CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Metaphor frequently found in human daily life. People in general were often find metaphor in their daily life, such as novel, short story, and their daily conversation.

Metaphor is part 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. 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 (Knowles and Moon, 2006:3).

The use of phrases such as *to get a good start*, *to go through a stage*, *to get over something*, *to be burdened*, *to overcome something*, *a long life span*, *to go far in life*, *to reach the end of the road*, and so on would not count as literary language. People speak about life derives from the way we speak about journeys. From those examples, it seems that we make large use of the domain of journey to think about the highly abstract of life. Understanding one conceptual domain in terms of another conceptual domain is defined as metaphor (Kovecses: 2010).

The first linguistic theories of metaphor were semantic theories. In semantics, meaning is divided into two parts, literal meaning and non-literal

meaning. There are a number ways in expressing ideas which deviate from the semantic conventions, some of which are through the use of idiom and figurative language. Metaphor is one part of figurative language which is the most common and widely used (Travernier: 2002).

The use of metaphor can befound in song lyrics. What makes music or song 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 (Zbikoski: 2008).

Hadidi (2012) compared ideational gramatical metaphor in bussiness and political text. The research finds support in the research findings of Halliday (1985) that the ideational gramatical or transitivity analysis should bring out a material process type. Comparing metaphorical and congruent wordings in political and business text reveals that the metaphorical domain explains the situation in a more interesting, lively, colorful, and desirable manner vis-a-vis the semogenetic contingencies of the genre in question.

The interpretation of metaphor in song gave the participants the chance to speak for themselves about the verses without the constant support of the teachers providing their interpretations; co-construct meaning in a collaborative manner; play different roles: the role of the leader/speaker; the role of the listeners (Cardozo: 2006).

Previous research by Zhang & Gao (2009) found metaphor in western commercial advertisement. Through the deep analysis of conceptual metaphors, the research has arrived that conceptual metaphor theory, combined with relevance theory being complementary to conceptual metaphor theory is able to interpret the specific persuasive roles of conceptual metaphors in commercial advertising.

So, the topic is chosen as an idea that 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 beautify her song lyric.

Metaphor is part of language, it means that metaphor is universal. Everyone has a right to use metaphors which serve the good purpose of communication. The main reason for choosing this topic is that the writer wants to expand his knowledge about people in general especially the teenagers who love the songs containing metaphors mixed up with music.

B. The Problems of the Study

The problems of this study are formulated as the following:

1. What types of metaphor were used in *Killing me Inside* song?

2. What was the explanation of metaphor found in *Killing me Inside* song?

C. The Scope of the Study

The study focuses on finding the types of metaphor suggested by Goatly (1997) in *Killing me Inside*band first album released in 2009: *A Fresh Start for Something New*. There are ten songs written in the album, namely: *Come on Girl We Will Burn Money on Vegas, Let It Go, Diary of Past Away, Blessed by The Flower of Envy, Awake, Black and White, A Letter of Memories, Don't Look Back, Forever,* and *Torment.*

D. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of metaphor used in *Killing me Inside* songs.

2. To explain the metaphor in *Killing me Inside* song.

E. The Significances of the Study

The significance of this research is divided as two parts, theoretically and practically

1. The theoretical benefit

   This research is expected to provide benefits theoretically, at least be useful as references for education.

2. The practical benefits

   This research is expected to provide benefits practically for:

   a) Reader, who are interested in the study of metaphor as tool of communication in understanding meaning and its implications.

b) Student, to give helping for student to be able to understand and comprehend metaphor. It can make them be easy to get information about metaphor.