

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of Study

As social beings, people need to do interaction and communication with another through a medium called language. Language is the principal means of communication for the human beings in their daily life.

The language is used to express ideas, feelings and build relationships among themselves. People cannot do their activities well without using language. By using language, they can describe their feelings, emotions and thoughts more effectively to achieve the purpose of interaction. They cannot respond to an utterance or react to a stimulus if they do not understand what they say and write.

Communication can be built if there is an understanding between a speaker and a listener who deliver ideas or a message called meaning. Meaning is an important element of communication. If the listener cannot understand the meaning of the speaker, of course, there will be no mutual communication. When the listener receives a message, the mind must interpret the data to convert it into meanings.

There are numbers of ways to deliver a meaning. Some of them are through the use of idioms called figurative language. It is known that 'figurative language' often used in speaking and writing to express ideas and emotions, and to affect the views and attitudes of others.

From the previous research about types of metaphor found that Uswati(2012) Metaphorical expression in Minangkabau language especially used in aphorism such as pasambahan has many forms of metaphor. In English language, metaphor usually is signed by using word "is" and sometimes the speaker direct to mention the comparison word such as

“she is the sun. The verb “is” in this sentence is linking word to compare between the girl and the sun.

Furthermore, Minangkabau language is not different from English language which sometimes does not use such as words above to describe the metaphor. They mention it directly such as in sentence *“angsayuamah”*. It means that the person is scary toward everything or frighten person. Meanwhile, that phenomenon also happened in pasambahan forms which express the metaphorical expression by using linking word or not. In addition, metaphorical expression uses some linking words and used to compare between two different ideas.

According to Lakoff (1987), conceptually metaphor refers to the understanding of one idea, or conceptual domain, in terms of another, for example, understanding quantity in terms of directionality. Conceptual metaphors are seen in language in our everyday lives. Conceptual metaphors shape not just our communication, but also shape the way we think and act.

Wahab (1990) divides the types of metaphor into three types based on syntactical view are: nominative metaphor, predicative metaphor and sentences metaphor. First, nominative metaphor defines that the subjects or noun in sentences as metaphor. The sign of metaphor is a subject of sentence.

Nominative metaphor classified into two based on the position of subject are subjective nominative and objective nominative. For example: *the wind says to me about you”*. In these sentences, the metaphor is *wind* which used to compare between the senders of message.

So, word *wind* as substitute of the sender who bring news. The phrase *says to me about you* is explained as literal meaning without metaphorical expression. Second, predicative metaphor is metaphorical expression that defines predicative as a metaphor while the other part is described literally.

The researcher get the result about the analyzing of type of metaphor with 94 number and hat from 64 data of metaphorical expression used by speaker in pasambahan in wedding party, predicative metaphor is mostly used it it about 64,07%. After that nominative metaphor is the second types of metaphor mostly used it is about 26,56%. Then, it is followed by sentences metaphor as percentage about 9,37%.

Metaphor is one of figurative language which is the most common and widely used in daily interaction such as in songs. It is an implicit comparison in which the intended idea is compared with another idea through a similarity or likeness of characteristics, qualities or attributes of the two ideas.

The metaphor itself has a unique meaning. It means that the use of language is to refer to something other than what it was originally applied to, or what it 'literally' means, in order to suggest some resemblance or to make a connection between two things (Moon and Knowles, 2006:3).

Music is the most common thing in people's daily life because the music can produce various effects over the listener. What makes music special is its relationship to language. Both music and language, for instance, are unique to the human species, both unfold over time, both have syntactic properties, and both make use of sound. Indeed, the notion that

music is a language is the basis for some of the most prevalent metaphors used to describe music (Zbikowski M. Lawrence, 2008).

In music there are song lyrics. A song lyric is an artistic form of auditory communication incorporating instrumental or vocal tones in a structured and continuous manner.

It can be concluded that a lyric is one of literary works, which completes and beautifies the song and makes the listener feel more interested in listening to it (Awe, 2003).

Metaphor particularly increases learning of the idea units strongly related to the metaphors. Thus, metaphors can be used to increase learning of particular material in text (Joan K. Gallini and Michael A. Seaman, 1995).

Learning metaphor is very important to avoid an error in interpreting it then prevent misunderstanding between subject who use metaphor and the object who receive it.

For example in Adele song lyric "*turn my sorrow into treasured gold*", means to turn all the sadness of relationship brought her into happiness when she found someone better. Adele used subjective metaphor to beauty her song lyric.

In this study the researcher analyzed the metaphor in song lyrics because the songwriter express some ideas or feelings and communicate it for human beings in her lyrics used metaphor.

In some cases the idea and feeling are difficult to deliver to the society because the singer has adopted metaphor to beautify their songs. Therefore, this study discusses the types of the metaphor that are found in Adele's song lyrics.

B. The Problems of the Study

The problems of this study were formulated as the following:

1. What types of metaphor are used in Adele' 21 Album ?
2. Which type of metaphor is the most dominant in Adele' 21 Album ?
3. What is reason of the song writer in using dominant types of metaphor in 21 album?

C. The Scope of the Study

The study focus on the types of metaphor thatused in Adele's album. Adele has 3 albums but for more specific and precise, the scope and the limitation of the study is 21 album by Adele which is consist of 12 songs.

D. The Objectives of the Study

1. To find out types of metaphor used in Adele 21 Album
2. To find out the dominant metaphor that used in Adele 21 Album
3. To find out the reason of the song writer in using dominant types of metaphor in Adele 21 album

E. The Significances of the Study

The findings of the study were expected to be useful theoretically and practically

1. Theoretically

The finding of this study is expected to be one of the sources improving metaphor studies

2. Practically

- a) Researches who were going to conduct a further study on literature that is related with human language especially the language of metaphor
- b) Students of English department who study metaphor to help them understand and comprehend it.

