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# A Description of Metaphor in Adhitia Sofyan's Selected Songs

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Universitas Sumatera Utara

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**A DESCRIPTION OF METAPHOR IN *ADHITIA SOFYAN'S SELECTED SONGS***

**A PAPER**

**BY**

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**DIPLOMA-III ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM**

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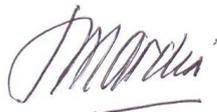
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**As a Paper for the Diploma (D-III) Examination**

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## ABSTRACT

The title of this paper is “*A Description of Metaphor in Adhitia Sofyan’s Selected Songs*”. This paper was aimed to examine the metaphors found in Adhitia Sofyan's songs. The data used in this paper were Adhitia Sofyan's song lyrics taken from four different albums: *Quiet Down* (2009), *Forget Your Plans* (2010), *How to Stop Time* (2014), and *Silver Painted Radiance* (2016). This paper concluded that the chosen song lyrics contain three types of metaphors based on Lakoff and Johnson's theory, which are structural, orientational, and ontological metaphors. In addition, the meaning of each metaphor found in Adhitia Sofyan’s song by the use of metaphors are mostly about love, including love towards a sweetheart, an ex-girlfriend, a mother, and God. Metaphors are also used to express feelings such as loneliness, regrets, hope, and despair.

## ABSTRAK

Judul dari kertas karya ini adalah “*Description of Metaphor in Adhitia Sofyan’s Selected Songs*”. Kertas Karya ini bertujuan untuk membahas metafora di dalam lagu-lagu milik Adhitia Sofyan. Data yang digunakan dalam Kertas Karya ini adalah lirik lagu milik Adhitia Sofyan yang diambil dari empat album yang berbeda: *Quiet Down* (2009), *Forget Your Plans* (2010), *How to Stop Time* (2014), and *Silver Painted Radiance* (2016). Dari Kertas Karya ini, disimpulkan bahwa lirik lagu yang telah dipilih mengandung tiga macam metafora menurut teori Lakoff dan Johnson, yaitu struktural, orientasional, dan ontologikal. Selain itu, pesan yang ingin disampaikan melalui penggunaan metafora dalam lagu-lagu yang ditulis oleh Adhitia Sofyan sebagian besar menceritakan tentang cinta, termasuk cinta kepada kekasih, mantan kekasih, ibu, dan Tuhan. Metafora juga dipakai untuk mengungkapkan perasaan seperti kesepian, penyesalan, harapan, dan ke-putus asa-an.

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Medan, July 2019

**The Author,**

**Sarah Matondang**

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Pop culture has become a trend among younger people nowadays. There are many forms of pop culture, among which are songs, movies, and novels. Nevertheless, songs are frequently found in our daily lives as a ringtone, theme song or soundtrack of films.

Songwriters often use figurative language, Songs will be dull without figurative language because it can be too literal and without which loses its aesthetic value. There are many kinds of figurative language which are often used in song lyrics. For instance, there are metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, and so on. Each figurative language has its own function in emphasizing the idea that the writer wants to express.

One of the songwriters who uses figurative language in his songs is Adhitia Sofyan. He is an Indonesian singer who composes and writes his own music and lyrics. He produced four albums between 2009 and 2016 which are Quiet Down, Forget Your Plans, How to Stop Time, and Silver Painted Radiance. All of his songs are written in English, except for a song entitled Memilihmu from the Quiet Down album. Adhitia Sofyan was enrolled at Raffles College in Sydney, Australia, from 1997 to 1999 (Linkedin). This increases the chance of Adhitia Sofyan using metaphors when he wrote his song lyrics, because he had experienced both Indonesian and Australian cultures.

In writing his song lyrics, Adhitia Sofyan always accentuates the poetical features to embellish his songs. In addition, he includes various themes in the album, for example, love, family relationships, and religion. One thing that is interesting about his songs is the consistent use of metaphors in the lyrics. According to Lakoff & Johnson (1980, pp. 15-33), there are three main types of metaphors, which are *structural metaphor*, *orientational metaphor*, and *ontological metaphor*. Metaphor is “use of word to show something different from its literal meaning” (277) According to Oxford Dictionary.

Metaphor structures a concept in terms of another. An example of this metaphor as defined by Lakoff & Johnson (1980) is the concept of argument and its conceptual metaphor “*argument is war*.” For instance, “*I’ve never won an argument with him*” (p. 4). In a war, *winning is a status when a party is victorious over the opposite party and this also applies in an argument in which one party wins and the other loses*.

This paper aims to examine the metaphors found in Adhitia Sofyan’s songs. The reason for choosing this topic is because the writer wants to investigate what kind of metaphors Adhitia Sofyan consistently uses in his songs, and analyze the messages conveyed through the use of in the lyrics. Besides, the writer chooses to analyze Adhitia Sofyan’s songs because he is an Indonesian singer and song-writer who writes his songs in English and has also performed in other countries such as Japan and Korea. A Korean company even uses one of his songs in its advertisement.

## **1.2 Problem of the Study**

Based on the background of choosing the subject, The questions that are relevant to the problem are:

- 1) What types of metaphors are used in Adhithia Sofyan's songs lyrics?
- 2) What is the meaning of each metaphor found in Adhithia Sofyan's song ?

## **1.3 Objective of the Study**

- 1) To find out the types of metaphor in Adhithia Sofyan's songs lyrics
- 2) To explain the meaning of each metaphor in Adhithia Sofyan's songs lyrics

## **1.4 Scope of the Study**

The writer need to describe only in the description of the Concepts of Metaphor. There are three main types of metaphors, which are structural metaphor (saying something in another term with similar meaning), orientational metaphor (determines the meaning of the metaphor itself) , and ontological metaphor ( a part of how people usually think) in Adhithia Sofyan's songs. These are the title of Adhithia Sofyan's songs that will be describe in this paper :

1. Adelaide Sky
2. Blue Sky Collapse
3. Into The Light
4. Gaze
5. Mother
6. Silver Painted Radiance
7. Agony Of Defeat

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The writer hopes that the result of this study will be beneficial both theoretical and practical.

### **a) Theoretical**

The writer expects the result of this study can be advantageous to the world of literature and can contribute the development of metaphors as reflected in Adhitia Sofyan's songs.

### **b) Practical**

The writer wants to build the appreciation for the people towards the song lyrics and the metaphor contained in it and can be used in the teaching of metaphors.

## **1.6 Methods of the Study**

This study uses qualitative method by collecting, reading the lyrics, and taking the data that related to the topic. Beside that the author also use internet to get more information of the song and definition of metaphor. Qualitative research method was used in this paper. It focuses on non-numerical data such as words, phrases or sentences. In the research, this qualitative method was used to analyze the metaphors found in the song lyrics. The identified metaphors were analyzed based on context they were found in. The messages the songwriter wants to convey by using the metaphors were also analyzed.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **RIVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Figurative Language**

In semantic, there are two kinds of meaning, these are literal meaning and non-literal meaning. Literal meaning is the real meaning of words. Non- literal meaning is unreal meaning of words, it is called figurative language that include of metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes, etc. Webster's New World Dictionary of American English (1998:789) defined that, in general, the literal meaning is based on the actual words not figurative or symbolic. The literal meaning is according to dictionary or letter scriptures, being without exaggeration or embellishment. Figurative language is special or artistic. It is an expressive use of language where words are used in a non-literal way to suggest illuminating comparisons and resemblances. Figurative language contains a hidden meaning to express a word and used to special effect feeling. For example, the uses of word 'face' in sentence Mrs. Lana can face her problem by herself refers to ability solve something. Figuratively, this sentence means Mrs. Lana can solve her problem by herself. This is an unusual way of coding experience. Literally, the uses of word face can find in sentence she has beautiful face refers to a part of human's body. Using figurative language to describe or convey the idea of writer is more effective and unique, the writer use symbol or reveal the meaning indirectly. It also creates poetic nuance in writing which make it more beautiful. We are not only finding figurative language in poem, song, or novel but also in conversation of our day life. Indirectly, figurative language also increases varieties of words, which is increase creativity of writer in writing.

There are some definitions of figurative language according to the experts:

1. Bekson and Ganz (1957:80)state, “Figurative language is language which makes use of certain devices called ‘figure of speech’, most of which are techniques for comparing dissimilar objects, to achieve effects beyond the range of literal language.
2. Shaw (1985: 251) states figurative language often vivid and imaginative can add color and clarity, vigor and effectiveness to writing.
3. David Crystal (1999:116) says, “Figurative language is an expressive use Of language where words are used in a non-literal way to suggest illuminating Comparisons and resemblances.” .

## **2.2 Metaphor**

A metaphor is a kind of figurative language that compares two different things or ideas. Cameron says that in order to identify a metaphor, the readers must pay attention to words or phrases which can be interpreted in many ways. That means, those words and phrases both have literal and metaphorical meanings (Russel 174). However, these meanings have to be unsuitable to each other (ctd. in Ritchie 11). One example of metaphor is, BEST-FRIENDS ARE VALUABLE COMMODITIES. Treasure means something valuable or precious. Therefore, the sentence “best-friends are treasure because they are hard to find”, is principally saying “best-friends are precious because they are hard to find”, thus they are considered as valuable commodities.

## **2.3 Types of Metaphor**

### **A. Structural Metaphor**

The concept of structural metaphor is saying something in another term with similar meaning. It is the most common metaphor used by people. For example, “time is money” in “that flat tire cost me an hour” and “do you have much time left?” (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980, p. 8). Cost and left in the previous examples are usually used for money. Therefore, the structural metaphor, “time is money”, is used to represent time which someone spends when he has a flat tire in “that flat tire cost me an hour” and how much time someone has in “do you have much time left?” Time is considered as important as money.

### **B. Orientational Metaphor**

Orientational metaphor deals with spatial orientation. Some examples of orientational metaphors are: up-down, in-out, front-back, on-off, deep-shallow, centralperipheral. It comes from our physical and cultural experience (Lakoff and Johnson 15).

Cultural experience plays an important role in understanding orientational metaphor because it determines the meaning of the metaphor itself. For instance, a sign of agreement in India, as in shaking the head can mean disagreement if it is practiced in other countries.

Below are some examples of orientational metaphors according to Lakoff and Johnson (17).

1. HAPPY : I'm feeling up (That boosted my spirits).

2. SAD : I'm feeling down (My spirits sank).
3. CONSCIOUS : Wake up (He rises early in the morning).
4. UNCONSCIOUS : He dropped off to sleep (He sank into coma).
5. HEALTH AND LIFE : He's at the peak of health (He's in top shape).
6. SICKNESS AND DEATH : He fell ill (He's sinking fast).
7. MORE : His draft number is high (My income rose last year).
8. LESS : The number of errors he made is incredibly low (His income fell last year).
9. HIGH STATUS : He has a lofty position (He's at the peak of his career).
10. LOW STATUS : He has little upward mobility (She fell in status).
11. GOOD : Things are looking up.
12. BAD : Things are at an all-time low.

### **C. Ontological Metaphor**

Ontological metaphor is the more advanced metaphor in terms of our understanding. Most people are often not aware of the ontological metaphor in a sentence. People take it for granted, because this metaphor is a part of how people usually think.

Lakoff and Johnson state that unlike spatial metaphors, ontological metaphors compare something with something more concrete. The concept of ontological metaphor is beyond the orientational metaphor (25). Ontological metaphor needs further knowledge, more than just spatial orientation understanding.

Personification in “the time goes by so fast” is an example of ontological metaphor. It is exemplified as TIME IS HUMAN, because the one who actually can go by or pass by is an animate thing, particularly a human. Furthermore, other examples of ontological metaphors are *entity* and *substance metaphors* and *container metaphors*.

## 1. Entity and Substance Metaphors

This category consists of metaphors which are not clearly discrete or bounded (Lakoff and Johnson 25).

### a. INFLATION IS AN ENTITY

- Inflation is lowering our standard of living.
- Buying land is the best way of dealing with
- inflation. Inflation makes me sick.

### b. THE MIND IS A MACHINE

- We’re still trying to grind out the solution to this equation.
- My mind just isn’t operating today.
- I’m a little rusty today.

### c. THE MIND IS A BRITTLE OBJECT

- Her ego is very fragile.
- She is easily crushed. (Lakoff and Johnson 26-28)

## 2. Container Metaphors

Container metaphors consist of objects which have surfaces and volume. (Lakoff and Johnson 29). It is a combination of spatial and ontological metaphors. It has spatial direction like up-down, in-out, etc., and it has boundaries. There are

three kinds of container metaphors, which are land areas, the visual field, and events, actions, activities, and states.

**a) Land Areas**

The land areas metaphor is a kind of metaphor which has surfaces. Land areas tend to stress on the objects which have surfaces or sizes. For example: Do you agree that left-wing politics are *losing ground* among the working classes? (lose ground, n.d.). *Losing ground* can be categorized as belonging to land areas metaphor because the word *ground* has a surface and size.

**b) The Visual Field**

The visual field metaphor involves our optical ability to see, just like its name “visual field”. This kind of metaphor requires us to consider our visual ability as containers. For example, the ship is *coming into view*. In this sentence, we have to think that we are seeing the ship, which is a container substance, in our vision (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980, p. 30).

**c) Events, Actions, Activities, and States**

Events, actions, activities, and states are included in the container metaphors because they happen in space and time. Space and time are also containers because they have boundaries or limits. An example of a container metaphor according to Lakoff & Johnson (1980) is the question, ‘Are you *in* the race on Sunday?’ (p. 31). In the interrogative sentence, the *race* is a container metaphor because of the use of the preposition *in*, demonstrating that the race has boundaries, and happens in space and time.

### 3. Personification

As stated by Lakoff & Johnson (1980), personification is another form of ontological metaphor. This form of metaphor turns a concept of a physical object into a person. For example, 'Life has cheated me' (p. 33). Life here is being personified. It is portrayed to resemble a human being by doing something that generally only a human being would do, which is 'cheating'. Unlike the personification mentioned above where an inanimate thing acts like a human, another kind of personification like "our biggest enemy right now is inflation" does not particularly imply that the 'enemy' is a person, just like in "life has cheated me" (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980, p. 33). In this example, the 'enemy' does not do a human action but has the feature of a human being

### 4. Metonymy

The use of metonymy is similar to that of personification. The difference between metonymy and personification is that metonymy does not apply a human's feature or act like a human being. Instead, it works the other way round. It substitutes a thing closely related to it. For example, "the ham sandwich is waiting for his check" is not a personification. It is a metonymy since in this case 'the ham sandwich' refers to the person who is ordering a ham sandwich and who is waiting for his bill (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980, p. 35).

## **2.4 The Purpose of Use Metaphor**

The general purpose of metaphor is to state relationship between things or categories of object by using our ideas about these items. Metaphor reminds us that practically everything has a relationship, a similarity with everything else,

whether vegetable, mechanical, human, mineral, virtual, or whatever. For example: the most famous marble metaphor. “the earth is so big blue marble”. These are several advantages using metaphor. The first, and more practical, function is to allow the reader greater understanding of the concept, object, or character being described. This is done by comparing it to an item that may be more familiar to the reader. The second function is purely artistic: to create an image that is beautiful or profound or otherwise produces the effect that the writer desires. For these reasons, writers have used metaphor since the earliest recorded stories. The term metaphor is used broadly in this sense to describe any instance when something is figuratively compared to something else. This includes simile, which compares things by using words such as like or as. In contrast, the metaphor in its usual meaning dispense with such words, describing something by calling it another thing, other metaphorical figure of speech includes metonymy, using a single word to represent a complicated idea; for example . the word Hollywood is often used to describe the film industry. The metaphor in literature serves to make writing more accessible and colourful at the same time.

## **2.5 Song Lyric**

According to Little (1970:174) lyric derived from Greek “Lyricos” meaning “singing to the lyres”, “the rhythm of the entire globe written out like poetry”. The song lyric is specifically intended for singing. This intention affects diction, content and stanza form. The song lyric is particularly unified and simple. A tune has its own emotional character, and its words will need to be of words and music. Human is the creature that knows how to react not only in the physical environment but also in the symbols that they made”.

## CHAPTER III

### DESCRIPTION OF PAPER TOPIC

#### 3.1. Types of Metaphor

##### 3.1.1. Structural Metaphor

*I'll **fly** away tomorrow*

(Adelaide Sky - second stanza, 1<sup>st</sup> line)

*Fly* is the way how birds or some fowls move. The **structural metaphor**, AIRPLANE IS A BIRD, is used here, since planes are made by imitating the shape and movement of birds. The metaphor is explain his departure to a faraway place by plane.

*I'll be looking at my **window** seeing Adelaide sky*

(Adelaide Sky – third stanza, 1<sup>st</sup> line)

A *window* has many functions, for example, to look outside from within a building or vice versa, to circulate the air and to let the light in. The **structural metaphor**, DISTANCE IS AN ELEMENT OF NATURE, is used, since sky is far away seen from the ground where humans live. Looking at the sky, which somehow is distant from humans, represents the writer's feelings which is longing for someone he misses. Moreover, the songwriter only hears his own footsteps because he walks alone, and not with someone he loves.

*As I walk to the end of the **line***

(Blue Sky Collapse – first stanza, 1<sup>st</sup> line)

The songwriter is about to end his journey because he writes that he walks to the end of the line. Therefore, JOURNEY IS A SHAPE is a **structural metaphor** because a line has a start and a finish point. In the lyrics, the songwriter is considering to go back to the beginning of his journey until the end just like a line with its start and finish point.

*Where the **big blue sky collapse***

(Blue Sky Collapse – third stanza, 5<sup>th</sup> line)

According to Zammito (2005), the color blue is believed to be the color that represents water and sky (p. 4). Various shades of blue also have different meanings. The blue of the *big sky* is similar to the vast blue ocean, signifying distance and infinity. The '*big blue sky collapse*' can be categorized as belonging to the **structural metaphor**, HAPPINESS IS COLOR, the songwriter still hangs into the past memories he shares with his girl friend. However, this relationship eventually ends, which is signified by the use of the word collapse

*As I stare at the wall in this room*

*The cracks they resemble your **shadow***

(Blue Sky Collapse – fourth stanza, 2<sup>nd</sup> line)

The songwriter's mind is filled with the girl he loves, which makes him see the cracks on the wall as her shadow. The **structural metaphor** MEMORY IS A SHADOW is used because he recalls the memory of being with her while he is in his room looking at the cracks that he sees resemble her shadow.

*Into the **Light** we disappear*

(Into the Light – first stanza, 1<sup>st</sup> line)

the word *light* is mentioned twice. The **structural metaphor** THE END OF THE WORLD IS LIGHT is used because it portrays the end of the world.

*Into the light, **this chapter ends***

***Two mens will come***

(Into the Light – third stanza, 1<sup>st</sup> line)

the **structural metaphor**, LIFE IS A BOOK, is used since people's lives are just like books which are divided into chapters. Furthermore, two men here refer to two angels in Islam, i.e., Munkar and Nakir, who are assigned to question the dead in their graves about their God, religion, and Prophet.

*I won't have to **wander the woods** again*

(Gaze – first stanza, 6<sup>th</sup> line)

According to *Oxford learner's pocket dictionary*, *wander* is to walk around a place with no special purpose (Evison & Cowie, 2008, p. 498). The songwriter is looking for something in the wood. Furthermore, the **structural metaphor** FINDING SOMEONE SPECIAL IS A JOURNEY is used, because the *woods* or the forest in this example represents the state of confusion. The songwriter wants to say that he has been walking around, confused, in search of that special person.

*Range of clouds* on sunny weather

(Mother – second stanza, 1<sup>st</sup> line)

*Range of clouds* and *breeze of meadow* reflect the beauty of nature. The sunny weather also complements the beauty of nature, which makes it a **structural metaphor**, BEAUTY IS SUNNY WEATHER.

*When then **time** will fade*

(Mother – third stanza, 1<sup>st</sup> line)

The **structural metaphor**, TIME IS A SHORTLIVED COMMODITY, is here used because it passes by without pausing.

*Your **smile** still hypnotize*

(Mother – third stanza, 4<sup>th</sup> line)

The **structural metaphor** found is SMILE IS MAGIC, because the girl's smile can hypnotize him. Furthermore, the songwriter expresses that although time passes by, a mother's smile and advice will never be forgotten.

*Mother watch your **glory** lid sky*

(Mother – fourth stanza, 3<sup>rd</sup> line)

The **structural metaphor**, GLORY IS SUN, because the only thing that lights the sky is the sun. The use of this metaphor is to show that the mother's glory is magnificent because it can brighten the sky.

*A different day a different diction*

*We won't share another fiction*

*Should we try to turn these pages back again*

(Silver Painted Radiance – second stanza, 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> line)

The words *diction*, *fiction*, and *pages* indicate the use of the **structural metaphor**, LIFE EVENTS ARE PAGES IN BOOKS. The songwriter together with his partner wants to turn back the time, because of the important life events they probably shared in the past, by turning *these pages back again*. *A different day a different diction* indicates the use of the **structural metaphor**, CHOICES IN LIFE ARE DITIONS, since *diction* means choice of words and phrases, which can be concluded that every day they make different memories together.

*Another day another picture*

*We won't be on the same feature*

*Should we try to start this scene over again*

(Silver Painted Radiance – sixth stanza, 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> line)

The songwriter wishes to go back to the precious times that he and his sweetheart shared in the past. *Another day another picture* is parallel with a different day a different diction which means that they create different moments together every day. Therefore, it is a **structural metaphor**, CHOICES IN LIFE ARE DITIONS. Meanwhile, *We won't be on the same feature* is equivalent to *We won't share another fiction*. The **structural metaphor**, LIFE EVENTS ARE

PAGES IN BOOKS, is used. This indicates that they will be apart and no longer share things together. In addition, *start* this scene over again is similar to turn these pages back again, which means that the songwriter asks his sweetheart to go back to their past.

*Oh, look at the stars*

*They crying their eyes to celebrate*

(Agony of Defeat – third stanza, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> line)

*The stars* symbolize aspirations, inspiration, imagination, wonder, dreams, pursuits, magic and the magical, creative brilliance, and divine guidance, this is use the **structural metaphor**, HOPE IS AN OBJECT THAT SHINES IN THE SKY, is used. The stars are said to be *crying their eyes to celebrate*. The songwriter uses that because the stars are given a human feature, which is “cry” and “pour their tears”.

### 3.1.2. Orientational Metaphor

*These coffe cups are getting cold*

(Adelaide Sky – first stanza, 2<sup>nd</sup> line)

This lyric belonging to the **orientational metaphor** because it is used to contrast the situation. Hot and cold metaphor is related to HAPPY IS UP and SAD IS DOWN. HOT IS UP is to explain excitement, and COLD IS DOWN to represent anxiety. The coffee cups which are usually served hot are *getting cold*. The metaphor indicates that the songwriter and the girl he loves have been sitting

there for a long time. As time passes by, he still does not know what is on her mind which makes him anxious.

*Never **look back** since then*

(Gaze – first stanza, 4<sup>th</sup> line)

*Look back* is an example of the **orientational metaphor**, FRONT-BACK, which is related to UPDOWN metaphor. The backward orientation is identical to negative feelings, just like the downward orientation. This song tells *about a secret admirer*.

In addition, the songwriter says that he will “*never look back since then*”, which means he starts to have positive feelings only after he gazes at the particular someone.

***Rise** into the breeze of meadow*

(Mother – second stanza, 2<sup>nd</sup> line)

*Rise* indicates **orientational metaphor**, upward, which relates to HAPPY IS UP. The use of orientational-upward metaphor strengthens the previous statement that it is certainly a beautiful, joyful sunny day. The songwriter also wants to tell the listeners that the sky, painted by God with the help of the mother, looks absolutely beautiful. He thinks that the presence of his mother with God is the reason why the weather and the sky are beautiful. This song tells *about the longing and affection between the child and their mother*.

*A **fallen** star could find its way home*

(Silver Painted Radiance – first stanza, 1<sup>st</sup> line)

*Fallen* is related to downward orientation which makes it an **orientational metaphor**, SAD IS DOWN. Therefore, a *fallen* star turns from a positive into a negative connotation because of the downward orientation. By the use of the metaphor, the songwriter wants to say that he and his girlfriend should break up because their relationship is not a good one.

*I finally **put down** all defences*

*Surrendered and walk out **the door***

(Agony of Defeat – fifth stanza, 3<sup>rd</sup> line)

The **orientational metaphor** BEING SUBJECT TO CONTROL IS DOWN is used because the songwriter finally surrenders when he puts down his defences.

The door, which is mentioned by the songwriter, according to Fraim (2001), can mean communication between one world and another world. The songwriter wants to emphasize his defeat since he walks out to another world which can be worse than the current world he lives in through a medium; the door, which is **orientational metaphor**, BAD IS OUT.

### 3.1.3. Ontological Metaphor

When every day I see *time goes by*

(Blue Sky Collapse – fourth stanza. 3<sup>rd</sup> line)

the time *goes by* is a **ontological metaphor**, because time has a human feature, which is to ‘go by’

*Night will fall*

(Gaze – eight stanza, 1<sup>st</sup> line)

*Night will fall* is a personification because it indicates a human characteristics, which is “to fall”. In addition, it also shows that THE NIGHT IS AN ENTITY, since it tends to possess a human shape and act like one. The city glows again and the morning comes too soon are also personification, because they are given human features, “*glow*” and “*come*”. In addition, the line the circle goes around also uses personification since “*goes around*” also indicates a human feature.

The songwriter uses these metaphors to express that nights and days always pass by alternately, without stopping, so does his life. Therefore, he shall move on immediately.

*You tell them they can show **their face***

(Agony of Defeat – first stanza – 1<sup>st</sup> line)

*Their faces* refer to the faces of defeat. Here, the **ontological metaphor**, DEFEAT IS AN ENTITY, is used because it has some kind of form or shape, thus the songwriter wants to challenge defeat.

*You twll them **they can burn my traces***

(Agony of Defeat – fifth stanza, 1<sup>st</sup> line)

*They can burn my traces* is almost similar to *they can show their faces* which points out that defeat is **ontological metaphor**. The songwriter challenges defeat to show their faces and also burn his traces, since he does not care anymore.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1. CONCLUSION

The present research has shown that all the three types of metaphors, i.e., structural, orientational, ontological metaphors as well as personification, are all employed in Adhitia Sofyan's songs:

- **Structural Metaphor**

Adhitia Sofyan employs some structural metaphor in his songs, The author found there are *twentytwo* lyrics in Adhitia Sofyan's selected songs.

- **Oriental Metaphor**

Adhitia Sofyan employs some orientational metaphor in his songs, The author found there are *six* lyrics in Adhitia Sofyan's selected songs.

- **Ontological Metaphor**

Adhitia Sofyan employs some ontological metaphor in his songs, The author found there are *four* lyrics in Adhitia Sofyan's selected songs.

This paper has also revealed the meaning of metaphors in Adhitia Sofyan's song lyrics. Adhitia Sofyan uses metaphors in his lyrics to convey his life experiences and feelings particularly about love, including love towards a sweetheart, an ex-girlfriend, a mother, and God. He also uses metaphors to express feelings such as loneliness, regrets, hope, and despair. Moreover, the songwriter uses metaphors to help the listeners to understand better a certain idea

by comparing it with something they are familiar with. Figurative language such as metaphors also make the lyrics more beautiful and interesting compared to the use of literal language.

#### **4.2. SUGGESTION**

Adhithia Sofyan's songs are interesting. After describing the data and summarizing the conclusion, the writer wants to suggest the students to deeply explore about conceptual Metaphor theory, for instance, observing other media or clues such as song to find the types of metaphor. In the song lyrics, theory of conceptual metaphor used to convey the concept of metaphor that leads to understand the meaning of metaphor. Therefore, the writer hopes that there will be other researchers who will conduct the research using conceptual metaphor as a theory.

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## APENDIX

### A. Biography of Adhitia Sofyan



**Adhitia Sofyan** (born 6 November 1977) is a singer-songwriter from Jakarta, Indonesia. Adhitia went to KvB College of Design (now Raffles College) in North Sydney, Australia studying Graphic Design and Multimedia from 1997 to 1999. Started to work as Graphic Designer, and later on Art Director at Matari Advertising Jakarta from late 2000 to 2002. From 2003 up to 2005 he was a Senior Art Director at JWT Advertising Jakarta. Before joining JWT he went to Singapore to study at Singapore Institute of Advertising and interned at Lowe advertising Singapore. He started to work in advertising since late November 2000, creative team, still do now, started own creative company, Virtuco in 2005, up until now. Always plays guitar as his hobby. Adhitia Sofyan Started to write and record acoustic music in his bedroom late 2007. Sent his home-recordings to Prambors radio Jakarta in 2008, “Adelaide Sky” and “Memilihmu” went to no1 on their Nubuzz Indie Chart, which began his music journey.

His albums so far, “Quiet Down” (2009), “Forget Your Plans” (2010), “How To Stop Time” (2013), “Silver Painted Radiance” (2016). Some albums are sold in Japan, did a Japan solo-tour on 2011. (time of his life)He Has performed 3 times at Singapore’s Esplanade Theater. Demajors is his (distribution) label, REI (owned by Endah n Rhesa) is his artist management. “Adelaide Sky” is on Mercedes Benz Mixed Tape volume 41. He always Plays Cole Clark acoustic guitar on stage. The special thing that he has is he Does not read music and does not understand his own chords, plays by ear, memory and guessing around.

2 ICEMA (Indonesian Cutting Edge Music Awards) awards as Favorite Solo Artist and Favorite Singer-Songwriter in 2010. More nominations at 2012 ICEMA Awards for Favorite Solo Artist and Best Song His song 'Adelaide Sky' was

chosen as an OST for 'Kambing Jantan' The Movie directed by Rudi Sudjarwo. He performed 3 times in Singapore, one was at the famous Mosaic Music Festival in Esplanade, His song 'Adelaide Sky' was on the Mercedes Benz Mixed Tape vol.41 'Vision Pearl', Japan Tour : 2011, 2015 and 2016.His song 'Gaze' from was used in Korean TV commercial for Maxim Coffee in 2013,2 AMI Awards in 2016.

## **B. The Song lyrics of Adhitia Sofyan**

### **“Adelaide Sky”**

I need to know what's on your mind  
These coffee cups are getting cold  
Mind the people passing by  
They don't know I'll be leaving soon

I'll fly away tomorrow  
To far away  
I'll admit a cliché  
Things won't be the same without you

I'll be looking at my window seeing Adelaide sky  
Would you be kind enough to remember  
I'll be hearing my own foot steps under Adelaide sky  
Would you be kind enough to remember me

I'll let you know what's on my mind  
I wish they've made you portable  
Then I'll carry you around and round  
I bet you'll look good on me

I'll fly away tomorrow  
It's been fun  
I'll repeat the cliché  
Things won't be the same without you

I'll be looking at my window seeing Adelaide sky  
Would you be kind enough to remember  
I'll be hearing my own foot steps under Adelaide sky  
Would you be kind enough to remember me

I've been meaning to call you soon  
But we're in different times  
You might not be home now  
Would you take a message  
I'll try to stay awake  
And fight your presence in my head  
I'll be looking at my window seeing Adelaide sky

Would you be kind enough to remember  
I'll be hearing my own foot steps under Adelaide sky  
Would you be kind enough to remember me

### **“Blue Sky Collapse”**

As I walk to the end of the line  
I wonder if I should look back  
To all of the things that were said and done  
I think we should talk it over

Then I noticed the sign on your back  
It boldly says try to look away  
I go on pretending I'll be ok  
This morning it hits me hard that

Still everyday I think about you  
I know for a fact that's not your problem  
But if you change your mind you'll find me  
Hanging on to the place  
Where the big blue sky collapse

As I stare at the wall in this room  
The cracks they resemble your shadow  
When everyday I see time goes by  
In my head everything stood still

I'm waiting for things to unfreeze  
Till you release me from the ice block  
It's been floating for ages washed up by the sea  
And it's drowning, thought you should know that

Still everyday I think about you  
I know for a fact that's not your problem  
But if you change your mind you'll find me  
Hanging on to the place  
Where the big blue sky collapse

You see people are trying  
To find their way back home  
So I'll find my way to you

Still everyday I think about you  
I know for a fact that's not your problem  
But if you change your mind you'll find me  
Hanging on to the place  
Where the big blue sky  
Still everyday I think about you  
I know for a fact that's not your problem

But if you change your mind you'll find me  
Hanging on to the place  
Where the big blue sky collapse

### **“Into The Light”**

In to the light, we disappear  
The lights went off the day we die

And aren't we all just a dust  
Fading in the air  
Aren't we all, aren't we all  
For all that we are, just a dust  
Fading in the air  
Aren't we all, aren't we all?

In to the light, this chapter ends  
Two men will come, tell them no lies

Wake me up when it's all gone  
You'll see the story remains  
Walking down the fields of rain  
You'll see your tears run in vain

### **“Gaze”**

stay a while  
i'm gazing the way you move  
from far  
never look back  
since then  
i won't have to wonder the words again

stay a while  
i'm watching the story goes a far  
only a little while  
it seems  
it's right into my head, but then

the lights go down  
curtain falls  
that's how the story ends  
thus, the day passes by  
i knew that these gazes are over do

stay a while  
still gazing the way you move from far  
taking it hard  
and now i know  
shows've come to an end  
and see

stay a while  
i'm taking my final gaze  
you see  
gonna look back this time

i will wonder the words again  
my dear

the lights go down  
curtain falls  
that's how the story ends  
thus, the day passes by  
i knew that these gazes were over do

night will fall  
you see the city glows again  
you see the morning comes too soon  
that's how the circle goes around

here, there, always the story from somewhere  
always another line to sing  
and i will stay  
along these line  
i've broken to pieces  
lying somewhere

stay a while  
i'm gazing the way you move  
from far  
never look back  
since then  
i won't have to wonder the words again

### **“Mother”**

Mother have you seen your laughter  
Fall into the arms of angels  
Mother if you see me I'm all right  
Range of clouds on sunny weather  
Rise onto the breeze of meadow  
Mother did you help God paint the sky?

When time will fade  
Your words won't vaporize  
When time will fade  
Your smile still hypnotize

Mother when you tell your stories  
Children of the world will listen  
Mother watch your glory lid the sky

Hear the wind beneath the branches  
Just as rain drops touched the river  
Mother did you sing on angel's choir?

When time will fade  
Your smile still hypnotize

When time will fade  
Your smile still hypnotize

### **“Silver Painted Radiance”**

A fallen star could find its way home  
Why did we get separated  
How did this composure gets broken in two

A different day a different diction  
We won't share another fiction  
Should we try to turn these pages back again

A picture framed should never fall from where it's supposed to be  
It stands the test throughout its days

If we try to see  
Beyond every cloud  
There, stood that line  
Silver painted radiance  
Don't let it fades away

A peaceful lake could keep its silence  
Why did we get deeply shattered  
How did this serenity comes to an end

Another day another picture  
We won't be on the same feature  
Should we try to start this scene over again

A fairy tale should never ends with broken lullabies  
It stands the test of time throughout its days

If we try to see  
Beyond every cloud  
There, stood that line  
Silver painted radiance  
Don't let it fades away

One day should these walls fall down  
We'll be running with our faces toward the warm sun  
All the coldness washed away

Someday should these clouds vanished  
We'll be gazing at the glorious bright of daylight  
All the troubles swept away

A picture frame should never fall from where it's supposed to be  
A promise kept should never tell a lie  
A fairy tale should never ends with broken lullabies  
It stands the test of time throughout its days

### **“Agony of Defeat”**

You tell them they can show their faces  
I'm not afraid anymore  
I have thrown away all my senses  
Deep in the dark ocean floor

No, let's not be fooled again  
Waiting for my favourite colour  
We're all have been foolish to wait  
Standing in line where the bridge has been broken

Oh, look at the stars  
They crying their eyes to celebrate  
They pouring it down washing away all the pretty illusions

Yes, well hello my friend  
I thought it was you  
My good friend defeat  
We go hand in hand  
Walking along across land of delusions

You tell them they can burn my traces  
So i won't be found anymore  
I finally put down all defences  
Surrendered and walk out the door

No, let's not be fooled again  
Waiting for our favourite colour  
We're all have been insane to wait  
We're standing in line where the bridge has ben torn down

And look, look at the stars  
They crying their eyes to celebrate  
They pouring it down washing away all the pretty illusions

Yes, well hello my friend  
I thought it was you  
My good friend defeat  
We go hand in hand  
Walking along across land of delusions