

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

As social being, human needs to interact and communicate with each other. Language plays a very important role in human life because language enables people to communicate and interact with other people. That means, people desperately need a language to talk to others. People need a language to interact with others and to get information from others. Besides as the tool of communication, language has more function for human being, it can be also used to express feelings, ideas, and opinion. The use of language is deeply discussed in linguistics.

Linguistics is the study of language. Linguistics concerned with the nature of the language and 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 the study of meaning that is used to understand human expression through language. Besides study of meaning, semantics also study about the multiple meaning of words. There are two meaning discussed in semantics, they are; literal language and figurative language. Literal language uses words according to the conventionally meaning, while figurative language uses words in a way in order to convey more complicated meaning. It can be concluded that literal language study about the conventional meaning but figurative language study about multiple

meaning or metaphor.

Figurative language is part of language that using words to mean something different from their ordinary meaning in order to emphasize an idea. In traditional analysis, words in literal expressions denote what they mean according to common or dictionary usage, while the words in figurative expressions connote they add layers of meaning. To convert an utterance into meaning, the human mind requires the cognitive framework, made up of memories of all possible meanings that might be available to apply to the particular words in their context. Figurative language is very important to understand when analyzing the writing to get meaning inside. Figurative language has many categories of simile, personification, hyperbole, metaphor, etc.

Metaphor is one part of the figurative language. Metaphor is an imaginative use of word or phrase to describe something as another object. It can be concluded that metaphor is used to describe words in order to find out the other or hidden meaning and help others to understand or enjoy the message within.

There are some kinds of literary works which use metaphor. Some of them are novels, song lyrics, poetry, etc. All of them use it to beautify their sentences and give the magnificent words to interest the reader or hearer. Song is the most common thing in people daily life because song can give various impacts to the hearer. Lyrics can be found in a song. When singers write a song they don't usually write the song that exactly has same meaning as written but they sometimes put metaphor to makes the hearer feel more touched when hearing the song and also makes the hearer more interested in hearing it. Therefore the writer found that song's lyrics has a lot of metaphors because it's believed that the singer communicates to the society by

expressing her/his ideas and feelings through the songs.

There are three types of metaphor proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003:3) They stated that ‘‘ Metaphor consists of three types of metaphor: structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor’’. Concerning on the background above, the writer will conduct a study entitled ‘‘AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHORS IN THE SONG LYRICS OF WHITE LION BAND’’

1.1 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problem formulated in this study is : ‘‘What types of metaphors are found in the song lyrics of White Lion band?’’

1.2 Objectives of the Study

Concerning the problem mentioned above, the objectives of the study are aimed to: ‘‘To find out the types of metaphors which are found in the song lyrics of White Lion band’’.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study will be limited on significantly classification of metaphors in the songs’ lyric of White Lion band. The writer will analyze metaphors according to 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 White Lion band which released on 2005 entitled ‘‘Rocking the USA’’.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The present of this study is purposed for giving both theoretical and practical

contributions, it can be seen below:

1.Theoretically

The result of this study is hopefully can give more understanding of semantics study, specially types of metaphors. The writer hopes that this study can give more information in identifying metaphor, meaning and the types in particular object.

2. Practically

(1) For the writer :

The result of this study is expected to give more information and knowledge about subfield of semantics particularly metaphor.

(2) For the Students :

The result of this study is expected to give more information and develop their knowledge about the types of metaphor, the use of metaphor and able to apply those knowledge into daily conversations.

(2) For other Researcher:

The result of this study is expected to help other researcher in finding models or references to conduct a research about metaphor with a different perspective.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The understanding of some crucial research theories is essential in the framework of this study which is provided by the writer as the basic foundations and guidelines for readers to follow. In this theoretical review chapter, the writer discusses several kinds of theories related to the research. They have function as the basic foundation in analyzing the data of the research. Those are semantics, figurative language, metaphor, song, and white lion song's lyric.

2.2 Semantics

Semantics is a branch of linguistics which study about meaning in order to understand human expression. According to Hurford (2007: 1), semantics is the study meaning in language. Semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning, and since meaning is a part of the language, semantics is a part of linguistics. Semantics is the branch of linguistics that deals with the meanings of words and sentences. Palmer (1983: 5) said that semantics is a component or level of linguistics of the same kind as phonetic and grammar. Moreover, nearly all linguistic have, explicitly or implicitly, accepted a linguistic model in which semantics is at one 'end' and phonetics at the other, with grammar somewhere in the middle (though not necessarily that three are just these three levels).

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.

Based on the definitions of semantics above, they can be concluded that semantics is the study of meaning or sign or code. Meaning is analyzing the way to think and understand. Semantics involves human thinking and logic to create a meaning in order to understand human expression.

2.2.1 Meaning

Meaning is analyzing the way to think and understand. Richard (1985 : 172) states “ Meaning is what a language expresses about the world we live in or any possible or imaginary word”. In semantics, meaning can be divided into two parts, literal and non-literal meaning.

1. Literal Meaning

Literal means based on the real meaning of the words. Literal meaning refers to exactly what is says. Literal meaning can be found on dictionary. For example: I’m happy, people know the meaning of the sentence is clear and no longer need to think about the meaning. People will directly define the sentence as a expression of gratitude of someone. So it can be concluded that literal meaning refers to the meaning of a word as it appears in a dictionary.

2. Non-Literal Meaning

Non literal meaning is study of, idiom, metaphor and metonymy. Idiom is the units of language such as words, phrase and sentence which one the meaning can be interpret. When a speaker speaks non-literally or means something different from what the words mean, it’s called non-literal meaning. The study of non-literal

meaning, especially metaphor, has become much more important in recent years, partly because semanticists have begun to realize how prevalent it is in everyday language.

It can be concluded that non literal meaning is the meaning that goes beyond the normal or dictionary meaning. Non-literal meaning is when a word means something other than its normal meaning.

2.3 Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language that uses words or expressions that contains meaning. It is not used in daily language, but it is used in literary works. Figurative language can be more impactful than literal writing; it can expand readers' interpretations and broaden their imaginings.

Figurative language is a kind of literature that emphasize in connotation meaning than literary one. It is language that uses word or expression with a different meaning than literal interpretation. It can be found in literature and poetry where the writing appeals to the senses. It can do this by giving a word with a specific meaning, by comparing two things in such a way that we find the comparison interesting or by using words that have unusual constructions or sounds.

Figurative language often provides a more effective meaning than a direct statement. In this condition, there are some reasons for that effectiveness, they are (1) figurative language affords imaginative pleasure, (2) figures of speech are a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete and more sensuous poetry, (3) figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statement and conveying attitudes along with

information, (4) figures of speech are an effective meaning of concentration a way of saying much in brief compass.

Verdonk (2003:3) states that figurative language is kind of stylistics. Figurative language is usually used when someone says or writers something in creating the multiple meaning. It is strengthened by Peter (2002) who said that when we describes someone's manner of writing.

Figurative language is a language which has figurative meaning and incorporates the speaker's desire to touch the emotions, to cause shock and to persuade into action (Peter, 2002:12). By using the figurative language to induce parallel thoughts and feelings in others, so that he can create a sense of persuasion in his speech. In other words, figurative is a derive that the speakers to help him transfer his ideas or thoughts into the audience' minds.

Griffiths (2006, p. 79) stated that, figurative language is a distinction within some of language analysis in semantics, figurative is uses to the recycled. The semantic system is the language as new senses for words. 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'.

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.

The writer summarizes that figurative language refers to a language that deviates from the conventional meaning in order to convey a complicated meaning or writing which is not directly stated.

2.3.1 Types of figurative language

There are kinds of figurative language expression such as metaphor, personification, simile, etc. Each expert has their own definition in each type of figurative expressions.

a. Simile

Kennedy (1979:490) affirms that 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, characteristic etc).

For example:

- 1) As easy as shooting fish in a barrel.
- 2) Her eyes are like a star, east star.

The meaning of the first example is doing something that people think is hard but he makes it is very easy and simple. For the second example, the word “eyes” and “east star”, expression can be called explicit comparison because it express those words with the same purpose. The both of the example above used the key word like and as to compare between two unlike things.

b. Metaphor

The second type of figurative language is metaphor. It like simile that is to

comparison but in metaphor does not use “as” or “like” to create the comparison. According to Kennedy (1979:490) affirms that metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which in a literal sense, it is not. It doesn’t use connective words such as like or as. Metaphor only makes sense when the similarities between the two things become apparent or someone understands the connection.

For example:

- 1) He has a heart of stone.
- 2) I am a big, big world.

The meaning of heart of stone is the man cannot accept opinion from others because his heart is hard like a stone. For the second example, the first main word is connected with the second main word directly. Thus, “I am” connected with “big world” directly. The both of statement above compares two things that different.

c. Personification

It is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth or nature) is made human (Kennedy, 1979:495). Personification gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas. This can really affect the way the reader imagines things. This is used in children’s books, poetry, and fictional literature.

For example:

- 1) The sun played hide and seek with the clouds.
- 2) The sky was full of dancing stars.

The meaning of the first statement is the weather of that day is always change, and the meaning of the second statement is the sky of that night is very beautiful

because full of stars. The both of the sentence above describe the sun and the sky is played and dancing as human do. The word played and dancing has a connotative meaning.

d. Metonymy

According to Perrine (1978:57), metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant. It is figure of speech which the name of one object is replaced by another which is closely associated with it.

For example:

- 1) Somebody wants your love so open the door.
- 2) The pen is mightier than the sword.

The meaning of the first sentence is someone falling in love and asked girl to accept his love. The second example describe not only sword, weapon, knife that can hurting of someone else, but pen can hurt other as sharp as sword. The both sentences is closely related for the thing actually meant.

e. Symbol

According to Diyanni (2004:569) symbol is any object or action that represents something beyond its literal self. An apple pie, for example, can represent an American Lifestyle. Natural symbols like light and darkness, fire and water can stand for contradictory things. The meaning of any symbol whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. A symbol can be defined simply as any object or action that means more than itself.

For example:

- 1) Music is nature's painkiller. Sing him a song.

2) I'm ready on jail.

The meaning of statement above is the man dislike music, and the meaning of the second sentence is the man is ready with anything happen with him. Because the painkiller and jail here has means more than it. It is not same the literal meaning from dictionary.

f. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of part a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa (Kennedy, 1979: 479). From the definition above a synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole.

For example:

1) All eyes on me.

2) Well, because Medicare doesn't cover old ladies falling off of giant bees.

Get down.

The meaning of the first example is all peoples looking at her. The meaning of the second statement is Medicare is not always cover all of old ladies of their sickness. The words eyes and giant bees are used to designate a part thing for the whole.

g. Paradox

Paradox is statement which seems to contain two opposite facts but is or may be true (Oxford, 1991:298). Paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes us as self-contradictory but that on reflection make some sense (Kennedy, 1979: 497).

For example:

1) He was dead in the middle of his riches.

2) We just need to move quickly but carefully.

The meaning of the first statement is the man was dead when he was in the top in his riches has much money. The meaning of the second statement is they need to move as fast as possible but carefully. The both of example are contradictory statement because it has make sense.

h. Hyperbole

Kennedy (1983:496) affirms hyperbole is emphasizing a point with statement containing exaggeration. It can be ridiculous or funny. Hyperboles can be added to fiction to add color and depth to a character. Hyperbole is figure of speech that it is intentional exaggeration or overstating, often for emphasis or vivid descriptive. Hyperboles can be added to fiction to add color and depth to a character.

For example:

1) I had to walk 15 miles to school in the snow, uphill.

2) He was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch, stalks and all.

The meaning of the first sentence is he walks to school in the snow it make like walk so far like 15 miles away. The second statement describe that he ate so much because very hungry. The statement above is expression of over-statement.

i. Oxymoron

Murthy (2003:507) affirms an oxymoron is a figure of speech which is used to express two contradictory qualities of the same thing. Oxymoron is when two words are put together that contradicts each other (opposite).

For example:

1) Takes a big man to play a little guitar.

2) Big man's afraid of a little mouse?

The meaning of the first sentence is sound impossible when a big man plays a little guitar because he has big hands and fingers. The second statement describes the big man that has a big body afraid only because a little mouse. The meaning of the sentence is different with the reality.

j. Litotes

Litotes is opposite from hyperbole. It is kind of understatement where the speaker uses negative of a word ironically, to mean the opposite. According Hornby (2000:451), litotes is expression of one's meaning by saying something is the direct opposite of one's thought, it to make someone's remarks forceful.

For example:

1) I shan't be sorry when it's over.

2) It was no easy matter.

The meaning of the first example is he will not say apologize when something bad is happen. The meaning of the second statement is the man always thinks carefully when problem come, and not makes it simple and easy.

k. Irony

Irony has a meaning that extends beyond its use merely as a figure of speech. According to Diyyani (2004:933), irony almost arises from a contrast or discrepancy between what happens and what has been expected to happen.

For example:

1) You are so discipline because you come the meeting at 8.00 o'clock.

2) Your house is very beautiful because there are so many thing on the floor.

The meaning of the first example is the employee come too late at the meeting. The meaning of the second statement is the house is very dirty because there are many things in everywhere. The statement above is a contrast between what happens and what has been expected to happen.

2.4 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 the figurative speech, which compares one thing to another directly (Peter, 2002: 12). They may express A is B, differs from the simile only in that comparison is implied rather than explicit. It is to be read in the same way a simile, but it is often more difficult to recognize since the comparison may be reduce to phrase or a single word. When the poet uses metaphor, he transfers the qualities and associations of one subject to another in order to make more vivid in our mind. 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

Subroto (1995:38) stated that metaphor is created particularly based on the similarity of two referents. The first referent is called tenor and the second one is called a vehicle. The similarity of both referents is the basic builder of metaphor creation.

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. Moreover, metaphor is typically viewed as characteristic of language alone, a matter of words rather than thought and action. It is pervasive in everyday life, not just in language but in thought and action. It means metaphor assumed to be the same as everyday human language, while the daily language has no metaphor.

The basic idea is that metaphor is essentially a relation between conceptual domains, whereby ways of talking about one domain (the 'source domain') can be applied to another domain (the 'target domain') by virtue of correspondences, or mappings between the two. An example of conceptual metaphor is life is journey. Here, the source domain is that of journey and the target domain what the metaphorical expression refers to is that of life where many aspects of arguments are framed in terms of life.

In daily life, language used to realize everything that is to be cognitively. For instance, in daily life often contend argumentation. People can actually win or lose argument. People see the person that is arguing with as an opponent. People attack other positions and defend theirs. Many of the things that do in arguing are partially structured by the concept of war. Though there is no physical battle, there is a verbal battle. It is in this sense that we live by the argument is war metaphor in this culture, structure the actions we perform in arguing. Based on the concept argument is war, the terms appearing like I don't want to lose my argument, I won my argument. The victory and defeat in debate or arguing considered as a war.

Lakoff and Johnson (2003:3) identify that metaphors consist of three types; Structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, 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 metaphor based on systematic correlation in daily experience.

Example: - I finally won the argument

- They attacked everything we said

2. Orientational metaphor

Orientational metaphor is a metaphor that refers to the spatial concept describing abstract knowledge areas with a real aspect of human experience. It called as Orientational Metaphor because most of them have to do with spatial orientational: up-down, front-back, on-off, deep shallow. Orientational Metaphor gives a concept a spatial orientation, for example, happy is up. They have a basis in our physical and cultural experience. Though the polar opposition, up-down, in-out, etc., are physical in nature, the orientational metaphor based on them can vary from culture to culture. For example, in some cultures the future is in front of us, whereas in others is in back.

Example: - He is on the top of the situation

- I'm feeling up today

3. Ontological metaphor

Ontological metaphor is a metaphor which is described concepts and abstract knowledge in human life such as activities, emotion, and ideas that lead to real

objects and physical substance. Ontological metaphor is, the ways of viewing events, activities, emotions, ideas, etc, as entities and substances. For example, in metaphor of the mind is a machine in a sentence we're still trying to grind out the solution to this equation. Ontological Metaphor assumes that abstract noun as concrete noun. Ontological Metaphor serves various purposes, and the various kind of metaphor there are reflect the kind of purposes served. Take the experience of rising prices, which can be metaphorically viewed as an entity via the noun inflation.

Example: - Life has cheated me.

- My cancer finally caught up with me.

Based on the definitions above, the writer summarizes that metaphor is kind of figurative expression which is an implicit comparison in which two unlike object are compare by identifying one and other,

2.5 Song

Song is a short piece of music with words that you sing. Song is the most common thing in people daily life because song can give various impacts to the hearer. Winkler (1990:17) says that song is a relatively short metrical composition designed for singing, often divided into stanzas, whose meaning is conveyed by the combined force of words and melody.

Griffiee (2001) mentioned that song is part of music that is formed through words that aims to be sung. Mostly, the literature writers used it to express their ideas, feelings, and emotions. A song has appeal and attracts interest to the listener and usually created by composers and professional 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 other words, song can be used as the way to deliver idea and feeling, so that the people can understand what the composer means.

Lyrics are part of a song. Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. The free online dictionary says that lyric is an artistic form of auditory communication incorporating instrumental or vocal tones in a structured and continuous manner. From that meaning it can be concluded that lyrics is one of literary works, which complete and beautify the song and makes the hearer more interested in hearing 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.

In this study, the writer chooses the song of White Lion. White Lion was a Danish/American rock band that was formed in New York City in 1983. They released their first debut album *Fight to Survive* in 1985. Furthermore the writer chooses their live album entitled *Rocking the USA* to be analyzed in this research which released on 2005. This album has 16 singles but the writer chooses 6 songs as the object of this study, the songs are; *Broken Heart*, *Cry for Freedom*, *Little Fighter*, *It's over*, *Living on the Edge*, and *Radar Love*.

2.6 Previous Study

In this study, the writer has learnt some studies from the similar topic in other

study to support and strengthen this study.

1. The first research is conducted by Wiji Lestari (2017) entitled “Metaphor’s in the Song Lyrics of Greenda”. This research aims to find out and convey the meaning of the metaphors used by Green Day. The method of this research is using qualitative research, the research question answered in analytical description. The concepts of metaphorical expressions are analyzed by using Lakoff and Johnson theory. The result of this research shows that all the types of metaphor are found in the data, with the ontological metaphor as the most frequently used type of metaphor based on Lakoff and Johnson theory.
2. Second research is conducted by Sari (2007) entitled “Metaphor on The Song Lyrics of Enka in Besuto Hitto Daizenshu” which published in University of Indonesia. The aim of this research is to find out metaphor which contains in the song lyrics of Enka and to find out background of the using of the metaphor. The method used in this research is the qualitative method to analyze the data. While the result of this research, the researcher found the metaphors, those include life is journey, suffering is uphill road, suffering is rain/wind, suffering is cold, suffering is luggage, happiness is blooming flower, happiness is sun, happiness is spring, happiness is sunny day, sadness is fall flowers, love is flower, hope is tomorrow, dream is flower, soul is fire, soul is entity, life is entity, happiness is entity.
3. Third research was conducted by Yuliana (2015) entitled “Conceptual Metaphor Analysis in George W. Bush and Barack Obama Inaugural Address” which published on English Letter Department, State Islamic

University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The aim of the research is to elaborate the conceptual metaphor that leads to understand the meaning and also to convey their function of George W. Bush and Barack Obama's Inaugural address. The method of this research is qualitative method. The result of this research shows that the used of metaphor is very flexible. There are 9 concepts in inaugural address are revealed through the analysis of conceptual metaphor using mapping process. They are nation is person, crisis is sick, nation as family, problem is storm, fire is attack, spirit is fire, life is journey, relationship is planting, and time is person.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

People need a language to interact with others and to get information from others. Not only to communicate with others, language also can be used to express our feelings, ideas, and opinion. It means that language is the key of communication. related to the use of language, linguistics is the branch which discuss it more.

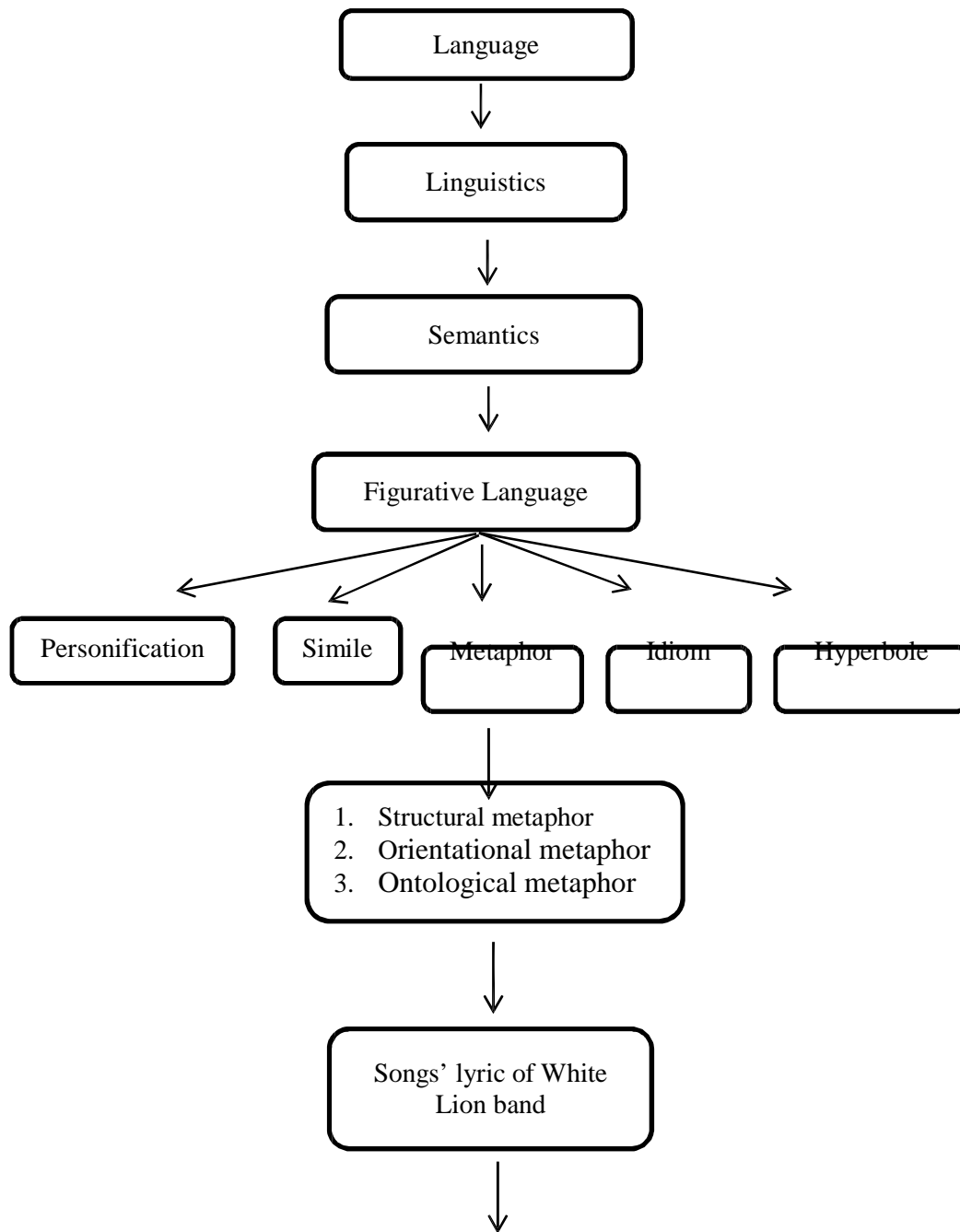
Linguistics is the study of language. Not only the use, linguistic also study about the forms, the context, and also the meaning of language. Meaning is important in this case. If the hearer cannot understand the meaning of the speaker, of course the meaning will not be delivered smoothly. Meaning divided into two classes: literal and non-literal meaning. Literal meaning denotes the speaker mean according to common dictionary usage, while non-literal meaning connotes additional layers of meaning. Study about meaning is deeply discussed in semantics particularly in figurative language.

Figurative language is part of language that using words to mean something

different from their ordinary meaning in order to emphasize an idea. Figurative language has many categories of simile, personification, hyperbole, metaphor, etc.

Metaphor is the imaginative use of word or phrase to describe something as another object. This present study will be conducted by using theory of Lakoff and Johnson (2003). G. Lakoff and M. Johnson (2003) identify that metaphors consist of three types; Structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, ontological metaphor. Moreover the writer will try to find out of metaphor in lyrics song of White Lion.

To find the data the writer will be supported by the lyrics of the song and analysis the data relation the problem limitation. Referring to those theories above, this present study results in communication of types of metaphor found on lyrics song of White Lion.



“An Analysis of Metaphors in the Songs Lyric of White Lion Band”

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Method

There are some methodologies that can be used to conduct a research. They are quantitative, qualitative, CAR, and experimental quantitative research. This research used qualitative research. Qualitative research was used to understand subject's attitudes, behaviors, value, system, perception and motivation. Qualitative research relies on text or image data and usually has unique steps in analyzing the data (Creswell, 2014:4). It is delivered by the description of words and languages in a particular context. This study described and analyzed the metaphors found in White Lion's songs. The method that was used in this study is content analysis or document analysis.

3.2 Data and Data Sources

The data of this study was the words which contain metaphors. The source of data in this study was taken from the songs' lyric of White Lion band. White Lion band is one of legend singer because they were formed on 1983 in New York City. In this study, the writer chose their live album entitled Rocking the USA to be analyzed in this research which released on 2005. The songs are; Broken Heart (2005), Cry for Freedom (2005), Little Fighter (2005), It's over (2005), Living on the Edge (2005), and Radar Love (2005).

3.3 Technique of Collecting Data

The technique of data collection in this study that which used by the writer in

collecting the data, as follow:

1. Reading the selected song of White Lion.
2. Listening the selected song of White Lion.
3. Transcribing the data
4. Underlining the metaphors.

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

The steps of data analysis in this study that which used by the writer in analyzing the data, as follow:

1. Classifying the metaphors that are found on the song lyrics of White Lion into
(1) Structural metaphor, (2) Orientational metaphor, (3) Ontological metaphor.
2. Making the presentation.
3. Drawing the conclusion.