

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a sound issued by humans to communicate between humans and is a characteristic of each country and is also one of the characteristics of each region. As a means of communication, language allows speakers to talk about anything in their communication anywhere and under any circumstances. Therefore, through language, people can express almost anything such as thoughts, ideas, emotions, desires, messages, etc. One of the uses of language is to express feelings like the language used in song lyrics. In song lyrics, composers usually use a variety of figurative language, especially metaphors, which are usually used in songs to make the lyrics more interesting, imaginative, and meaningful.

According to Volzamik (2016) lyrics are like poetry that uses language that is difficult to understand. Lyrics usually use several figures of speech to represent the author's feelings, in a song lyric there is a figure of speech. Figurative of speech makes words different from their literal meanings to make communication more interesting. Figurative can also generate imagination for readers and listeners. Figurative language is a style of language used and used by a group of literary writers. Figurative language is used in writing literary works, including poetry and prose and is also found in some song lyrics. Figurative language that can bring a literary work to life and give rise to certain connotations.

The use of appropriate figure of speech will help the reader to understand the meaning in a literary work.

A literary work is incomplete, if it does not contain figurative language, this unique language greatly adds to the value of the literary work. Figurative language is also a form of expressing ideas or imagination in accordance with the goals and effects that will be created and sometimes literary writers write hidden meanings in their literary works. Figurative language also has several types, namely: Simile, Metaphor, Hyperbole, Personification, Synecdoche, and Onomatopoeia.

Of all these types, the writer chooses to examine one type of the figurative languages namely metaphor. According to Lakoff (2003) metaphor is one of the language styles that is often used by literary writers for comparison and is used to presuppose something, for example *Winda's face is beautiful like the light of the full moon*. From this example, we can note that there is a comparison of two different things, namely *beauty and the moon*. Here the author wants to further examine what is meant and the meaning of what comparisons are used in the song lyrics that will be analyzed. From this there are also several experts who have researched metaphors that make the writer want to study this figurative language more specifically the metaphors of the first researchers Lakoff (2003) and Leech (1981)

In this research, the writer analyses the metaphor and its meaning in the song lyrics from the album *Hotel California* by Eagles using the theory from (Lakoff, 2003) classify the kind of metaphor. In addition, the approach used to

analyse the meaning in Eagles lyrics is from (Leech G. ,1981). This topic is interesting to study because the lyrics of the songs are unique, exciting, and the most hit songs and the songs also contain metaphor or figures of speech. This study will be useful for listeners and readers of this album to understand the meaning contained in this song. And also, analyzing the metaphor which tells the reader about how people convey things in different ways, which makes us understand the existing social phenomena.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the writer would like to write the problems of study:

1. What kinds of metaphors are found in the Song Lyrics from the Album *Hotel California* by Eagles?
2. What are the meaning of the metaphors used in the song lyrics?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The object of this study is to help the readers understand the purpose of the research problem. This study aims to:

1. To identify the types of metaphors in the Song Lyrics from the Album *Hotel California*.
2. To describe the meaning of each metaphor the song lyrics.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

To increase the knowledge about metaphor, the writer only analyses metaphor not all figurative language. The concept of metaphor mentions is from the definition of Lakoff (2003). This activity can help readers to know and understand the types and meanings of metaphors in song lyrics from *Hotel California* by Eagles.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study focused on the analysis of metaphor in song lyrics from the album *Hotel California* by Eagles. This study has two of significances, which are divided into theoretical and practical significance. Theoretical significance can contribute to the enrichment of particular theory. Meanwhile, practical significance contribute to the solution or in solving the problems that occur in the society. However, those significances are as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study is expected to have some theoretical significances as follow. It is expected to add more knowledge about the identification of metaphor in literary works. For the reader, this study can also assist in the interpretation of metaphor in lyrics. The study also will be expected to contribute to the enrichment of metaphor theories.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This research practically will give some knowledge to the reader about metaphor found in song lyrics and its meaning in Song Lyrics from Album *Hotel California* by Eagles. It will be helpful to the reader who will research and use metaphors in their communication to make the language richer and more impactful.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This chapter explains several related literatures in order to develop and complete the study about metaphor analysis to fully understanding the research to be done. On the other hand, the concepts, as well as the theories, also will be arranged further in supporting this analysis. Therefore, this study presents the review of related literature to develop the idea and as a means of comparison and presented concepts and theories applied in this study as the basis of the analysis.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Three previous studies being reviewed in this study to support this research and add more information about the perspective and insight of this study.

The first review related to this research is *An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyrics by Maher Zain* (Ain, 2013). The research discusses figurative language in song lyrics by Maher Zain. The songs contains Islamic messages and several types of figurative language. The author used the qualitative methods in analysing the data. The similarities of Ain research and this research are that they both analyze the figurative language of song lyrics. However, while Ain also studied other form of this study focuses more on analyzing metaphor figurative language.

The second review related to this study is *An analysis of Metaphor Used in Harris Jun's Selected Songs*.(Anwari, 2019) This study analyzed the figurative

language in Harris Jung's song which has many hidden meaning from each lyric and the song purpose is to make people want to get closer to God which makes this song chosen by the researchers. The research used the qualitative method. The similarity with this study is that both of them analyzing the figurative language of the metaphors contained in the song lyrics and the meanings contained in the song lyrics. The difference is that Anwari(2019) uses Ullman's theory, while this study uses Lakoff(2003) theory.

The final review is an article, and its title is *An Analysis of Figurative in Harmony's Song Lyrics* (Ariska, 2021). This study contains the analysis figurative language in song lyric. This research uses qualitative methods. From the findings obtained, there are several figurative languages contained in harmony song lyrics. The similarities found in this finding are that they both analyzing the figurative language found in the song lyrics, the differences that exist in the way of analyzing research from the harmony song examines all types of figurative language while this research only focuses on analyzing metaphor figurative language.

2.2 Concepts

In this part, there are some key concepts that are going to be explained. There are several explanations that describe the meaning of the metaphor. They are metaphor, song and lyric.

2.2.1 Metaphor

According to Lakoff (2003), metaphor is about comparing two different things, where the author chooses words that the reader can understand. An example

of a popular metaphor is "Time is money". From these words can be seen comparing different things with each other even though they are different things but time and money these two words do not mean that the time you have is the same as the money you have. Rather, it means that time is a process used effectively to make money. Any wasted time means you will lose the opportunity to make money.

2.2.2. Song

Song is a series of lyric and musical verses that combine and express emotions and describe song expressing feeling, and messages. (Vosahlik, 2016)

Songs can also be sung solo, duet, trio or in groups/chorus. The words in the song are usually used in religious ceremonies or free prose. Currently the song also has several genres such as pop, rock, soul, jazz and keroncong which is a famous song from Indonesia and K-Pop from South Korea which is now famous.

2.2.3. Lyric

Lyrics are several words arranged to form a song which is usually called a short poem and has several stanzas which express the thoughts and feelings of the person who wrote it. In each lyric there is also a meaning that the author wants to convey. (Vosahlik, 2016)

2.3 Theories

The theories used is very basic in analyzing data sources, in this study the author uses the theories of experts to interpret the data and provide explanation of

the problem. In this study, the author will use the metaphor theory from Lakoff (2003) to analyze the types of metaphor and theory of Leech (1981). Some of the theories that will be used are as follows:

2.3.1 Metaphor

According to Lakoff (2003), metaphor is a language used to understand other languages. Metaphor is a figurative language to compare one word with different, with focus about all human languages use metaphor meanings to communicate at which is not the same as reality.

2.3.2 Types of Metaphor

The main theory about metaphor is taken from Lakoff (2003) about metaphorical theory, which is better known as the conceptual metaphor theory. Lakoff (2003) divide metaphor into three types, namely: structural metaphor, orientation metaphor, and ontological metaphor.

2.3.2.1 Structural Metaphor

According to Lakoff (2003) structural metaphor is a concept that is structured and systematic from everyday life experiences. Example: *Argument is war*. There is so much we do in arguing that the arguments are structured around the concept of war. Basically argument and war are two different things. Argument is done verbally which between the two sides. They will not give up during the debate. Then that is why the argument is called war.

2.3.2.2 Orientational Metaphor

According to Lakoff (2003) orientational metaphor is a type of conceptual metaphor that has no structure but organizes a total system of related concepts. This metaphor also refers to physical and cultural experiences such as up down, in out, on off, a physical form. Orientation metaphor provides the concept of spatial orientation; for example *happy is up, sad is down*, such as : I'm feeling *up* today.

2.3.2.3 Ontological Metaphor

Lakoff (2003) describes that the ontological metaphor in which the author expresses the experiences or events experienced when pouring ideas into literary works and the process makes the readers see their own experiences and makes the readers think logically when reading this work. There are two types of metaphor that belong to ontological metaphor, namely container metaphor and personification.

1. Container metaphor :

The container metaphor assumes that something abstract be filled and vice versa. For example: *He was released from paralysis of the legs*

2. Personification :

According to Lakoff,(2003) Personification is inanimate objects treated like humans in all their forms and activities. For example: *The painting is looking at us.*

2.3.3 Theory of Meaning

This study will use the theory of meaning from Leech (1981) taken from the book entitled *Semantics: The Study of Meaning*

According to Leech (1981), semantics in a broader sense can describe everything that may be the object of human knowledge or belief. There are seven types of meaning, they are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

2.3.3.1 Conceptual Meaning

The denotative meaning which is a central factor in linguistic communication where the type can help classify sounds in phonology and denotative analysis for example the word *whale* means : the largest mammal in the world with warm blood, lungs, no claws, swimming. (Leech, 1981)

2.3.3.2 Connotative Meaning

The value possessed by an expression that refers to both physical characteristics and traits that focus on generating imagination, for example, a star dancing on a stage, the word *star* is an object that emits light in the sky, but for this discussion, a star is the same as a famous person (Leech, 1981)

2.3.3.3 Affective Meaning

Affective meaning reflects the speaker's personal feelings, including his attitude towards the listener, or his attitude towards something being said. by using connotative words, for example, your writing is like an abstract painting, and it makes my eyes hurt. (Leech, 1981)

2.3.3.4 Social Meaning

Social meaning is the meaning that conveys the social conditions of a text by using different language styles but using the same language and the same meaning is the relationship between speaker and listener. (Leech, 1981) an example of eating in Balinese is *ngajeng*. The word *ngajeng* is polite language that is used for certain occasion. For everyday life, young people use the word *madaar* which also means eating but different speech level.

2.3.3.5 Reflected Meaning

Meaning that arises when one meaning of a word forms two parts wherein part of our response to another meaning has a different meaning. (Leech, 1981). Taboo words also have reflected meaning for example the word *Cock* is replaced by speakers, they use the word *Rooster* to indicate the general meaning of the word and avoid its taboo sense.

2.3.3.6 Collocative Meaning

The meaning that comes from the word in the environment. For example, beautiful and handsome both mean good looking but can be distinguished when the words are placed and their meaning will change, for example: *Pretty* collocates with girl and *handsome* with man. (Leech, 1981)

2.3.3.7 Thematic Meaning

According to Leech (1981) thematic meaning related by the way in which the author organizes the message. Thematic meaning improves in properly understanding the message and its implications. For example:

1. *Mrs. Wijayani donated the first prize*

2. *The first prize was donated by Mrs. Wijayani.*

The first sentence emphasizes *who gave away the prize*, where as the second emphasizes *what Mrs. Wijayani gave*. As a result, shifting the focus alters the meaning. The first implies that we already know Mrs. Wijayani (possibly from an earlier mention), whereas the second implies that it is new information.

