
METAPHORS IN LANY'S SONG LYRICS IN MAMA'S BOY ALBUM

Oleh:

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ABSTRACT

This article is entitled Metaphors in LANY's Song Lyrics in Mama's Boy Album. The objectives of this study are to find out types of metaphorical expression in LANY's Mama's Boy album and to find out the meaning of metaphors in LANY's Mama's Boy album. Therefore, this study applies Geoffrey Leech (1981) and Andrew Goatly (1997) to analyze the meaning of metaphors types of the metaphor in LANY's album Mama's Boy. The authors found there are three types of meaning and five types of metaphor in LANY's album Mama's Boy song lyrics. Such as sixteen Connotative Meaning, as the dominant Meaning, one Associative Meaning, and one Thematic Meaning. Twelve Symbolism Metaphor, as the dominant metaphor that the authors found, three Active Metaphor, five Inactive Metaphor, five Subjective Metaphor, one Phenomenalistic Metaphor, one Mimetic Metaphor, and seven Approximate Metaphor, which those metaphors that taken from LANY's album Mama's Boy that consist 14 song lyrics. However, Conceptual Meaning, Social and Affective Meaning, Reflected Meaning, Collocative Meaning and Precision Metaphor cannot be found in LANY's album Mama's Boy. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method.

Keywords: Semantic, Metaphor, Meaning, Song Lyrics

I. INTRODUCTION

According to Chomsky (2000), language is the inherent capability of native speakers to understand and form grammatical sentences. A language is a set of (finite or infinite) sentences, each finite length constructed out of a limited set of elements. Sapir (1921) also stated that language considers sentences as the basis of a language. Sentences may be limited or unlimited and are made up of only minor components. Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of

communicating ideas, emotions, and desires through a system of voluntarily produced sounds. The definition of Sapir expresses that language is mainly concerned with only human beings and constitutes a system of sounds produced by them for communication. Language is used by human to express their feelings, thoughts, and even ideas in various situations of communication. Language is a tool that we use to express our thoughts, feelings, and build relationships with others (Oxford, 1995: 662). Individuals are unable to do their tasks without the

use of dialect. Language allows us to express our feelings, thoughts, and concerns in a less time-consuming manner than other elements.

As with many artistic terms, the word lyric derives from the Greek, specifically from *lyrikós*, meaning "singing to the lyre," and today's meanings are also rooted in the idea of music. The lyric poem was first seen in the late 16th Century, while the reference to a song's words as lyrics appeared in 1876. Lakoff and Johnson (1980: 3) stated, "Metaphor is for most people a device for the poetic, imagination and the rhetorical flourish a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language." Additionally, Lakoff and Johnson (2003) advocate that metaphor are pervasive in everyday life, not just in language, but in thought and action. Our ordinary conceptual system, in terms of how the authors both think and act, is fundamentally metaphorical in nature. Therefore, the authors have also influenced by metaphors when the writer thinks or do our daily activities without realizing it.

The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the research, there are some questions that need to be answered through this research; they are:

What are the meanings of the metaphor used in LANY's Mama's Boy album?

What are the types of metaphor used in LANY's Mama's Boy album?

The Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions, the authors conclude objectives of the research. There are some objectives of the research as follow the research questions:

1. To find out the meaning of metaphors in LANY's Mama's Boy album.
2. To find out the types of metaphorical expression in LANY's Mama's Boy album.

The Scope of the Study

LANY has released four albums and three EP (Extended Play). Each album has different total songs. Those albums are LANY 2017 (16 songs), Malibu Nights 2018 (9 songs), Mama's boy 2020 (14 songs), gg bb xx 2021 (12 songs), and the EPs are I Loved You 2015 (5 songs), Make Out 2015 (6 songs), and kinda 2016 (6 songs). The authors only focused on analyzed of metaphors in LANY's Mama's Boy album that contains of 14 songs, consist of; You!, Cowboy in LA, Heart won't let me, If this is the last time, I still talk to Jesus, Paper, Good guys, Sharing you, Bad news, When you're drunk, Anything 4 u, Sad, (What I wish just one person would say to me), and Nobody else. The authors use Goatly theory which say that there are eight types of metaphors as in following: Active Metaphor, Inactive or Dead Metaphor, Subjective Metaphor, Phenomenalistic Metaphor, Mimetic Metaphor, Precision Metaphor, Symbolism Metaphor, Approximate Metaphor.

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**Semantics**

Semantic word is from Ancient Greek, specifically *sēmantikós*, which refer to the meaning of the study of reference, meaning, or truth. Semantics can address meaning at the levels of words, phrases, sentences, or larger units of discourse (Partee, 1999: 739-742). Semantics can be derived the study of meaning in language. Semantics studies the meaning in linguistic units, especially in words and sentences (Hurford and Heasley, 2007: 1). Semantics is the systematic study of meaning while linguistic semantic studies how language organizes and expresses meaning (Kreidler, 2013: 3). Language is used to communicate by people in the world, so that the hearer understands what the speaker means. Katz (1972: 1) stated that Semantics is the study of linguistics meaning. It is concerned with that sentences and other linguistic objects express, not with the arrangement of their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation.

Types of Meaning

According to (Leech, 1981: 9), there are seven types of meaning which are:

Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning was the same as what other scholars call 'denotative', or 'designative', or 'cognitive', or 'descriptive'. This meaning was assumed to be the central factor in linguistics communications. It was integral to

the essential functioning of language while other types of meaning are not.

Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning was concerned with the real worlds experiences one associates with linguistics expression one users or hears. Connotative meaning was peripheral when compared with the conceptual meaning. It was also relatively unstable as it varies according to culture, historical periods and experience of the individual.

Social and Affective Meaning

Social meaning was understood through the recognition of different dimension and level of style within the same language. Aspects of language variation like social or regional dialect variation, style variation like formal, informal, colloquial, slang.

Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning was the meaning which arises in cases when a word has multiple conceptual meaning or polysemous, when one sense of a word form part of our response (or reaction) to another sense.

Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account of the meaning of words which tend to occur in it environments.

Associative Meaning

Associative meaning is unstable meaning and has variants of individual experience. It refers to mental perceptions that arise when referential meaning comes to mind. Associative meaning is different with conceptual meaning.

Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning was that “what was communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organize the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis”. The thematic meaning can also be expressed by means of stress and intonation to highlight information in one part of a sentence.

Figurative Language

Figurative language is a form of rhetoric, namely the use of words in speech and writing to convince or influence listeners and readers. The word comes from the Greek rhetorical rhetor which means orator or orator. In ancient Greek times, the rhetoric is indeed an important part of an education and by a variety of figure of speech because it is very important and must be controlled completely by the Greek and Roman who gave the name to the various art of persuasions.

Figurative language uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation (Hutahuruk, 2019). Figurative language produced in our daily conversation and often found

in literary works, such as newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, and so on. Glucksberg (2001: 4) stated that a figure of speech in which a name or descriptive word or phrase is transferred to an object or action. It generally created by presenting words in such a way that they are equated, compared, or associated with normally unrelated meanings. When a writer uses literal language, the writer simply stating the facts as they are. Usages of some sort of figurative in literature will create a more fascinating literary work. It is a peculiar way for literature authors to express their thought and feeling and also make them more special.

Types of Figurative Language

Pradopo (2012: 62) stated that there are many kinds of figurative language such as:

Personification

Personification projects human qualities onto inanimate objects, or perhaps animals or natural elements. This could be physical attributes, emotional attributes or human actions.

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is extravagant, reveals an intentional exaggeration and emphasis.

Simile

A simile is a figure of speech that compares two separate concepts through the use of a clear connecting word such as “like” or “as.”

Metaphor

A metaphor is like a simile, but without connecting words. It simply posits that two separate things are the same. The main difference between a simile and a metaphor is that metaphors do not use the words “like” or “as.”

Repetition

Repetition is when words or phrases are repeated in a literary work. Repetition is often used in poetry or song, and it is used to create rhythm and bring attention to an idea. Repetition is also often used in speech, as a rhetorical device to bring attention to an idea.

Alliteration

Alliteration is a sound device that layers some additional meaning on top of the literal language of the text. It occurs when a series of words start with the same letter sound.

Metonymy

Metonymy is referred to by the name of something closely associated with it, as opposed to by its own name. Metonymy involves a word or phrase substituting or standing in for another word or phrase.

Paradox

A paradox is a figure of speech in which a statement appears to contradict itself. Sloane (2001) stated that paradoxes are mostly used for expressing astonishment or disbelief at something unusual or

unexpected in everyday communication.

Idiom

Idioms are non-literal turns of phrase so common that most people who speak the same language know them. It is an expression that conveys something different from its literal meaning, and that cannot be guessed from the meanings of its individual words.

Metaphors in Semantics

Metaphor is the most pervasive kind of figure of speech not only on literary works, but also in everyday life. Keraf (2004: 139) stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares one thing to another without using words, like, as if, and as so that the first thing is related directly to the second. Refnaldi (2007: 43) also stated that metaphor is also a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying the one is the other.

Croft (2002:194) stated that in recent years' metaphor and metonymy have become the main study objectives of cognitive linguistics. Furthermore, Eynon (2002:82) also stated that metaphor is not just a portion of the literary studies, but has appeared and used in everyday language.

Types of Metaphor

(Goatly, 1997; Steen, 2002; Cameron, 2003). Goatly (1997: 26) also stated that there are eight types of metaphor.

Active Metaphor

An active metaphor is one which is relatively new and hence is not necessarily apparent to all listeners, although if the metaphor is well-selected, it will be easy enough to understand. To ensure the active metaphor is understood, further contextual information may be used to hint at its meaning. For example in song lyric You!:

You're the air in my lungs
You're the veins to my blood
(Line 33-34)

In this part, the song writer describes the Character's lover as something really important. The song writer wants the listener imagine more about her through "you're the air in my lungs" and "you're the veins to my blood" which is means she's a life for the character. As we know, we cannot live without air in our lungs and veins in our blood. Hence, "air in my lungs" and "veins to my blood" here have the same characteristic.

Inactive Metaphor

Inactive metaphor or dead metaphor is a figure of speech that readers or listeners are so recognizable with that it ceases to shock or invoke a picture in their minds, subsequently getting to be ineffectual as an actual metaphor. For example in song lyric You!:

Like a flower in a concrete
(Line 7)

In this part, the song writer uses the "flower in a concrete" as the metaphor for the scarcity. "Flower in a concrete" actually means that something great coming from a place that's not recognize as great. The song writer found his lover in an unpredictable place.

Subjective Metaphor

Subjective metaphor is the depiction of metaphor because the speaker has diverse ideological or physical view of the word from the hearer or some which include the presentation of another's speaker thought or representation. For example, in song lyric bad news:

I'm no good for you
Baby, I'm bad news
(Line 11-12)

In this part, the song writer wants the listeners imagine more about the character condition through "I'm bad news". The character loves his lover but he thinks that he not belongs to here and represent itself as a "bad news".

Phenomenalistic Metaphor

Phenomenalistic metaphor is the use of language to refer to the real language, and in this case referring to an imaginary world. A complete song can be a phenomenalistic metaphor if the song is entirely a story of a fictive world or imaginary, so it's not constrained to a word or phrase or sentence but the writer text or book. Felix Salten's novel, Bambi, a Life in the Woods (1923), is

a novel about a roe deer fawn born in a thicket, which means there is a life events happening in animals just like human being, although it's just an imagination.

Mimetic Metaphor

Mimetic metaphor is the unique metaphor that amplifies to non-verbal expression straying past linguistic text into visual aid plastic art. It demands the readers to imagine a word which the statement is literally true. We both know we shouldn't be together. For example, in song lyric paper:

But we look good on paper
(Line 6-7)

In this part, the song writer wants the listener to imagine more about liar. The song writer takes "but we look good on paper" to describe it because a photo can fool everyone, seems like a happy couple but in fact they are not happy.

Precision Metaphor

Precision Metaphor is the method or quality that is made more exact by being related, through alteration, to specific order to identification can be in form of a linguistic unit, example a word, a clause, or a sentence. The cat cry for help when german shepherd comes. The cry was like the cat fears when the german shepherd dog come towards the cat.

Symbolism Metaphor

Symbolism Metaphor is a specific kind of substitution of the interpretation. For example in song lyric You!:

Like water in the desert
Impossible to find

But you found me when I was broken
(Line 3-5)

In this part, the song writer wants to show the reader that the character in the lyrics is telling his lover about how she found him even when he is broken and keeps stay beside his lover even in difficult circumstances. He showed his gratitude by saying "Like water in the desert", "Impossible to find", "But you found me when I was broken". The writer uses "water" to symbolize hopeless. As we know, that is difficult to find water in the desert.

Approximate Metaphor

Approximate metaphor is kind of a metaphor that uses the approximate number of expressions to portray an action or thin. For example, he put in his face the water and half- gulfed, half eat it". There is no exact estimation. This approximation is only the perfect way to tell them communicatively.

Song Lyrics

Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song. Lyrics can be studied from an academic perspective. For example, some lyrics can be

considered as a form of social commentary. Lyrics can also be analyzed with respect to the sense of unity with music. Song lyrics has a meaning which is the words in the song that can express personal thoughts and feelings (Cambridge Dictionary, 2008). It is the most common and the perfect way to express emotions, ideas, and even feelings so the readers or listeners. Aside from having a special appeal for the readers or listeners, song lyrics have many messages delivered. Setiawati and Maryani (2018: 261) state people can use the song to deliver the idea and feeling to understand what the songwriter means. Hence, communicate through songs can be done.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Research design helps the authors to conduct the study in reference to the objective, the method of data gathering and analysis the strategy to present the findings and conclusion. Creswell (2009: 3) stated that research design is plans and the procedures for research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. The purpose of research design is to ensure that the evidence obtain enables the readers to answer the initial question as unambiguously as possible. This research uses a descriptive qualitative research, considering the data are form the text and song lyrics of LANY's Mama's Boy album that consist of 14 songs, which contain many types of figurative

language. Ary (2010: 424) also stated that the qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The authors find that to analyze the meaning of metaphors in LANY's album Mama's Boy song lyrics, the readers have to see the context of the lyrics first. The readers have to know what message that the lyrics convey in order to know what the metaphor means.

The authors found there are three types of meaning and five types of metaphor in LANY's album Mama's Boy song lyrics. Such as sixteen Connotative Meaning, and the dominant Meaning, one Associative Meaning, and one Thematic Meaning, twelve Symbolism Metaphor, as the dominant metaphor that the authors found, three Active Metaphor, five Inactive Metaphor, five Subjective Metaphor, one Phenomenalistic Metaphor, one Mimetic Metaphor, and seven Approximate Metaphor, which those metaphors that taken from LANY's album Mama's Boy that consist 14 song lyrics. However, Conceptual Meaning, Social and Affective Meaning, Reflected Meaning, Collocative Meaning and Precision Metaphor cannot be found in LANY's album Mama's Boy.

Suggestion

There are still lots of metaphors in other source of data which are not mentioned in LANY's song lyrics. So, for other authors who are interested in metaphor can do further research towards this study so that people can gain better understandings in other metaphor cases.

There are lots of meaning that can be found in metaphor itself so the writer suggests that to analyze a metaphor, you need to understand the whole text.

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