

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is the ability humans have to communicate with other humans using signs, such as words and gestures. The scientific study of languages is called the linguistic science. Language expresses meaning by linking a gesture with its meaning or content. Gestures must be something that can be perceived through voice, pictures, or gestures, and then associated with a certain meaning through social habits. Since the basic connections of meaning to most linguistic signs are based on social conventions, linguistic gestures can be taken for granted, in the sense that the convention is socially and historically generated, not through natural connections between a particular form of sign and its meaning.

Linguistics is the study of language. Linguistics concerned by the nature of language or communication. Linguistics discusses many different aspects of language, such as the forms, the meaning, the structure and the context. Talking about meaning, semantics is the subfield of linguistics which discuss about meaning of language.

Semantics is one of the important branches of linguistics, involving the interpretation and meaning of words, sentence structure and symbols. It involves readers' reading comprehension, and how they understand others and their interpretation. In addition, semantics constructs the relationship between adjacent words and clarifies the meaning of the sentence, regardless of whether the meaning of the word is literal or figurative.

Figurative language means that the words or phrases you use have no real or normal meaning in everyday life. Compared with textual language that only states facts, writers can use figurative language to make their work more interesting or dramatic. Figurative language is a

language that uses metaphors. However, when people use the term "figurative language", they usually use it in a slightly narrower way. Figurative language refers to the use of words that deviate from the real word for a more complex or powerful effect. This view of figurative language focuses on using rhetorical devices with meanings such as metaphors, similes, personifications, and hyperbole.

A metaphor is a non-literal or figurative language that expresses a comparison between two different things. As a non-literal language, metaphors involve different types of comparisons. If it is interpreted literally, then it is absurd, impossible, and untrue. For example, if we say someone is a gem, we will compare it to the nature of a gem, which means that the person's quality is associated like a gem. Metaphors can explain something to convey meaning more interestingly or in a more creative way. Metaphor is a form of figurative language, which refers to words or expressions that have a different meaning from the actual definition. In the case of metaphors, literal interpretations make a lot of no sense. There are several types of literary works that use metaphors. Some in poetry are novels, song lyrics, etc.

There are some types of literary works that use a metaphor. There are novels, song lyrics, poetry, etc. All use it to beautify their sentences and give beautiful words to interest the reader or listener. The song is the most common thing in people's daily life, since a song can give various impacts to the listener.

Lyrics can be found in a song. When singers write a song they don't usually write the song that exactly has the same meaning as written, but they sometimes put metaphor to make the hearer feel more touched when hearing the song and also makes the hearer more interested in hearing it. Therefore, the author found that the lyrics of this song have many metaphors because it is

believed that the singer communicates to society by expressing her/his ideas and feelings through the songs.

In this case, the writer analyzes about metaphor in song lyric. A song is a lyrical poem that is sung along with the playing of some musical instrument. Lyrics are written as a form of interaction between the writer and the listeners. Most of the time, they carry a message with the purpose to motivate the listeners, at least, to think about it. The writer has some purposes or messages when they wrote the lyrics. The interested message in their lyrics to express what they mean in order to transfer the message they want to send to the listeners in expressing their feeling. But most of the people who are interested to listen and sing Westlife's song lyrics do not understand the metaphor that exists in Westlife's song lyrics. Concerning the background above, the reason why Westlife song analyzing by metaphor because the writer realizes that the song lyrics in Westlife contain metaphors and tend to describe the realities of life, for example, the charm of love, heartbreak, and so on and the researcher wants to show that every lyric in the Westlife song has a deep meaning that is contained in the metaphor. The writer wants to deliver the ideas or messages through the lyrics on the Westlife's Album entitled "Coast to Coast".

Westlife is one of the bands that use metaphors in their songs. Based on the facts, the writer wants to know what kinds of metaphors they used to make their songs are very popular. Besides that, it is very well known by many people, especially by young people. The writer chooses the songs because there are many metaphors that can be found in the lyrics. These lyrics have amazing words and a poetic aspect. The example of metaphor in Westlife song:

1. If I Let You Go: *We're world apart*. Its mean *world* is the world, its countries and people. The researcher means that man is very love to the woman, however man is shy to say that he love her. He thinks that the woman is perfect to him. Woman has many surplus and Self

Confidence. So, it makes the man less Self Confidence to say his feeling.

2. What Makes a Man: *She is the dream that you see*. Its mean *dream* is a series of images and events that happen in our mind while we are asleep. The researcher means that someone who loved so far only in his imaginative however he already finds someone who his loved in front of his eyes.

The writer is interested in analyzing the metaphors contained in the song lyrics because the singer communicates by conveying the meaning of the song according to their feelings. They are adept at expressing ideas and feelings that are difficult to understand because singers have adopted metaphors to beautify their lyrics. Therefore, this paper will discuss the types of metaphors contained in song lyrics and analyze their meanings.

Based on the explanation above, the writer wants to improve the knowledge about metaphor because it is important to learn and hopefully this study will be useful for the reader.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problems formulated in this study are:

1. What types of metaphors are found in Westlife's song lyrics?
2. What are the meanings of metaphorical types used in Westlife's song lyrics?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Concerning the problems mentioned above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of metaphors which are found in Westlife's song lyrics?
2. To find out the meanings of metaphorical types used in Westlife's song lyrics?

1.4 Scope of the Study

To classify the types of metaphor, the writer uses the semantic theory that focuses on

metaphor by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson. There are three types of metaphor: structural metaphor, orientational metaphor and ontological metaphor. The writer will focus on types of metaphors in the song lyrics of the live album of Westlife which released on 2000 entitled “Coast to Coast”. The songs are: Uptown Girl, What Makes a Man, Queen of My Heart, If I Let You Go, Puzzle of My Heart, I Lay My Love on You, When You are Looking Like That, Soledad, Fragile Heart, Nothing’s Going To Change My Love For You, Swear It Again, Season On The Sun, You Make Me Feel, My Love, Angel’s Wings, Dreams Come True, Loneliness Knows Me by Name, Against All Odds.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The present of the study are purposed for giving theoretically and practical contributions, it can be seen below:

1. Theoretically

The writer hopes that this research will be helpful for the reader to know more about metaphor in the song lyrics. The writer believes that when the readers know about metaphor, they will easily understand about the song meaning. Every song lyric has meaning and some of them have educational meaning. The writer also hopes this research can be helpful to other researchers in the future who will analyze metaphor, especially for English Department student in Nommensen HKBP University.

2. Practical

For the writer:

It is expected that the results of this research will provide more information and knowledge about semantic, especially metaphors.

For the Researcher:

It is expected that the results of this study will help other researchers to find models or references to conduct metaphor studies from different perspectives.

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Within the framework of this research, the understanding of some key research theories is very important. This is the foundation provided by the author and the basic foundation and guidelines followed by readers. In this theoretical review chapter, the author discusses several theories related to the research. They are the basis for analyzing and researching data.

2.2 Language

Language is the main means of human communication. This means that language cannot be separated from human life, because language itself plays an important role in people. It is a method of communicating or delivering something. By using language, humans can tell and share their experiences with others, and tell some events in the process, and can learn the important content of these events by using language for better future. The language produced by humans is used every day to talk about their experience.

Language is a basic feature of human life. People use language as a tool of their communication, to communicate and to establish relation with others Wardhaugh (2006: 25). It means that people use language to transfer ideas with others, if there is no tool to communicate, people's activities will be hampered. Nowadays, language is not only used to communicate, but also to develop sciences. Many literary works are created such as poem, novel, song lyric and others. The author used language in his work to develop his ideas to the readers.

According to Wibowo (2001: 3), language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate the sound produced by the tool which is free, which is used as a means of communication by a group of humans to give birth for feelings and thoughts. Clark (1997:3) states that language stands at the center of human affairs, from the most prosaic to the most profound. Language also is a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols which permit all people in a given culture to communicate or to interact. According to Hornby (2003:240), "Language are a sound and words used by human being to communicate and express their thoughts and feelings". Based on the explanation above, they can be concluded language is a tool of human communication to express our personal reaction to the situation and to stimulate a response in someone else.

2.3 Linguistics

According to Simpson (2011:22) stated that “Linguistics is the academic field which connects knowledge about language to decision making in the real world. Generally speaking, the role of applied linguistics is to make insights drawn from areas of language study relevant to such decision-making.

Linguistics is the study of language. Learning language helps us understand the structure of language, the way it is used, the change of language and the influence of language on people's way of thinking. Linguistics helps us understand that languages all over the world have in common in terms of structure, usage, acquisition by children and adults, and their changes over time. Linguistic research allows us to understand commonalities and their origins, as well as to identify structural differences and their limitations. There are many parts of linguistics that is concerned with the structure of language that will be divided into a number of subfield: phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

1. Phonetics: is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the production and classification of sounds in the world of speech. The result of speech can see the interaction of various vocal organs, for example through the lips, tongue and teeth, to produce certain sounds.
2. Phonology: is the study of the patterns of sounds in a language and across languages. More formally, phonology is the study of the organization of how sounds are organized in the mind and used to convey meaning
3. Morphology: is a study of the internal construction of words.
4. Syntax: the construction of phrases, clauses and sentences in a language.
5. Semantics: it is a study of meaning. It focuses on studying the structure of meaning in providing an explanation of the meaning of words and sentences.

6. Pragmatics: it is an extension of semantic and deals with the study on how meaning changes with different contexts.

2.4 Semantics

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning to understand human expression. By studying linguistics, this research can identify semantic terms. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that discusses the meaning contained in language. Understanding semantics allows readers to understand the meaning or content of words and the difference from other words. According to Bagha (2011: 1411) semantics is the level of linguistics analysis where meaning is analyzed. Meaning is related closely to the way humans to think logically and understand. So when we try to analyze meaning we try to analyze our own ways to think and understand our own capability to create meaning.

Semantics is the study of the relationship between linguistics and entities in the world; namely, how the meaning of words related to something (George Yule, 1996: 5). He also said that semantic analysis is also useful for determining the relationship between verbal descriptions and conditions in the world as accurate (true) or not, regardless of who produce that description. Semantics also concerned attention to the condition of the whole truth which is expressed in a sentence Yule George (1996: 7).

Semantics is the study of words, phrases and sentences. There is always an effort to focus on what conventional words mean, rather than what the speaker of the words might want on a particular occasion. Verhaar (1999: 142) also said that the theory of meaning is semantic meaning. Semantics is the study of the relationship between linguistic differences with the relationship of symbols in speaking activities.

Yule (1996: 114) states that semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. In semantics analysis, there is always an attempt to focus on what the words

conventionally mean on a particular occasion Charles W, (1998: 3) Semantic is concerned with how the system language works. Sometimes in communication the hearer feels difficult to understand the meaning of the speaker.

Semantics is the study of meaning. In linguistics, the term is usually interpreted narrowly, focusing on the study of meanings, which are coded in linguistic expressions and used independently of specific phonetic communities. In other words, semantics is the study of meaning abstracted from the aspects derived from the speaker's intentions, their psychological state, and the socio-cultural aspects of the context in which they are speaking.

2.4.1 Meaning

Meaning is analyzing the way to think and understand. Meaning is a language expresses about the world we live in or any possible or imaginary word. Semantics has parts that can be divided, namely literal and non-literal.

1. The literal meaning refers to the true meaning of the word. The literal meaning just refers to what is said. The literal meaning can be found in the dictionary. For example: I am very happy that people know the meaning of a sentence is very clear, and no longer need to consider its meaning. People directly define sentences as expressing gratitude to someone. Therefore, it can be concluded that the literal meaning refers to the meaning of the word when it appears in the dictionary.

2. Non-literal meaning is the study of idioms, metaphors and metonymy. Idioms are linguistic units that can explain their meaning, such as words, phrases, and sentences. Metaphor is becoming more and more important for describing or comparing two differences. Metonymy is actually the study of entities, such as being associated with the concept of metonymy.

2.5 Figurative Language

Generally, figurative language is a language that is different from the traditional language that describes people or things or situations in an intuitive way. The use of symbolic language is making imaginative descriptions in novel ways. The fresh approach means adding effects to the graphic characters without deviating from the true meaning of the graphic characters. Symbolic language describes many linguistic methods that enable people to say one sentence in a non-verbal way and express another meaning. It always makes people notice the comparison between different things.

Figurative language is a kind of literature, which emphasizes connotation more than literature. It is a language that uses words or expressions with different meanings from the literal meaning. It can be found in literature and poetry, where works appeal to the senses. It can do this by giving a word with a specific meaning, by comparing two things to make us find more interesting ways, or by using words with abnormal structures or sounds.

According to Risdianto (2011:33) figurative language is wording that makes explicit comparisons between unlike things using figures of speech such as metaphors and similes. Figurative language conveys a variety of meanings that cannot be properly expressed in any other way, they convey many of the meanings contained in a shorter time than is possible, and they are direct because they embody meaning in parables rather than express them abstractly.

Sharndama and Suleiman (2013:166) states that figurative language are employed in performing arts as a medium expressing thoughts, feelings, and ideas implicitly rather than explicitly. Figurative language is used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation, article in newspaper, advertisement, novels, poems and song.

Verdonk (2003: 3) states that figurative language is a type of language style. Figurative

language is usually used when someone says, writing something expresses the content of the idea in creating multiple meanings. It is strengthened by Peter (2002) who said that when we describes someone's manner of writing.

Figurative language is a language that has multiple meanings and combines a speaker's desire to touch emotions, cause shock and persuade them to act (Peter, 2002: 12). By using figurative language to encourage thoughts and feelings in others, he can be persuasive in his speech. In other words, figurative is the derivative that a speaker uses to help him transmit his ideas and thoughts into the mind of the audience.

Griffiths (2006: 79). Stated that, figurative language is a distinction within some of language analysis in semantics, figurative is uses to the recycled. The statement above, that the figurative language is study of semantics because there is combination with meaning. Figurative can describe like as metaphor they are seemed to figurative of speech and to describe one thing. For example, your face like as a moon, so the metaphorically is 'she is beautiful'.

Figurative or figures of speech are not only used in literary languages, such as drama, poetry, or prose but they also live in linguistic studies or general use in writing lyrics to everyday songs and speeches. However, most people will immediately consider the term figurative as a literary study term because it is mostly used as a style of analyzing literary work. The most common figurative languages to be analyzed in this study are several types including metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification.

Based on the above definition, the researcher can conclude that figurative language has an interesting power when inserted into song lyrics or speaking verbally because it is studying various types of figurative meaning. Composers can express their feelings using figurative

language in the lyrics of the song. According to Sembiring (1997: 25), figurative language is divided into four:

2.5.1 Simile

Simile is comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than or verb such as resembles. Generally, simile is defined as a type of figurative language that used to explain the resemblance of two objects (in shape, color and characteristic).

Example: 1) *His smile is like a box of chocolate*

2) *You are as beautiful as a princess*

The meaning of the first example about his smile it's very nice. For the second example, the word "beautiful" and "princess", expressions can be called explicit comparisons because the meanings of the words serve the same purpose. The two examples above use the keywords like and as to compare two different things.

2.5.2 Metaphor

The second type is Metaphor. It like simile that is to comparison but in metaphor does not use "as" or "like" to create the comparison. Metaphor is not true sense of the word. It doesn't use conjunctions like or as. Metaphors only make sense when the similarity between two things becomes clear or someone understands the feelings. Example: *His home was a prison for him*. The meaning of his home was a prison for him is that home doesn't really mean a prison for him. In the sense that he is not comfortable or feel happy in his home.

2.5.3 Personification

Is assigning human qualities, feelings or actions to an animal, an object, or an idea. In the same topic Anderson (2005) stated that Personification occurs when human-like qualities are given to inanimate objects, animals or ideas. This subject also makes abstract object which

is like wind, voice, justice are able to do human capability. Last but not least, Personification also creates an abstract emotional image by making an abnormal statement about an activity that could not possibly be conducted by an inanimate object.

Example: *The flowers nodded*. So the meaning of the expression is that flowers cannot nod. Because usually only humans or animals can nod.

2.5.4 Hyperbole

Hyperbole, comes from the Greek word which means "over-casting", which means a figurative that uses excessive ideas or thoughts for the sake of emphasizing something that is aimed at. Hyperbole is using exaggeration to convey strong emotion, express humor, or emphasize a point. Therefore, hyperbole is a statement that exaggerates and is not real to emphasize the real situation. Example: Her tears flowed down the river. Of course, no matter how much a person sheds tears, it can't be as much as river.

2.6 Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of figures of speech, or something that is used to describe normal words in order to help others understand or enjoy the message within. Tarigan (1995:121) says that metaphor is a rhetorical trope where a comparison is made between two seemingly unrelated subjects.

Metaphor is a figurative language that directly compares one thing with another (Peter, 2002: 12). They may say that A is B, and the difference from a simile is only a comparison rather than a suggestion. It is read in a simile-like manner, but because the comparison may be reduced to a phrase or a single word, it is usually more difficult to recognize. When a poet uses metaphor, he transfers the characteristics and associations of one theme to another to make our minds more clear. Dennis (1996:63) stated, metaphor is a name or descriptive term is

transferred to some object different from, but analogous to, that to which is properly applicable.

Wahab (1991: 65) states that metaphor is an expression that cannot be interpreted directly from the symbol used, but from the guesswork that the symbol by the meaning intended by the linguistic expression.

According to Altenbernd (in Pradopo, 2014: 217) metaphor is language figure of speech that states something is worth something else that it is not same. As in one of the sentences in Chairil's poem, entitled Poetry White in your black eyes roses and jasmine, roses and jasmine is a metaphor in the line, the meaning of the word is not the meaning which is true but has another meaning which means beautiful or love pure one. So, the line means that in the eyes of a lover it appears something (love) that is beautiful or exciting love like a rose (the red one) and pure as jasmine (the white one).

Goatly (1997: 8) states that metaphors occur when discourse units are used to refer unconventionally to an object, process, or concept or in an unconventional way. Metaphors are comparisons two things to show the similarities between them. Meanwhile, the metaphor does not use the words "like" or "as" to show comparison.

Subroto (1995: 38) states that metaphors are specially created and have similarities based on two references. The first referent is called tenor and the second one is called a vehicle. The similarity between the two references forms the basis for the creation of metaphors.

Lakoff and Johnson (2003: 4) said that metaphor is for most people a device of the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish-a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary languages. In addition, metaphors are usually defined as characteristic of language only, a matter of words rather than ideas and actions. It flows in everyday, not only in language but in thoughts and

actions. It means metaphor assumed to be the same as everyday human language, while the daily language has no metaphor.

In daily life, language is often used to realize all things that need to be recognized. For example, often argue in daily life. People can actually win or lose arguments. People treat the person who argues with it as an opponent. People attacked other positions and defended their positions. The concept of war partly constitutes many things in the dispute. Although there is no hand-to-hand combat, there is verbal combat. In this sense, the argument we insist on is the metaphor of war in this culture, which constitutes the action we take in the argument. According to the conceptual argument is war, these words look like I don't want to lose my argument, I won my argument. Victory or defeat in debate or argument is considered war. So, metaphor is a linguistic expression for express something indirectly done in a way comparing one thing to another that has the same characteristics without use conjunctions.

In analyzing metaphors, many researchers divide or classification of metaphors based in their point of view in semantics review. Lakoff and Johnson (2003:3) divides metaphors into three types. Here are the types of metaphors according to Lakoff and Johnson: Structural metaphor, Orientational metaphor and Ontological metaphor.

1. Structural Metaphor

Structural metaphor is the metaphor types which all the complex mental concepts are structured in more concrete terms and concepts. These types usually use diverse individual linguistic expressions. Structural metaphor often involves using a concept from one domain to structure a concept from another domain. Structural metaphor based on two domains, source domain and target domain. Structural metaphors are based on systematic correlations in everyday experiences.

Example: 1. I finally won the argument

2. They attacked everything we said

2. Orientational Metaphor

Is a kind of metaphor, referring to the concept of space, which describes the abstract field of knowledge with the real aspects of human experience. They are called directional metaphors because most of them are related to spatial orientation: up and down, front and back, on-off, depth. The directional metaphor makes the concept spatially directional, for example, happiness is here. They are the basis of our physical and cultural experience. Although polar opposites, upside down, upside down, etc. are essentially physical, the directional metaphors based on them differ from culture to culture. For example, in some cultures, the future is in front of us, while in other cultures, the future is behind us.

Example: 1. He is on the top of the situation

2. I'm feeling up today

3. Ontological Metaphor

Ontological metaphor is a kind of metaphor, which describes the concepts and abstract knowledge in human life, such as activities, emotions, and concepts that lead to real objects and physical entities. Ontological metaphor is a way of treating events, activities, emotions, thoughts, etc. as entities and materials. For example, in the metaphor of thinking, the machine in the sentence is that we are still trying to find a solution to the equation. Ontological metaphor assumes that abstract nouns are concrete nouns. Ontological metaphors serve various purposes, and various metaphors reflect the purposes they serve. Taking the experience of rising prices as

an example, the term inflation can be used as a metaphor for an entity.

Example: 1. Life has cheated me.

2. My cancer finally caught up with me.

Based on the above definition, the writer concludes that metaphor is a visual expression, an implicit comparison, which compares two different objects by identifying one and the other.

2.7 Song

Songs are musical compositions intended to be sung by humans. This is often done at different tones and voices and still uses sound patterns and silences. Songs contain various forms, such as those including the repetition of sections.

Griffie (2001) states that songs are the words that you want to sing and are part of the music. For the most part, literary writers use it to express their ideas, feelings and emotions. A song attracts and attracts listeners through the tone or content of the song and is usually composed by professional composers and lyricists. There are many message delivered by song .Through song people can convey their ideas and feeling to other by voicing. People can communicate to others through song. In others words, song can be used as the way to deliver idea and feeling.

Lyrics are part of a song. Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song, usually composed of scriptures and chorus. The free online dictionary says that lyricism is an art form of auditory communication that combines musical instruments or sounds in a structured and continuous manner. In this sense, it can be concluded that the lyrics are one of literary works, which complete and beautify the song, and make the listener more interested in listening to it.

According to Hornby (2000: 802), he stated that the lyrics is expressing a person's personal feeling and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words

of a song. Language song really is not much different from the language of poetry. It is a short lyric poem that expresses emotion. The lyrics of songs are typically of poetic, rhyming nature, though they may be religious verses or free prose.

2.8 The History of Westlife

In this study, the writer chooses the song of Westlife. Westlife are an Irish boy band group, formed in 1998 in Sligo, Ireland. They disbanded in 2012 and reunited in 2018. They were originally signed by Simon Cowell in the United Kingdom, Clive Davis in the United States, and managed by Louis Walsh and Sonny Takhar. The team currently consists of Shane Filan, Markus Feehily, Kian Egan and Nicky Byrne.

They released a total of 13 major albums, 12 of which are studio albums. Five albums are five and eight albums are four. The band gained fame with its first international studio album of the same name, Westlife (1999). Exploited by "Coast to Coast" (2000), "Our World" (2001), "Unbreakable-Selected Album". 1 (2002) and Turnaround (2003), continuing the success of the group on a global scale. Before start of the Turnaround Tour in 2004, one of the band's members, Brian McFadden, left the band. The remaining four members continued to release their cover albums, namely "Allow Us to Be Frank" (2004) and "Love Album" (2006) as a group, as well as a studio album. "Face to Face" (2005) and "Go Home" (2007). After interrupting nearly a year of studio recording in 2008, they regrouped and released the studio albums "Where We Are" (2009), "Gravity" (2010) and compilations Album "Greatest Hits" (2011). After eight years, this fairly popular group released their eleventh studio album, Spectrum, in 2019.

According to the British Phonographic Industry (BPI), Westlife has been certified for so

many of its albums, totaling more than 24 million combined sales in the UK. They are currently also ranked 19th with the most number one album of all time and the sixth highest band on the list. The group has amassed 14 number one singles as a lead artist and has eight number one albums in the UK, making it the top of the most prolific charts in Ireland. In 2012, Official Charts Company listed Westlife 34th among best-selling single artists, 16th among biggest-selling groups, and 14th with top ten hits all the highest for boy bands and pop groups in music history. English. They were the biggest selling album group of the 2000s in the UK as well. Three of their studio albums are part of the 50 highest-selling albums of all time in the UK. The group has a consecutive number one studio albums in a decade in the UK and Ireland for a band since The Beatles and for pop and acting bands since ABBA. Also in Ireland, they have 11 number one albums for a total of 13 top two albums, 16 number one singles and 34 top fifty singles.

The band has sold more than 55 million records. They are the holders of the following Guinness World Records: first to reach seven consecutive number one singles in the UK, most public appearances in 36 hours by a pop group, most singles debut at number one on the UK charts and the group's best-selling album in Great Britain in a century 21st.

Westlife are one of the most successful musical groups of all time, among well-known artists in 2000s popular culture in most regions of the world, and one of the few boy bands who have continued to be successful after their commercial peak.

Here the explanation about Westlife's Song Lyrics:

Title : Queen of My Heart

Lyric : All of our tears will be lost in the rain

This sentence contained metaphor. Based on lexical meaning, tears means drop of liquid that comes from your eye when you are cry. Rain means that water that falls in drops from the clouds. Based on contextual meaning, the rain is a symbol of time. So here, the writer means all of his painful memories with his girl friends will be lost in a row of time. However, all of nice moments will be remember in his mind until they are united again. The writer knows this meaning because based on lyric before explains about memory of singer and the title of song also has relation with this lyric.

2.9 Previous of Study

The first is the writer took the review of related literature from journal of Lies Dian Marsa Ndraha (2018), the titled of this previous study is *The Analysis of Metaphor in Westlife's Song Lyrics*. Metaphors are usually used by Westlife in their lyrics to express what they mean in order to transfer they message they want to send to the listeners in expressing their feeling. But most of people who is interested to listen and sing the Westlife's song lyrics do not understand the metaphor that exist in Westlife's song lyrics. Therefore, the focus of the research is how is the metaphor is used in Westlife's song lyrics? This research was designed in qualitative research. The technique of descriptive analysis was applied to analyze data by reading the data and identify the types of metaphor used in the lyric of the song based on Goatly's book Based on research finding, the researcher found 19 of metaphor used in the Westlife's song lyrics. And each metaphors were found in the lyric of Westlife's song try to tell us about human social life which continued about love, sadness, happiness, spirit and others. In line with conclusion, the researcher suggest that readers could develop their knowledge of metaphors.

This result hopefully would help English teacher to use metaphor in teaching process,

and use the metaphor in the classroom can be an effective way of expanding student's vocabulary.

The second is the writer took the review of related literature from journal of Abdus Shomad (2014), entitled *Analysis of Metaphors in Term of Slavery Resistance as Reflected in Bob Marley's Song Lyric; Redemption Song and Buffalo Soldier*. This study is attempted to analyze metaphor in *Bob Marley's selected lyrics; entitled Redemption Song and Buffalo Soldier*.

The problems of the study are 1) what types and meanings of each metaphor found in Bob Marley's selected lyrics? 2) How those metaphorical expressions intensify slavery resistance as the content of the songs? The aim of this research is to find out the types of metaphors used in those lyrics and to understand the meanings of words, phrases or sentences contained the data.

To achieve the objectives of the study, I used qualitative descriptive research and semantics as the approach in order to interpret the meanings, the writer collected the data from the song lyrics, then classified them into types of metaphor. Based on the theories provided, the data were analyzed one by one to know the types of metaphor used and the meaning of them. Metaphorical expressions found mostly in the song lyrics are structural metaphor and ontological metaphor. In the beginning, the metaphorical expressions were explained in their literal meanings, so they could show the influence of the using metaphor in the phrase or sentence. Through song lyrics as the object of my analysis, it could be concluded that those songs lyrics generally contained metaphorical expressions.

The third is the writer took the review of related literature from journal of Trisna Andriyani (2017) entitled, *The Analysis of Metaphors in Eminem's Songs: A Formalisty Study*.

This study attempted to describe the types and meaning of metaphor in Eminem's songs. The data are analyzed by applying descriptive qualitative method. The data of the study were acquired from three Eminem's songs. Those are *"Not Afraid"*, *"Love the Way You Lie"*, and *"Mockingbird"*. From three songs, the writer found that there are three types of metaphorical expressions within Eminem's songs. Those metaphorical expressions are complex metaphor, active metaphor, and implicit metaphor. In the song entitled *Not Afraid*, the writer finds that there are two expressions of complex metaphor, and two expressions of active metaphor. The writer also finds two expressions of complex metaphor, and one expression of active metaphor and one expression of implicit metaphor in song *Love the Way You Lie*. And in the last songs there are also three expressions of active metaphor in song *Mockingbird*.

2.10 Conceptual Framework

People need a language to interact with and get information from others. Language can not only communicate with others, it can also be used to express our feelings, thoughts and opinions. This means that language is the key to communication. Related to the use of language, linguistics is the branch where more discussions are conducted.

Linguistics is the study of language. Language not only uses language, but also studies the form, context, and meaning of language. In this case, meaning is very important. Meaning is divided into two categories: literal meaning and non-literal meaning. The research on semantics has conducted in-depth discussions on semantics, especially in figurative language.

Figurative language is part of the language that uses words to express certain meanings. In order to emphasize an idea, it is different from their ordinary meaning. Figurative language has many categories such as simile, personification, hyperbole, metaphor and etc.

Metaphor is an imaginary use to describe a word or phrase as another object. This research will be conducted by using the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (2003:3). Lakoff and Johnson pointed out that metaphor includes three types. Structural Metaphor, Directional Metaphor, Ontological Metaphor. In addition, the author will try to find metaphors from the lyrics of "Westlife".

In order to find the data, the writer will get the support of the song lyrics and analyze the data relation the problem limitation. With reference to the theories above, this research led to the metaphoric type of communication found in the lyrics of "Westlife".

An Analysis of Metaphor Found in Westlife's Song Lyrics

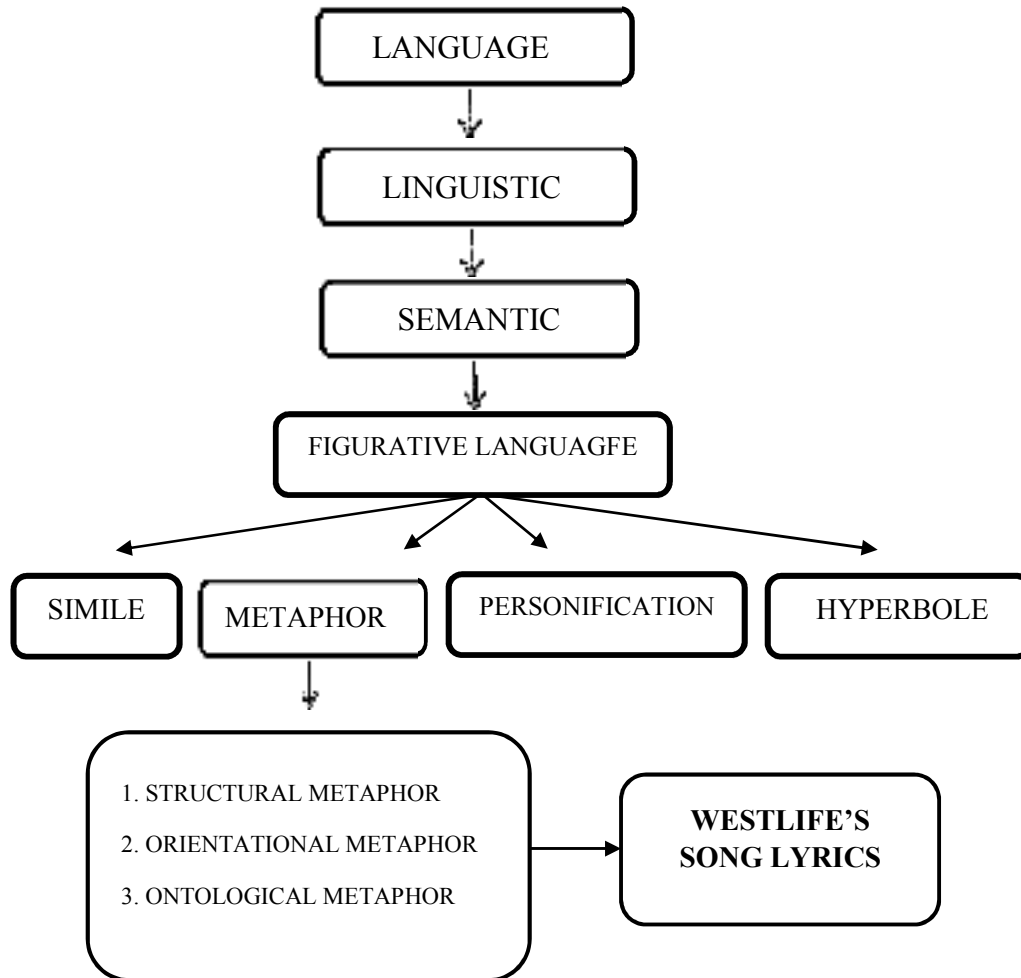


Figure 2.10
Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the writer used descriptive qualitative methods. Qualitative research is research conducted by directly observation the data sources, the data collect in the form of words. Descriptive qualitative methods used techniques for finding, collecting and analyzing data. Analysis in qualitative research is attention to understanding the results of the data found rather than calculating the results of the data found (Moleong, 2009: 3). The content of this research is Westlife Song Lyrics. The writer analysis the conceptual metaphors in the lyrics of Westlife.

3.2 The Data and Sources of the Data

The data of this study was the words which contain expressions of metaphors. The sources of data in this study was taken from the song lyric of Westlife. The writer needs 18 songs and the writer was taken the lyrics from Kapanlagi.com. In this study, the writer choose their live album entitled Coast to Coast to be analyzed in this research which released on 2000. The songs are: Uptown Girl, What Makes a Man, Queen of My Heart, If I Let You Go, Puzzle of My Heart, I Lay My Love on You, When You are Looking Like That, Soledad, Fragile Heart, Nothing's Going To Change My Love For You, Swear It Again, Season On The Sun, You Make Me Feel, My Love, Angel's Wings, Dreams Come True, Loneliness Knows Me by Name, Against All Odds.

3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data

The instrument for collecting data is doing by observation. An instrument is a tool or facility use by researchers to collect data. The purpose is to make the task easier and obtain the best results, or to make the process easier, more accurate, comprehensive and systematic.

3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the writer was used the following procedures:

1. There were 18 lyrics songs of Westlife from kapanlagi.com
2. The writer transcribed the data
3. The writer took a note to the lyrics which contain the types of metaphors

3.5 The Technique of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, there were 3 steps of procedures, such as:

1. Underlining the metaphorical expressions
2. Classifying the metaphor into each type: structural metaphor, orientational metaphor and ontological metaphor.
3. Interpreting the meanings of metaphor.

The writer was used the table to interpreting the meaning of metaphor. The writer was made a table that contains the types of metaphors and what are the meanings that contained in the lyrics of the song.

3.6 Validity (Triangulation)

Validity (Triangulation) The credibility of the data needs to be check to check the validity of the data. In this study, the writer use triangulation techniques to observe the validity of the

data. Triangulation also has a view as a qualitative research strategy to test its validity through information from various sources.

Patton (1999:34) identified four types of triangulation, they are method triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, and data source triangulation.

1. Method Triangulation

Triangulation uses the method of using data about the same phenomenon (Polit & Beck, 2012). The type of triangulation, frequently used in qualitative studies, may include interviews, observation, and field notes.

2. Investigator Triangulation

Investigator triangulation involves two or more researchers in the same study to provide multiple observations and research. This type of triangulation can provide different findings and perspectives, adding to the breadth of phenomena of interest.

3. Theory Triangulation

Theory triangulation can analyze and interpret data using different theories. With this type of triangulation, different theories or hypotheses can refute the findings and support them to assist the researcher in conducting research.

4. Data source Triangulation

Data source triangulation involves the collection of data from different types of people, including individuals, groups, families and communities, to gain multiple perspectives and validation of data.

In this research, the writer used data source triangulation to validate the data.