has different concept. *Argument* is indicating as oral speech concept, meanwhile, *war* is indicating as clash of weapon. Using structural metaphor, the reader can assume that “Argument is War” means debate, because in the concept of *war* and *debate* there will only be a winner, so it is like a war but not a clash of weapons instead of argument.

In short, structural uses source and target domain to make the metaphor is able to describe. Source domains provide a framework for the target domains which determine the ways in the way we talk and act about the entities and activities to which the target domains refer.

## b) Orientational Metaphor

Orientational metaphor deals with a system of ideas is organized in the relation and interaction in space like up and down, inside and out, front and behind. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) called this group the orientational metaphor because they are related to the orientation in space. Kovesces (2010) also says that the name *orientational metaphor* derives from the fact that most metaphors that serve this function have to do with basic human spatial orientations, such as up-down, center-periphery, and the like.

As the examples:

“I’m feeling *up*.”  
 “Keep your voice *down*, please”  
 “Zombies are *rising* from their dead”  
 “Anna *fell* ill”

the word *up* is categorized as orientational metaphor. The word *up* shows upward concept in which it means I’m feeling *good*. That upward tends to go positive evaluation while downward is negative evaluation. Conceptual metaphor *happy is up and sad is down* is derived from the human body structure while they are happy or sad. Besides, according to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), conceptual domain “up-down”, “inside-outside” are the spatial domain concepts in the material world but the metaphor based on these conceptual domains may vary in different cultures. For example, in some cultures, the future is seen as the front, but in other cultures, see the future is lying in the back.

In short, orientational metaphor is a system ideas which relates to the space like *up* and *down*, *in* and *out*, *front* and *rear*. The orientational concept is relating to human body which up means positive interpretation while down is negative interpretation.

### c) Ontological Metaphor

Ontological metaphor deals with event, activity, emotion, and idea which are considered as entities. According to Lakoff (2003), once we can identify our experiences, events, activities, feelings, ideas as entities or substances, we can refer to them, categorize them, group them, quantify them and reason about them. According to Kovesces (2010), says that personification can be considered as a form of ontological metaphor. 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”.

As the example:

“My mind just isn’t *operating* today.”  
 “I *put* a lot of energy for lifting that table”  
 “His theory *explained* us about metaphor”

in the sentence “My mind just isn’t *operating* today”, the speaker conceptualized his mind as a machine that has physical property. In the sentence “I *put* a lot of energy for lifting that table”, the speaker provide *put* for the energy in which it is not able to put that *put* means *using a lot of energy*. In the sentence “His theory *explained* us about metaphor”, the speaker intended using *explained* as if the theory that explains the metaphor instead of the expert and the introducer of the theory. Ontological like this are necessary for even attempting to deal rationally with our experiences (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003: 27). Ontological metaphor has two branches called container and personification metaphor.

### a. Container Metaphor

Container metaphor is considered as an abstract of entity or life as a container or space of an entrance and an exit. When an object enters a container can be filled or emptied, for the example:

*“He’s falling in love with my sister”* (he loves my sister)  
*“He is out from coma”* (he is awake from his coma)

From those following examples, *in* and *out* are abstract entities that describe other meanings as in and out of the specific situation.

### b. Personification

Personification is included in an ontological metaphor. Personification of the entity is in the form of inanimate objects, both abstract and concrete are used and treated as human beings with all aspects and activities (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003). The example as follows:

*“Desire is our biggest enemy”*  
*“He is in a battle with heartache”*

in this case, *desire* and *battle* are not human beings, but they do like what normally humans do.

Lakoff and Johnson said that in analyzing metaphor they use two main components, those are: the realm of the target and the source domain. To understand the structure and meaning in metaphor, there will be the similarity of characteristics possessed between the target and the source. Comparing both characteristics, the basis of a metaphor can be found.

In analyzing the ontological metaphor, the writer uses Lakoff and Johnson’s theory to analyze the target domain through the source domain in which

it considers the feelings, ideas, and others as entities. Based on the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (2003), they state that ontological metaphor happens when the people see events, activities, emotions, and ideas either as entities or substances. According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003), ontological metaphor is divided into two parts, those are container metaphor and personification. Container metaphor considers an abstract entity or life as a container or space for entry and exit which means that when an object enters a container, the container is able to be filled. Personification represents the attribute or human characteristic to something nonhuman like animals, inanimate objects, or abstract notions. On other words, personification is the representation of an abstract quality in human form.

### **C. Album ‘Vessel’ by Twenty One Pilots**

Twenty One Pilots is a duo musical group band that consists only two members, they are Tyler Joseph as a programmer, pianist, keys, vocalist, ukulele, bass, keytar, guitarist, organs and Josh Dun as a drummer, auxiliary percussion and backing vocal. This group band is managed by Greg Wells, Tyler Joseph, Ian McGregor, Howie Weinberg, Dan Gerbarg, Reel Bear Media, Rob Gold and Josh Skubel.

‘Vessel’ is the third album of Twenty One Pilots, which was released on January 8, 2013. It is the major-label debut album as of July 2016; the album has been sold over 569,000 copies. In the summer 2012, Twenty One Pilots released the three songs, those are *Guns for Hands*, *Migraine*, and *Ode to Sleep*. Vessel was released through Fueled by Ramen on January 8, 2013. Vessel received positive reviews upon release. Jason Pattigrew, wrote the Alternative Press, called



the album's multi-genre influence: The Major-Label Debut by Twenty One Pilots traipses through electropop, hip hop and classic pop music and that was just the first song.

According to Tyler Joseph, the meaning behind the album's name is that "a vessel (our body) is an object carrying something far more important than the outer shell, and when we die, that is set free and lives on". There are 12 tracks in Vessel album by Twenty One Pilots: *Ode to Sleep, Holding on to You, Migraine, House of Gold, Car Radio, Semi-Automatic, Screen, The Run and Go, Fake You Out, Guns for Hands, Trees, and Truce.*

## CHAPTER III

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses findings and discussion of the study. In this chapter, the writer analyzes metaphor and the meanings of song lyrics of the *Vessel* album by Twenty One Pilots group band. Moreover, this chapter presents two sections. First, the finding is to explain the data based on Lakoff and Johnson's theory. Second, the discussion discusses the analysis of the data.

#### A. Findings

In the finding, the writer finds the types of metaphor and interpretes the meaning of metaphor of song lyrics used in the album *Vessel* by Twenty One Pilots group band using Lakoff and Johnson's theory.

Metaphor is comparison between two unlike things, in this album *Vessel* by Twenty One Pilots group band, the writer finds metaphors in its lyrics. The types of metaphor that the writer finds are structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, orientational metaphor. The writer uses source and target domain to approach the meaning of the datum.

##### a. Structural Metaphor and Its Meaning

Structural metaphor is a concept which one concept metaphorically structured on another concept. The writer found 6 data of structural metaphor in song lyrics of *Vessel* album by Twenty One Pilots group band. Structural metaphor is found in the song lyrics  *Holding on to You, Migraine, House of Gold, Car Radio, Screen*.

**Datum 1**

Song: Holding on to You

Fight it, take the pain, ignite it  
Tie a **noose** around your mind  
Loose enough to breathe fine and tie it

Lexeme	Conceptual Metaphor
Tie a <b>noose</b> around your mind	Noose is memory

**Datum context and analysis**

This lyric is a kind of structural metaphor in which *noose* as a figure of speech which is usually used to tie rope or wire to make a knot in order to prevent something to lose. In this lyric, the author asks his girlfriend to remember about what he said. The author intends to make the listeners attracted and will remember about what the author said because some people will remember something that is more unique or attractive than an ordinary word or moment. The concept of this lyric also has a concept of the example purposed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003) “Argument is War” in which the concept of *memory* is structured on *noose* concept. Therefore, the lyric above is categorized as structural metaphor because both of them have a different concept.

**Meaning**

Target: implicit

Source: noose

Target is “implicit” and the source is “noose”. The target in this lyric is the word “implicit” because there is no domain state on the lyric above. Implicitly, the target of the lyric is shown from a visual side. The target refers to *mind*. **Noose** is a source because it is structured on another concept. *Noose* is intended to express

memory that have to be remembered preventing from forget. Literally, the lyric above said that *tie a noose is memory*. The meaning of metaphor in the lyric above is *remember the moment in your mind*.

## Datum 2

Song: Migraine

*Waging my wars behind my face and above my throat*  
 Shadows will scream that I'm alone  
 I've got a migraine

Lexeme	Conceptual Metaphor
Waging my <b>wars</b> behind my face and above my throat	War is battle

## Datum context and analysis

In the datum 2, the writer found a kind of structural metaphor because the concept of *wars* is about clash of weapons between the attacker and defender in which *wars* is a figurative word to describe defending against attacker that the attacker is migraine, it is presented by *behind my face and above my throat* in which migraine is a kind of headache that takes effect at back of head. In this lyric, the author uses *wars* in order to show that he is about to resist himself from the hurt he feels that is caused by migraine, in which migraine takes effect or hurt at the back of head. The author of the song also uses *behind my head and above my throat* to indicate where is the hurt he feels comes from. The lyric carries a concept of *wars* that makes the hearer gets attracted to seek for a meaning, and for the author, he uses concept *wars* instead of *hurts* to show that he is really hard to resist from a suffer he feels. It is realization from the concept of “Argument is War” which puts the other concept to express another concept. Therefore, the lyric

above is categorized as structural metaphor because both of them have different concept.

### Meaning

Target : Implicit

Source : Wars

The target is “implicit” and source is “wars”. Target in this lyric is implicit because there is no domain that states in the lyric above. Implicitly, the target of the lyric is shown from the visual side. The target refers to *migraine*. Migraine is a kind of headache. Migraine is indicated as hurt that takes effect at the back of the head. Literally, the lyric above said that the war is against migraine. The meaning of metaphor in the lyric above is resisting of the hurt that is caused by migraine.

### Datum 3

Song: House of Gold

*When your father turns to stone  
Would you buy me a house of gold?*

Lexeme	Conceptual Metaphor
When your father turns to <b>stone</b>	Stone is dead

### Datum context and analysis

In the datum 3, the writer found a structural metaphor used to describe a dead father. This lyric is aimed to the author from his mother, she says that when his father is dead, she wants her son to give her a house of gold. It is realization from the concept of “Argument is War” which puts a concept to express an event on another concept. A *stone* is compared to *dead* that both of them have different

concept. Stone is an entity which is not a living creature and father is a male parent of a child. From the datum 3, *stone* carries a concept of entity or a non-living thing. The *stone* is intentionally used to describe the dead man because dead man does not move or alive and is unable to do anything and it is described like a stone. Therefore, the lyric above is categorized as structural metaphor because both of them have different concept.

### Meaning

Target : Implicit

Source : Stone

Target is “implicit” and source is “stone”. The target is “implicit” because there is no domain that states in the lyric above. Implicitly, the target of the sentence is shown from the visual side. The target refers to a father. Stone is a source because it is structured to another concept. Stone is actually non-living thing. Literally, the lyric above tells about the moment when the father is transformed to a stone. Meanwhile, the meaning of metaphor in that lyric is when a father dies because he will be like a stone which is a non-living thing.

### Datum 4

Song: House of Gold

Let's say we up and left this town  
 Turned our future upside down  
 We'll make pretend that you and me  
 Lived ever after happily

Lexeme	Conceptual Metaphor
Turned our <b>future</b> upside down	Future is Fate

### **Datum context and analysis**

The author is intended to turn his future upside and down to make his family lived better than what they used to. This lyric uses structural metaphor. *Turned our future* is structural metaphor because future is not able to be turned in case it is an entity. It is realization from the concept of “Argument is War” which puts a concept to express on another concept. In this case, the word *future* is compared with condition which both of them have different concept. The word *future* indicates the period of the time following the moment of speaking or writing. The condition is the circumstances affecting the way in which people live. Therefore, the lyric above is structured on structural metaphor because both of the words have different context.

### **Meaning**

Target : Implicit

Source : Future

Target is *implicit* and source is *future*. Target in this lyric is implicit because there is no domain that states on the lyric above. Implicitly, the target of the lyric is shown from visual side. Future is source because it is expressed on other concept. Future is actually a moment that will happen at next of present. In the lyric above, literally the author intended to say that he will turn his future to be a better life. The meaning of metaphor is that the author wants to change the condition of his family becomes better at the day after.



**Datum 5**

Song: Car Radio

Because somebody stole my car radio  
 And no I just sit and silence  
*Sometimes quiet is violent*  
 I find it hard to hide it

Lexeme	Conceptual Metaphor
Sometimes <b>quiet</b> is violet	Quite is lonely

**Datum context and analysis**

In the datum 5 the writer found a kind of structural metaphor because the concept of *quite* is a figurative word usually correlated with feeling lonely and boring. The lyrics show that the author hardly finds his car radio and hide it in order to listen to the radio while he drives his car, but somebody stole it, then his car does not have a radio to play and he just sits and silence. The lyric uses structural metaphor because it is realization from the concept of “Argument is War” which puts a concept of quiet in another concept. In this case, the quiet is compared with lonely which both of them have different concept. Meanwhile, quiet is a condition which has a less sound or voice and a moment used for doing the criminality action that gives bad effect for the victims.

**Meaning**

Target : implicit

Source : Quiet

Target is quiet and source is violent. Implicit is the domain that the writer tried to understand through the source domain quiet. Quiet is metaphorical expression that is used to draw another concept. This word has a meaning of

*suffer*. Literally, in the lyric above, being silence and quiet suffers the author. In other words, the meaning of metaphor above is that being alone and quiet with no radio to play in his car and it is a condition of misery that the author feels.

### Datum 6

Song: Screen

I'm trying to be so cool  
 Everything together trying to be so cool  
*We're broken people*

Lexeme	Conceptual Metaphor
We're <b>broken</b> people	Broken is bad

### Datum context and analysis

In the datum 6, the writer found a structural metaphor that is carried by the word *broken* which is a figurative language that is usually used for a bad condition of an entity. Here the author said that *we're broken people* because he and others are trying to be so cool to get the attention. This lyric has a concept of structural metaphor. It is realization from the concept of "Argument is War" which puts other concept to express another concept. In this case, broken is compared to *bad* which both of them have a different concept. The word *broken* is a bad condition of an entity. Therefore, the lyric above is categorized as structural metaphor because both of them are structured on different concept.

### Meaning

Target : Implicit

Source : Broken

Target is implicit and the source is broken. The target is implicit because there is no domain that states in the lyric above. Implicitly, the target of lyric is

shown from the visual side. The target refers to *bad*. The word *broken* is a source because it is expressed on another concept. The word *broken* is a bad condition of an entity. Literally, the lyric above said that we have bad condition. Meanwhile, the meaning of metaphor in the lyric above is that we are bad people that will do anything to be so cool.

Related to the meaning of the structural metaphor in the song lyrics, the author of the songs intends to express his feeling and condition through the figurative words to make the hearer understand well `while listening and catching the author's opinions.

### **b. Orientational Metaphor and Its Meaning**

According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003), orientational metaphor is another kind of metaphorical concept that is not structured but sets the whole system concepts relate to each to another. After collecting some data, the writer found 3 data that contain orientational metaphor. Those data are found in the song lyrics *Ode to Sleep*, *Semi-Automatic*, and *The Run and Go*.

#### **Datum 1**

Song: Ode to Sleep

Please tell them you have no plans for me  
*I will set my soul on fire*, what have I become?

#### **Datum context and analysis**

The author assumes that he will set his soul on fire. In other words, setting the soul on fire is intended to show that the author is able to stand on his knee which means he can every without anyone's help. This lyric shows that the author is excited on something to show that he is stronger than anyone knows. In this

data, the lyric used orientational metaphor. The word *set my soul on fire* in this lyric show that the speaker is feeling up. *Set my soul on fire* in this case indicates orientational metaphor. It is based on the concept of metaphor written by Lakoff and Johnson in their book *We Lived by* that says positive domain is shown by up.

### **Meaning**

Target : Implicit

Source : Set my soul on fire

The target is *implicit* and the source is *set my soul on fire*. The target in this sentence is implicit because there is no domain that states in the lyric above. Implicitly, the target sentence is shown by visual side. The target refers to *set my soul on fire*. *Set my soul on fire* is the domain that the writer tries to understand through the source domain *feeling*. Feeling is an emotion. The lyric above literally tells about when people feeling on fire that *on fire* means enthusiastic. Therefore, the meaning of metaphor in the lyric above is enthusiastic on something. Metaphorically, when someone is on fire, he is exciting like a fire blaze that will burn anything. In other words, the author wants to say *I am excited* on what he has become.

## Datum 2

Song: Semi-Automatic

*Night falls with gravity*  
 The earth turns from sanity  
 Taking my only friend I know

### Datum context and analysis

Night time is over and it is like falls because the sun will rise. This lyric uses orientational metaphor because *falls* is indicated as downward in which it has negative evaluation. *Fall* is a condition of something dropped to the ground. The word *falls* in this lyric shows that sad is down. It is based on the concept of metaphor that is introduced by Lakoff and Johnson written in their book *We Lived by* which says that sad is down.

### Meaning

Target : Implicit

Source : Falls

The target is *implicit* and the source is *falls*. Target in this lyric is *implicit* because there is no domain that states in the lyric above. Implicitly, the target in the lyric above is shown from visual side. The target refers to *feeling*. *Falls* is the domain that the writer tries to understand through the source domain. *Fall* is a condition which something is dropped to the ground. In the lyric above, literally it says that night is falling from the sky to the ground. Meanwhile, the meaning of metaphor above is night time is over because the dawn is coming following the day time. In other word, the author intends to say that he is sad as the night time will over.

### Datum 3

Song: The Run and Go

*I am up against the wall*

#### Datum context and analysis

The author is up to do anything even he must fight against the wall. This lyric uses orientational metaphor. *Up* indicates positive evaluation. It is based on the theory of Lakoff and Johnson and it is written in their book *We Lived by they* said that conceptual domain up-down is the spatial domain concept in the material world. The orientational concept determines that up is positive evaluation.

#### Meaning

Target : Implicit

Source : Up

The target is *implicit* and the source is *up*. Target is implicit because there is no domain that states on the lyric above. Implicitly, the target of the lyric above is shown from visual side. The target refers to *feeling*. *Feeling* is domain that the writer tries to understand through source domain *up*. Up is directed toward a higher place. In this lyric, literally the author says that he will do anything even fighting against the wall. Meanwhile, the meaning of metaphor in the lyric above is that the author is ready to do anything even the obstacles are fighting the walls.

Related to the orientational metaphor used in the lyrics above, the author intends to express his feeling using figurative language that will make the hearer comprehensively seeking for the meaning and attracted more because the chosen words use the spatial domain concepts.

### c. 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 divided into two kinds, the container metaphor and personification, the writer uses the code (CM) for container metaphor and (P) for personification. In this study, the writer found 7 ontological metaphors in some lyrics in the *Vessel* album by Twenty One Pilots group band, those songs named *Ode to Sleep*, *Car Radio*, *Semi-Automatic*, *Fake You Out*, *Guns for Hands*, and *Truce*.

#### **Datum 1**

Song: Ode to Sleep

*Then I feel my soul start leaving*  
Like and old man's hair receding

#### **Datum context and analysis**

The author feels his life is like slowly ended, the author describes it with old man's hair which reced and finally fall off. This lyric uses ontological metaphor. *Soul* is an entity which uses *leaving* in which leaving is a human activity. Leave is an act to go away from a place or situation. This lyric is categorized as ontological personification because the form of inanimate entity in this lyric uses a human activity.

## Meaning

Target : Soul

Source : Leaving

The target is soul and source is leaving. *Soul* is the domain that the writer tries to understand through the source domain *leaving*. Leaving is metaphorical expression that is used in the lyric above which is used to draw another concept. In the lyric above, literally says that his soul starts leaving. In the other hand, leaving is a human activity which means *go away* from one place to another place. In this case, there is no activity that shows to a certain object. In this lyric, the author intends to show that his feeling is not good about his life and future.

## Datum 2

Song: Ode to Sleep

I'll stay awake  
 'Cause The dark's not taking prisoners tonight

## Datum context and analysis

The author stays awake in the night and does whatever he wants even a crime because he knows that the dark does not take prisoners at that night. This lyric uses ontological metaphor. *Dark* is an entity that uses the word *taking* in which the word *take* is an act to pick something that is also a human activity. This lyric is categorized as ontological personification form because inanimate object uses human activity.



## Meaning

Target : Dark

Source : Taking

The target is *dark* and the source is *taking*. The word *dark* is the domain that the writer tries to understand through source domain *taking*. The word *taking* is metaphorical expression used to draw another concept. In the lyric above, literally the author says that the dark does not take prisoners tonight. In this case, dark has human activity that carries the form of personification. Dark is a situation of the absence of the light in a place. Meanwhile, dark also means anger, unpleasant, mysterious, and sinister. Prisoner is a person who held a punishment in a prison. Prisoner is able to be categorized as a victim or a person who is punished. Therefore, the meaning of metaphor in the lyric above is, a bad thing will not happen to punish anyone.

## Datum 3

Song: Ode to Sleep

*The trees wave their arms and the clouds try to plead*  
 Desparately yelling there's something we need  
 I'm not free, I asked forgiveness three times  
 Same amount that I denied, I three-time MVP'd this crime

## Datum context and analysis

In this lyric, the author describes as if the trees have arms and as if the wave at him and the cloud pleads upon him. This lyric uses ontological metaphor. Trees and clouds are entity which both of them use human activity *wave* and *plead*. Wave is an act to move one's hand to make a gesture or give signal. Plead is making an emotional appeal or presenting and arguing for, especially in court or

in another public context. This lyric is categorized as ontological personification because both of inanimate objects use human activity.

### **Meaning**

Target : Trees and Clouds

Source : Wave and Plead

Targets are *trees and clouds*, while the sources are *wave and plead*. *Trees and clouds* are the domain that the writer tries to understand. *Wave and plead* are metaphorical expressions that are used to draw another concept. In the lyric above, it literally says that the trees wave their arms to the author as if giving a signal and the clouds try to plead the author. *Wave* is moving one's hand to make a signal or greeting and *plead* is an act to present an argumentation and make emotional appeal. Meanwhile, the meaning of metaphors in the lyric above is the trees are waving their branches as if they saying "hi" to the author. In fact, the wind that blows the branches. Therefore, the clouds try to plead him in case it shades from the scorching sun upon him. It is an imagination of the author that he is supported by anything around him to always ask for forgiveness.

### **Datum 4**

Song: Car Radio

I find over the course of our human existence  
 One thing consists of consistence  
*It's that we're all battling fear*  
 Oh dear, I don't know if we know why we're here

### **Datum context and analysis**

The author knows what people afraid now are battling against their fear. This lyric uses ontological metaphor. In this lyric, literally the author says that what people afraid now is battling against their fear. Battle is a fight or struggle

tenaciously to achieve or resist something. Fear is an unpleasant emotion caused by the belief that someone or something is dangerous, likely to cause pain, or a threat. In other words, fear is an emotion and this makes the lyric uses ontological metaphor. This lyric is categorized as ontological personification because an abstract object relates to the human action.

### **Meaning**

Target : Fear

Source : Battling

Target is fear and source is battling. *Fear* is the domain that the writer tries to understand through the source domain *battling*. Fear is a condition of an unpleasant human emotion caused by the belief that something is dangerous. In the lyric above, literally says that people are now battling against their fear. The meaning of metaphor in the lyric above is that people are now in a struggle and effort to win against their unpleasant emotion or fear.

### **Datum 5**

Song: Semi-Automatic

*When the sun is climbing window sills  
And the silver lining rides the hills  
I will be saved for one whole day  
Until the sun makes the hills its grave*

### **Datum context and analysis**

In this lyric, the author intends to say the time of the sun is rising shining the world and he will be safe inside his house. This lyric uses ontological metaphor. Sun is the star around which the earth orbits. Climbing is an act to move upward. *Sun* is an entity which uses *climbing* that is actually the human's

act. This lyric is categorized as ontological personification because inanimate entity uses a human's act.

### **Meaning**

Target : Sun

Source : Climbing

The target is sun and the source is climbing. *Sun* is the domain that the writer tries to understand through the domain source *climbing*. *Climbing* is metaphorical express used in this lyric to draw another concept. In the lyric above, literally the author says that the sun is climbing the window sills. In other words, the *sun* carries human act which is climbing. Therefore, the writer assumes the meaning of metaphor in the lyric above that the author intends to express the time of the sun is rising after night ends.

### **Datum 6**

Song: Guns for Hands

I know what you think in the morning  
*When the sun shines on the ground*  
 And shows what you have done  
 It shows where your mind has gone

### **Datum context and analysis**

In this lyric, the author says the moment of sun rises and shines on the ground, it is the time of dawn. This lyric is using ontological metaphor. *Sun* is an entity that uses shines word which is a human act to enlighten the dark. This lyric is categorized as ontological personification which is an inanimate entity showing human characteristic.

## Meaning

Target : Sun

Source : Shines

The target is sun and source is shines. Sun is the domain that the writer tries to understand through the source domain shines. Shines is metaphorical expression that is used to draw another concept. In the lyric above literally said that the sun is shining the ground. In other words, the sun carries human characteristic which enlightens to see something in the dark. Sun is a star at the center of the solar system, it is nearly perfect sphere of hot plasma, with the internal convective motion that generates a magnetic field via a dynamo process. Shine is a quality of brightness, especially from reflected light. From the finding above, the writer assumes the meaning of the lyric above is that there will come a moment where people's dark sides or mistakes are revealed by the truth.

## Datum 7

Song: Truce

*Now, the night is coming to an end*  
 The sun will rise, and we will try again  
 Stay alive, stay alive, for me

## Datum context and analysis

In this lyric the author tries to say something implicitly, it shows upon the word choice of his lyric which he says that the night is coming to an end. This lyric uses ontological metaphor concept because an inanimate object *night* carries a human characteristic. The word *night* is an entity and come is a human activity. This lyric is categorized as ontological personification because inanimate object uses human characteristic.

## Meaning

Target : night

Source : comes

The target is *night* and source is *comes*. *Night* is the domain that the writer tries to understand through domain comes. *Comes* is metaphorical expression that the singer uses it to draw another concept. In the lyric above, literally the author says that the night is coming to an end which literally the night never comes again. *Night* is the moment where the earth does unlighted by the sun and is covered by dark. *Come* is human activity to take place. In other words, the night uses human activity to draw another concept of meaning. In this lyric, the writer assumes that the night which is the dark or misery will not happen again if people struggle to fix upon their problems to get a better life and better day.

## B. Discussion

This part discusses the result of data analysis of metaphor, that is the types of metaphor and its meaning used by the author of Twenty One Pilots group band in the album Vessel. There are 16 data found in the song lyrics in the album Vessel by Twenty One Pilots group band. The findings are based on the problem statements of this study about the types and meaning of metaphor found in the song lyrics of the album Vessel by Twenty One Pilots group band. The writer uses Lakoff and Johnson's theory to analyze the types and meaning of metaphor in the song lyrics.

Lakoff and Johnson (1980) stated that the types of metaphor are divided into three, structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor.

The writer found three types of metaphor in the song lyrics of Twenty One Pilots group band in the album *Vessel*. There are 6 data for structural metaphor, 3 data for orientational metaphor, and 7 data for ontological metaphor. The first type of metaphor found in this study is structural metaphor found in data 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 (see appendix table 1). The second type is orientational metaphor found in data 1, 2, and 3 (see appendix table 2). The last type is ontological metaphor found in data 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 (see appendix table 3). As the examples, in the datum 1 of structural metaphor (see appendix table 1 data 1) the author of the song uses the concept of a verb 'tie a noose' to express that metaphorically. The author wants to say 'remember it in your mind' because usually if someone knows something new, that must be remembered preventing of disremember. It is like hunting a deer, the hunter must tie it after catching it preventing its escape. The next analysis is on the datum 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 (see appendix table 1) the author uses the same concept of structural metaphor.

However, in analyzing structural metaphor using the theory that is proposed by Lakoff and Johnson, the writer knows that the author uses this type of metaphor to express his feeling through the words in which they are not the dictionary meaning. This point is the main attraction for the listener of these lyrics, so the listener is able to imagine the hidden meanings that are presented by the author of the song.

The writer uses the concept of analyzing the target domain through the source domain since the metaphor concerns on the orientational metaphor, it is a kind of figurative language derived from physical or cultural experiences involved up and down strategy. Based on the theory that is proposed by Lakoff and Johnson

(2003), orientational metaphor is unstructured metaphor concept, but governs the system concept that relates to one another in which the metaphor is also oriented toward the physical experience. Based on the findings, the writer found 3 orientational metaphors in the song lyrics of album *Vessel* by Twenty One Pilots group band.

The first orientational metaphor found in this study is in the datum 1 (see appendix table 2 data 1) the author tries to give information about his experience in physical state and it is actually abstract. This lyric gets the listener's attraction that the listeners get emphatic by feeling what the author feels. The word 'set my soul on fire' refers to physical person state, the physical means what the author feels or experiences, as described in Lakoff and Johnson's theory, this metaphor is also oriented upon one's physical experience. In this case, the author uses the word 'set my soul on fire' to express what he feels or experiences and presents it into a lyric.

To analyze the ontological metaphor, the writer uses Lakoff and Johnson's theory to analyze the target domain through the source domain in which it considers the feelings, ideas, and others as entities. Based on the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (2003), they state that ontological metaphor happens when the people see events, activities, emotions, and ideas either as entities or substances. According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003), ontological metaphor is divided into two parts, those are container metaphor and personification. Container metaphor considers an abstract entity or life as a container or space for entry and exit which means that when an object enters a container, the container is able to be filled. Personification represents the attribute or human characteristic to something



nonhuman like animals, inanimate objects, or abstract notions. In other words, personification is the representation of an abstract quality in human form.

Based on the findings, the writer found 7 data which contain ontological metaphor. But in this study, the writer only found the type of personification in the song lyrics of album *Vessel* by Twenty One Pilots group band, but none of the data is categorized as container metaphor. In this case, the writer assumes that using container metaphor is an ordinary way to represent or describe the feelings, acts and event. In other words, the genre of this album which alternative rap and pop does not use any type of container metaphor because it properly uses personification as its character.

In this study the writer found the personification in the datum 1 which the author of the song describes his feeling through an inanimate object that he says 'my soul start leaving'. In this lyric, the author tries to convey that he thinks he closes to death, he uses *soul* which is an inanimate object to tell the listeners about what he feels that is categorized as personification because *soul* is the incorporeal essence of a living being which unable to move and act, but the author uses *soul* in his lyric as if it is leaving him. This lyric attracts the attention of the listeners and it has an ambiguity while the writer thinks there are two possibilities, first about the author of the song feels as if he is close to death. The second is about the author love, because some people say that their love is their soul.

However, in analyzing the lyrics presented by the author, the writer categorized the datum 1 (see appendix table 3 data 1) as personification because the author presented an inanimate object that seems to have a physical activity like human. In this case, the writer does not find any lyrics categorized as container

metaphor because the writer assumes that the author of the *Vessel* album prefers to use personification to describe his feelings, acts, and event in order to attract the listener's curiosity. On the other hand, the listeners of these songs are able to describe and imagine the lyrics presented like a living being. Therefore, those metaphorical lyrics are the reasons that make those songs attractively to be listened and analyzed.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter covers about conclusion and suggestion of this study. Conclusion is written based on the result of the analysis of the research question. Suggestion is intended to give information for the next researcher who will do the study of figurative language especially metaphor.

#### A. Conclusion

In this *Vessel* album, the author uses language that is able to be studied using linguistic study such as metaphor. The author of songs in the *Vessel* album uses many metaphors in its lyrics. In the study, the writer used theory proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003) which is about structural metaphor, orientational metaphor and ontological metaphor. From the findings, the writer found 6 structural metaphors, 3 orientational metaphors, and 7 ontological metaphors used in the lyrics of *Vessel* album by Twenty One Pilots group band. Therefore, it can be concluded that the most common type of metaphor that is used in these songs of the *Vessel* album is ontological metaphor. Meanwhile, the writer uses the theory proposed by Lakoff and Johnson to approach the meaning using the *target* and *source* which is *target* typically has an abstract domain and *source* has a clear domain that the *source* is used to clarify the *target*.

Based on the findings in this study, the writer found different meanings of metaphor in each lyric that has a metaphorical concept. Structural metaphor has a concept which the structure has a concept on another concept. Orientational metaphor has a concept which the concept of the meaning regulates the whole

concept of words that relate to each other, but unstructured. Moreover, ontological metaphor concept is structured by describing an entity or an inanimate object that has human properties or activities.

In this study, the writer found ontological metaphor as a dominant type of metaphor used in the *Vessel* album by Twenty One Pilots group band. The most common type of metaphor found in this study is ontological metaphor because in the writer assumption, it is good to describe an inanimate object or an entity that has human properties in order to make the lyrics attractive and brings out into a view of ambiguity. While the listeners assume the meaning, the listeners will emphatically feel what the author feels, the feeling like when people experience either a good or bad information.

Based on the analysis of this study, it can be concluded that metaphor has a big role to make the song attractive. The author of *Vessel* album uses metaphor in his songs to occur the listener's curiosity and attract the listeners to know the ambiguity contained in the song, some listeners will also imagine and feel what they understand in that presented lyrics in the *Vessel* album.

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

Within this study, the writer investigates types and meanings of metaphor used in the *Vessel* album by Twenty One Pilots group band. For the next students who have the same interest in conducting their study especially in this field of study of metaphor, here are several suggestions.

First, there are many literary objects that are able to be analyzed for this kind of study, the writer hopes for the next students to take another genre of music

in order to reveal more interesting ideas presented by the author of songs that will be analyzed. Secondly, the next writer of the study can analyze metaphor not only in terms of types and meanings, but it is good to analyze the atmosphere and emotion of the object to make it more comprehensive. Last, the next writer of this study can add or use another theory to develop metaphor that will be analyzed in the study in order to understand further and deeper about the concept of metaphor.

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## APPENDIX

TABLE 1. TABLE OF CLASSIFICATION OF STRUCTURAL METAPHOR IN  
THE VESSEL ALBUM

data	Sentences
1	Tie a noose around your mind
2	Waging my wars behind my face and above my throat
3	When your father turns to stone
4	Turned our future upside down
5	Sometimes quiet is violent
6	We're broken people



TABLE 2. TABLE OF CLASSIFICATION OF ORIENTATIONAL METAPHOR IN THE VESSEL ALBUM

Data	Sentences
1	I will set my soul on fire
2	Night falls with gravity
3	I am up against the wall

TABLE 3. TABLE OF CLASSIFICATION OF ONTOLOGICAL METAPHOR  
IN THE VESSEL ALBUM

Data	Sentences
1	Then I feel my soul start leaving
2	The dark's not taking prisoner
3	The trees wave their arms and the clouds thy to plead
4	It's that we're all battling fear
5	When the sun is climbing window sills
6	When the sun shines on the ground
7	Now, the night is coming to an end