



An Analysis Of Metaphor In James Arthur Song's Lyric

Elia Putri Ribka Sinaga¹, Usman Sidabutar², Sahat Taruli Siahaan³

¹Nommensen HKBP University, email: eliaputri.sinaga@student.uhn.ac.id

²Nommensen HKBP University, email: usman.sidabutar@uhn.ac.id

³Nommensen HKBP University, email: sahat.tarulisiahan@uhn.ac.id

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Abstract

This research discusses the analysis of metaphors contained in the lyrics of James Arthur's song on his 3rd album entitled "You" in 2019. The purpose of this study is to classify the types of metaphors and see the most dominant types of metaphors. This research was conducted using a descriptive qualitative method. The data this research underline song lyrics that contain metaphors. The song lyrics are taken from James Arthur's YouTube account and also from the Google site obtained on March 26, 2024, at 08.00 pm. The data collection instruments used were observation and documentation. Data were obtained from 12 James Arthur songs. The author found 85 data in James' song lyrics. The types of metaphors contained in James Arthur's song lyrics are active metaphor 19 data, inactive metaphor 11 data, subjective metaphor 25 data, asymmetric metaphor 10 data, dead metaphor 11 data, and mimetic metaphor 9 data. The most dominant type is subjective metaphor, which is 25 data. Therefore, subjective metaphor is found more in 12 songs of James Arthur in his 3rd album "You" in 2019. The benefits of this research for the state and nation, especially in the field of teaching is that teachers can teach using subjective metaphors, that is teaching or interacting with students by using more feelings in the teaching and learning process.

Kata kunci: *Metaphor; James Arthur's Song.*

INTRODUCTION

Meaning is an abstract concept that refers to the significance of a meaningful thing, idea, word, or action. Meaning is closely related to understanding, interpretation, and comprehension. Philosophically, meaning can be thought of as something that gives substance or value to the existence of an object or phenomenon. In a linguistic context, meaning refers to the relationship between a word or sentence and the real world, a concept or an idea. The meaning of a word or sentence can be denotative (referring to the literal meaning) or connotative (containing meanings associated with certain associations, feelings, or values). Meaning can also be subjective, meaning that the meaning of something can vary from one individual to another, depending on each individual's background, experiences, and interpretations. However, in many contexts, there are conventional or common meanings that are widely accepted by a community or culture.

It seems that meaning is both the easiest feature of language to understand and the most difficult to learn. This is because it is the language we use to communicate with each other, so we can effectively convey "what you mean". However, because the speech is so quick and obvious, we know little about the principles and knowledge that underlie this communication ability. Semantic inquiry is an important component of the study of linguistic structure. This includes some study of how language provides words and idioms for basic concepts and ideas (lexical semantics), and how parts of sentences are integrated into the basis for understanding what someone says sometimes depending on the context in which the speaker utters it.

Metaphor is a form of figurative language commonly used as an imaginative device in literary works and as a rhetorical element that enhances the appeal of language-presenting a richer dimension of freedom than conventional language. The uniqueness of metaphor is not only limited to the literary world but also permeates everyday life. According to Goatly (1997: 8-9), metaphor occurs when a unit of discourse, without following conventional patterns, is used to refer to an object, process, or concept in unusually. It occurs when the act of referring or combining does not follow conventional rules, but rather relies on similarity, congruence, or analogy with a known referent, either in conventional form or an unusual combination of actual units and referents. Furthermore, Goatly (1997:26) states there are six types of metaphor, that is active metaphor, inactive metaphor, asymmetric metaphor, subjective metaphor, dead metaphor, and mimetic metaphor. The term "metaphor" itself comes from the literal meaning of "transfer". In this context, it refers to the transfer of meaning from one expression to another. In other words, metaphors contain figurative meanings that involve a literal understanding of the expression used. With its idiosyncrasies, metaphor provides color and depth of meaning, allowing language to convey messages or concepts in a more profound and meaningful way. Therefore, it is not only an art in literary works but also an effective device in song lyrics.

Although metaphors help make language poetic, some people think it is more than just a style of language. Nonetheless, metaphors are usually difficult to understand because they have certain features that literal word meanings in metaphors also occur. Therefore, metaphors regulate the relationship between different things and help one understand something by understanding more than one thing. However, metaphors are still used in our everyday language, such as in books, song lyrics, and other types of writing. Because of metaphors, literary works become more interesting, especially songs, which can touch the soul and emotions. Many works are made more interesting by metaphors that refine the language.

Songs are usually associated with vocals musical instruments, or a combination of both, used to convey a message, expression, or emotion. A song is a work of art consisting of a rhythmically, melodically, and sometimes lyrically arranged series of sounds, arranged in an organized structure. Songs can come from a variety of musical genres, such as pop, rock, jazz, classical, and more. They can also have various forms and styles depending on the environment and surroundings. Songs can also appear in different languages, allowing messages and emotions to be transmitted across cultural and linguistic boundaries. Melody is a series of sounds produced in sequence in a musical composition. The melody is the most important part of a song or piece of music as it is often the easiest part for the listener to remember and identify with. A melody usually consists of several notes arranged in a specific rhythmic pattern, forming distinct, melodic lines. Harmony is one of the key elements in music along with melody, rhythm, and dynamics. It helps create the feel, color, and structure of a piece of music and can play a role in expressing the emotion, mood, and message that the composer or singer wants to convey to the listener. Then, lyrics are text or words used in a song or musical composition to convey a message, story, or emotion to the listener. The vocalist or singer usually sings the lyrics, which is an important part of the music-listening experience.

Uniqueness in songs can refer to various aspects that distinguish one song from another. Here are some of the unique aspects that are often found in songs: melody, lyrics, harmony, instruments, song structure, vocal style, concept, and theme. The uniqueness of a song can come from various elements, ranging from musical to conceptual aspects, which make it different and meaningful to the listener. Although songs are often considered a beautiful and entertaining art form, some problems can arise in the context of songs that as lyrics that are difficult for listeners to understand. Song lyrics must contain figurative language, one of which is metaphor. Song lyrics often contain metaphors, symbolism, or figurative language that requires further interpretation to understand. Listeners may have trouble understanding the lyrics if they are unfamiliar with

figurative language.

English song refers to songs that use English as the main medium of communication in their lyrics. This can include various genres of music such as pop, rock, hip-hop, jazz, blues, country, and others, all of which have one thing in common, the use of English in their lyrics. The use of English in these songs allows them to be enjoyed by listeners in different parts of the world who may not share the same native language, thus creating an opportunity to share music and culture across language and national boundaries. As we all know, English song lyrics use a lot of figurative language that has various meanings according to the theme of the song. Listeners are often confused by the lyrics of the song, one of which is the meaning of metaphor. Metaphors are often difficult to understand by listeners who are not familiar with figurative language, causing confusion or misunderstanding of the meaning of the lyrics. Metaphors can have many different interpretations depending on individual experiences and viewpoints, causing vagueness or ambiguity in the understanding of the lyrics.

The lyrics of the songs in the album "You" by James Arthur are generally highly praised for the emotional depth and honesty felt in each lyric. The album explores themes such as love, loss, personal growth, and fighting fear. The album "You" by James Arthur explores a wide array of emotional themes commonly associated with the human experience of relationships, personal growth, and life struggles. Each song provides a different view of the experiences, such as describing the urge to avoid difficult or painful situations or expressing deep feelings of love and romanticism, then, reflecting on one's efforts to overcome difficulties and seek peace within oneself, next about feelings of emptiness and loneliness after losing a loved one. The lyrics may describe the sense of emptiness and loss faced after a relationship ends. It may describe the experience of adversity or failure in life but also emphasizes the ability to bounce back and grow from the experience. Each song has a different interpretation for the listener, depending on individual experiences and perceptions.

The album "You" by James Arthur, released in 2019, dives into a variety of deep and personal themes, including love, loneliness, and the search for identity. The use of metaphors in the lyrics of the songs from the album "You" by James Arthur plays an important role in conveying deep emotions, experiences, and messages to listeners. In analyzing the lyrics, especially through metaphors, we can identify some of the issues raised, which are not only specific to James Arthur's personal experiences but also relatable to many people. Here are some of the issues that can be interpreted from the lyrics: many of the songs in this album talk about the internal journey of a person trying to find himself in emotional turmoil and difficult life situations.

Metaphors about traveling and fighting personal demons reflect internal problems in the process of searching for identity. Later, metaphors about the weather (storms, rain) are often used to describe conflicts in relationships, showing how feelings can change and damage once strong relationships. The lyrics often touch on struggles with depression, anxiety, and other mental health issues. The use of metaphors such as "going to war" or "swimming against the current" could be interpreted as a representation of the internal struggle with mental illness. The analysis of metaphors in James Arthur's lyrics reveals complex yet universal issues: the search for meaning, the struggle with internal pain, and the hope for recovery. The album "You" touches on various aspects of the human experience, making it relatable to many of its listeners.

Mane (2016:1) states that Metaphors are not only found in poetry but also songs. This research entitled "Metaphor in Song Lyrics by Johnny Cash (A Semantic Analysis)" seeks to find various types of metaphors and analyze their meaning in song lyrics. In this research, a descriptive method is used. The author identifies types of metaphors using Lakoff and Jhonson's (1980) theory of metaphor conceptual theory. Then, the author analyzes the meaning to find the target and source of Lakoff and Jhonson's (1980) theory. The results show that 15 phrases contain structural metaphors, 12 phrases contain orientational metaphors, and 17 phrases contain ontological

metaphors. Each line has a unique significance. Every word is translated from its abstract to its concrete meaning, and every lyric alludes to a particular source and target object.

Furthermore, Rahmadhanti, Rafika, and Simanjuntak's (2022) research are "Metaphor Analysis and Meaning of The Song". The research uses qualitative descriptive methods to analyze sentence metaphors and determine the meaning of the song contained in the song entitled "Different World." The authors used the meaning of metaphors in song lyrics using Lakoff and Jhonson's conceptual metaphor theory ((Kövecses, 2002). The famous singer Alan Walker wrote and sang the song "Different World". The metaphor in the song explains the worst impact that will occur if immediate corrective action is not taken. This is the basis of this research. There is no comfortable place to live in the community. Additionally, it impacts other plants and animals, causing them to die and become extinct. In his song, Alan Walker emphasizes that environmental pollution is increasing every day.

The last, Beatrix (2018) with the research "An Analysis of Metaphor Used in Speaking of XI Grade Students at SMA PARULIAN 1 Medan" deals with the types of metaphors used by the second-grade students of SMA PARULIAN 1 Medan. The purpose of this study is to find out the types of metaphors used in speaking of XI Grade Students at SMA PARULIAN 1 Medan. The research used a descriptive qualitative research method. The author used Kövecses theory (2010:37) to analyze the meaning. The data were collected from students speaking utterances that consisted of metaphors about sad events, including losing something they liked, losing their parents, or going through a breakup. After collecting the data, the author underlined the metaphors, divided them into categories according to their types, and interpreted the data analysis. In this study, students used orientational metaphors in 15 sentences, structural metaphors in 13 sentences, and ontological metaphors in 2 sentences.

REVIEW TEORI

In line with that, according to Purba, D et al (2021:2), language is used by humans to convey thoughts, feelings and information; it is a complex and ever-changing means of communication. Language not only serves as a tool for communication, but also often reflects the spirit, character and personality of its author or user.

Furthermore, according to Sapir (2020), language is a human phenomenon that was not created instinctively; it is a complex and structured system of symbols used voluntarily to communicate ideas, emotions, and desires. Thus, language plays an important and crucial role in human life as it not only serves as a means of communication but also helps shape identity, culture, and social relationships.

Rozi (2020) music is a work of art consisting of rhythm, melody, harmony, structure, and expression. However, vibrational elements such as frequency, shape, amplitude, and duration cannot be considered music to humans until they undergo neurological changes and are interpreted through processes in the brain. Song lyrics are the text or words contained in a song and are usually sung by a singer or vocalist during a performance.

Jhon Blacking (2023) states songs are a medium where songs are a place to convey what author feels. A song comprises notes blended with a lovely rhythm and poetic to create a beautiful harmony. Songs are a frequently utilized as a medium for communicating with others.

According to Silalahi & Silalahi (2023:9), semantics is the study of meaning and the human mind, especially cognitive thought processes and the conceptualization of our experience with language. It is the study of what sentences and other language objects represent, not how syntactic elements are semantics is the study of the relationship between linguistic entities and forms in the world, as well as how words have real meaning.

According to Honeck and Hoffman (2018:3), states figurative language is fun. By using figurative language, we can discover a wide variety of interesting phenomena. In addition, figurative language has an effect on certain words. To understand figurative language, the writer or speaker must understand the context in which the words appear to know their meaning and the hidden message they want to convey.

According to Astuti & Setyanto, (2023); Hartini et al, (2021); Luthfiana et al., (2020) Metaphor is a form of language related to meaning. The use of metaphors is very close to the world of language, because this form of metaphors contain elements that are elements formed from literal meaning and context.

According to Bashir (2017:118), metaphors are contained in metaphorical languages, idioms, and comparison. However, do not use the word comparison. Metaphors describe things that are the same or have the value but are actually different. In this essence, metaphor is not simply a substitution of words or phrases, but rather a transfer of meaning that occurs when a concept or idea is expressed through a different lens or frame of reference.

METHOD

In this study, descriptive qualitative methods used. Descriptive qualitative method is a research approach used to understand certain phenomena or contexts in more depth and detail. In this method, author focus on collecting descriptive data that is data that describes and explains the phenomenon observed directly, without trying to measure it quantitatively. This approach usually involves direct observation and document analysis. The collection techniques that can help author thoroughly understand how a phenomenon occurs in the relevant context. The main purpose of qualitative descriptive methods is to provide a complete and in-depth description of the phenomenon observed, thus enabling author to understand the various aspects involved and their relationship to the wider context. According to Cresswell & Cresswell (2015:51), qualitative research is a way to see and understand how an individual or group affects a social or human problem. The research process includes questions and procedures, and data is usually collected in participant, inductive data analysis that builds from particulars to generalities, and author interpret the data. The final written report is flexible in its structure. This study analyzes song lyrics from James Arthur's 2019 album "You" that contain metaphors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The author explained how some data were analyzed to achieve comprehensive results from the data above. The author used the theory developed by Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña (2014) analyze the data in three stages: The data condensation stage includes additional methods such as selecting, focusing, abstracting, and simplifying or transforming. After that, the data was displayed, and finally, conclusion/verification. The results of the study will be explained below.

A. Active Metaphor

Active metaphors are lively and vivid, showing an innovative comparison between two things. This metaphor remains exciting and fresh because of its unusual usage. It is also capable of arousing the reader or listener to think. Utilizing active metaphors helps give new meaning or a deeper understanding of the idea being discussed.

[1] *You were in the wilderness, looking for your own purpose.* This sentence "You are in the wilderness" does not mean one is in the wilderness. Instead, *wilderness* here is a metaphor for the confused, isolated, or unclear state of one's life. It describes the feeling of being isolated or lost. *Looking for your own purpose* is a clause that represents one's attempt to find meaning in the life. While the word *looking for your own purpose* can mean that one is searching for something, it is a deeper, more personal search for meaning. This clause as a whole describes someone who

feels lost or confused in their life (in the wilderness) and is trying to find their purpose or path in life. This metaphor is active as it shows a person's feelings and struggles.

[2] *Then you became a butterfly, a butterfly. You became a butterfly* is a clause that does not explicitly mean that a person turns into a butterfly; instead, it is an active metaphor that describes a significant and beautiful transformation that happens to a person. Often, butterflies are associated with positive change, growth, freedom, and beauty. The repetition of *a butterfly*, emphasizes the change taking place and enhances the meaning of the metaphor, showing that this change is significant and remarkable. This clause suggests that someone has undergone a considerable change, perhaps from a challenging situation to one that is freer, more beautiful and better. This active metaphor gives a vivid picture of the process of change.

[3] So many times, *it's becoming my tagline. Tagline* here is a metaphor for something often spoken or used, such as a slogan or phrase. *Tagline* is used for metaphors when someone says something has happened *so many times, it's becoming my tagline* to emphasize that the event has happened so often that it becomes their slogan. However, the *tagline* in this context has frequently been used to describe something that occurs repeatedly; it's symbolic power is weakened. This clause no longer creates a powerful or surprising picture in the listener's mind but is considered a standard way to say something that happens often.

[4] *Blow smoke into your mirror 'til you're mentally unwell. Blow smoke into mirror* is a phrase that describes the act of obscuring or masking reality by using *smoke*, metaphorically represents confusion, distortion or illusion. Therefore, *blow smoke into your mirror* means creating or extending confusion or distortion in the way one sees oneself or reality. The passage indicates the consequences of such actions, *til you're mentally unwell*. A person can experience mental health issues such as stress, anxiety, or mental instability if they obscure reality with illusions or distortions, also known as *smoke*. This clause shows how hiding or concealing the truth can have a detrimental effect on one's mental health. This active metaphor provides a powerful image of the risks of living in illusion or deception and how it impacts psychological health.

[5] Cause they were *throwing sticks and stones*. This clause means throwing something physical, like a stone or a wooden rod. However, this phrase describes verbal or emotional actions that are metaphorically painful. Something concrete (throwing stones and wood) turns into something abstract (emotional attack or criticism). Active metaphor uses concrete images to convey a more profound message about a person experiencing verbal or emotional attacks. In this way, the sentence provides information and stimulates the readers or listener's feelings and imagination, increasing the experience's emotional impact.

B. Inactive Metaphor

Inactive metaphor has become so common in everyday language that its meaning has become literal and generalized, losing its original imaginative or novel effect. Because they have become part of conventional language use, these metaphors no longer leave a vivid memory for the listener or reader.

[20] I'm *staring at the same four walls in a different hotel*. The clause *staring at the same four walls* means looking at the four walls that surrounding a person; it usually indicates a feeling of boredom, stagnation, or saturation. This metaphor has long been used to express the experience of someone who feels trapped in an unchanging or monotonous situation. *In a different hotel* indicates that the feeling or condition experienced remains the same even though the location changes (in a different hotel). This suggests that environmental physical changes cannot altered one's inner state or subjective experience. *Staring at the same four walls* is an inactive metaphor. This metaphor has evolved into a standard expression to describe feelings of boredom and

monotony that no longer generates fresh or imaginative images. Instead, the meaning is obvious and generally accepted without much thought or interpretation. The feeling or condition experienced *in a different hotel* remains the same even though the location changes (in a different hotel). This suggests that environmental physical changes cannot alter one's inner state or subjective experience.

[21] They've been making *blanket statements, scaring everyone*. The clause *blanket statements* are metaphors that means a broad, sweeping general statement without regard to specific details or nuances. *Blanket* covers everything, so *blanket statements* mean a statement covering all situations or cases without exceptions. This is an example of inactive metaphor because it has been widely and frequently used. As a result, its meaning may no longer be fresh or imaginative. Although the clause *scaring everyone* means to scare everyone, it indicates the effect of a broader statement, which is to cause generalized fear or concern. *Blanket statements* are inactive metaphors. It means an overly general and sweeping statement, often without considering specific differences or details, which can cause discomfort or fear. After being widely used and becoming part of everyday language, its original imaginative meaning has been lost.

[22] *You're not in every window I look through. You're not in every window* which means you are not in every aspect or situation of life. It can describe the feeling that someone doesn't exist or has no influence on them in everyday life. *Every window I look through* literally means looking through a window, but in a metaphorical context, *window* represents a person's perspective or outlook on life. Looking through a window can mean seeing different aspects of a person's life or situations. The *Window* is an inactive metaphor in this clause. Here, the *window* functions as a symbol of perspective or outlook on life. *You're not in every window I look through* which refers to the fact that one no longer sees or feels the presence of another person in every aspect or condition of their life. Having become quite common in everyday language, this metaphor loses some of its creative or novel meaning, making it an example of an inactive metaphor.

[23] And you are not *the missing piece*. *The missing piece* refers to a missing part of something larger, such as a missing piece of a puzzle. In a metaphor context, *the missing piece* is often used to describe something or someone that is considered essential to complete or make something whole or perfect. The clause *the missing piece* is an inactive metaphor in this sentence. This clause suggests that someone is no longer considered necessary or essential to complete something. Since this phrase is so everyday and widely accepted, its metaphor meaning can be understood instantly without requiring additional thought or imagination, making it an example of an inactive metaphor.

[24] Your *heart will never be broken* by me. In this clause, the *heart* is the organ that pumps blood; however, in a metaphorical context, the word *heart* is often used to refer to a person's emotional center, feelings, or love. *Broken* means cracked or broken. In a metaphor sense, the word *broken* describes a feeling of emotional pain or destruction, especially in a love or love relationship. *Heart will never be broken* is a metaphor not used in this clause. This phrase indicates one's commitment not to hurt or make the other person feel emotionally broken. While the use of this metaphor is pervasive and widely understood, the meaning is clear and does not require much imaginative interpretation.

C. Subjective Metaphor

Subjective metaphors are metaphors that describe or reflect one's personal experiences, feelings, or perspectives. In contrast to more general or generic metaphors, subjective metaphors focus on how someone perceives or feels about something in their personal context.

[31] I'm tired of *loving from afar and never being where you are*. *Loving from afar* is a metaphor for love or feelings felt at a distance. It can refer to loving someone who is not near us. In the context of a subjective metaphor, it describes the feelings of someone who experiences love without being able to interact or be near their loved one. It shows the dissatisfaction and longing caused by the long-distance state of the relationship. *Never being where you are* is a metaphor used to describe the physical or emotional absence of a loved one. It represents the inability to share first-hand experiences or daily life with a loved one. In subjective metaphor, this metaphor indicates frustration or exhaustion at being unable to be physically and emotionally near a loved one. It means the inability to enjoy the relationship as a whole. This clause uses a subjective metaphor to describe the feelings of someone who experiences love from a distance and feels tired or frustrated at being unable to be near the loved one. This metaphor reflects feelings and emotional experiences that cannot be expressed literally, giving a more in-depth picture of the pain and longing caused by long-distance love.

[32] All of the *city lights never shine as bright as your eyes*. This clause uses *city lights* as a metaphor to describe the brightness and beauty of city lights, which usually shine brightly at night. It symbolizes something very beautiful or impressive in a broad and visual context. In subjective metaphor, it creates an image of outward splendor or brightness perceived as unique or prominent in everyday life. *Never shine as bright as your eyes* this phrase compares the brightness of one's eyes to the brightness of city lights. It suggests metaphorically that a loved one's eyes have a more excellent luster or light than all the shining city lights. However, subjective metaphor refers to how the beauty or attractiveness of one's eyes is considered more important and prominent than anything extraordinary or impressive. It suggests that a person's presence or unique traits are much more critical and shine brighter than anything around them.

[33] But you know the truth, *I'd rather hold you than this mobile in my hand*. *Hold you* means to have someone physically, metaphorically, it shows a desire for emotional intimacy and closeness. In a subjective sense, this clause shows the personal feelings of someone who would rather spend time and physical attention with a loved one than anything else. *Than this mobile in my hand* refers to a mobile phone held by a person. Mobile phones often symbolize indirect, virtual or remote communication. This clause addresses the difference between digital interaction and real, in-person interaction in a subjective sense. It suggests that, although mobile phones allow us to connect virtually, the immediate presence and direct communication with loved ones are much more critical. In this clause, subjective metaphor expresses one's preferences and feelings about relationships and intimacy. By saying, *I'd rather hold you than this mobile in my hand*; the individual is expressing that physical connection and intimacy with a loved one is much more important and desirable than communicating through a mobile phone, which although meaningful, still feels inadequate compared to the person's direct presence.

[34] We're *falling like the stars*. *Falling like the stars* uses stars to describe certain feelings or experiences. The astronomical phenomenon called *shooting stars* occurs when a meteor enters the Earth's atmosphere and burns up. This phenomenon like stars falling from the sky. However, in a subjective meaning, this clause can be interpreted subjectively according to one's personal feelings and circumstances. *Falling like the stars* can refer to falling in love quickly and firmly or losing it together. Viewing this metaphor is highly depends on emotional context and personal situation, showing the individual's perspective and feelings about their own experience.

[35] And I'm not scared to say those words, *with you, I'm safe*. *With you* this clause shows that you are present or close to a specific person. In subjective meaning it shows that people's feelings are significantly affected by that person. *Safe* means protected from danger or risk. It denotes feeling comfortable, relaxed, and emotionally or psychologically protected. In its subjective meaning, this clause indicates a person's feeling of being safe and protected when with that person. This feeling of safety can include physical, emotional, or psychological safety. *With*

you, I'm safe suggests that being around someone makes one feel secure. This metaphor is subjective as its meaning depends mainly on the experiences and feelings of the person saying it. The emotional support, trust and comfort the person provides can lead to this feeling of safety.

C. Asymmetric Metaphor

Asymmetric metaphor is a type of metaphor where there is an imbalance or incongruity between the source and target of the metaphor. In other terms, it is a metaphor where the relationship between the two concepts being compared is not entirely equivalent or consistent. One side of the metaphor (source) gives an impression or attribute that does not fully apply to the other side (target).

[56] *I'm packing my bags that I didn't unpack the last time.* *Packing my bags* refers to actions usually taken to prepare oneself physically, such as traveling or moving. Still in its metaphor meaning, *bags that I didn't unpack the last time* describes issues or feelings that have not been addressed. Since there is a mismatch between the physical actions of *packing* and *unpacking* and the emotional or psychological meaning of the process of dealing with unresolved issues or feelings, the clause *I'm packing my bags that I didn't unpack the last time* is an asymmetric metaphor that illustrates how physical actions and emotional experiences are not entirely consistent or balanced, giving rise to a feeling of incongruity between preparation for something and the experience of being ready for something.

[57] *I've been doing things I shouldn't do overthinking.* *Doing things I shouldn't do* indicates behaviors considered harmful or incorrect. *Overthinking* is a mental process often considered an unproductive habit or mindset. There is a difference between the physical act of *doing things I shouldn't do* and the mental process of *overthinking*; the sentence *I've been doing things I shouldn't do* is an asymmetric metaphor. According to this metaphor, the two types of experience, physical behavior, and thought processes, are not fully aligned. This leads to contradiction or mismatch between actions and thought patterns.

[58] *My eyes can't lie.* The *eyes* is a physical organ that captures images and cannot speak or lie. *Can't lie* is a concept usually applied to verbal communication or intent, not to a physical organ like the eye. *My eyes can't lie* is an asymmetric metaphor because there is a mismatch between what one's eyes are physically capable of and the abstract idea of what honesty or lying means. This metaphor creates a discrepancy between what the eyes might actually do and what they metaphorically say about one's feelings or emotions.

D. Dead Metaphor

Dead metaphor is a phrase or expression that used to be a lively and fresh metaphor but is now so common and frequently used that it has lost its meaning. The metaphorical sense of the phrase is no longer perceived in everyday language, and the words are usually taken literally.

[66] *I'm not getting in the Addison Lee.* *Addison Lee* is transportation provider in London known for its taxi and rental car services. In a metaphor context, the clause *getting in the Addison Lee* may have a more than literal meaning, perhaps to describe the decision not to engage in certain situations or events referred to as *Addison Lee*. However, this symbolic meaning may become less relevant over time and more frequent use. In this case, if *Addison Lee* is used metaphorically to indicate a situation that should be avoided or to show disapproval, then the constant use of the clause may make the metaphor "dead". However, in everyday life, the phrase is most likely meant to be literal and is rarely used.

[67] *I would trade them all for a minute more.* This clause means that someone is willing to sacrifice everything they have (them all) to gain an extra minute. However, metaphorically it

expresses how vital time is to a person. Time becomes so essential that one feels that everything they have is meaningless compared to more time. Because the clause has evolved into a common expression that we use to emphasize how important time is, the clause *I would trade them all for a minute more* uses a dead metaphor. This metaphor has become so popular that its figurative meaning is no longer so abstract and is considered a statement easily understood in everyday life.

[68] *Throwing sticks and stones*. This clause means throwing wood and stones. It is a simple physical activity that may be considered child's play or a less severe act. In the context of metaphor, this clause is often used to describe the act of making an attack or giving criticism that is considered ineffective or insignificant. The clause is usually used in sentences such as, "sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me", suggesting that words or insults can hurt; they are not as powerful or dangerous as physical actions. *Throwing sticks and stones* has become a common expression to describe verbal attacks or criticisms that are not very significant; the phrase no longer functions as a metaphor. Its metaphorical meaning is so ordinary that we no longer consider its actual meaning or metaphorical power.

[69] *Fall in love*. *Fall in love* was initially used as a metaphor to describe the sudden and unexpected feeling of love, as if one is falling in love in a way that one cannot control, similar to the way one can physically fall suddenly. So, *fall in love* is now considered a dead metaphor because its metaphorical meaning has become common and is accepted as a standard phrase without thinking about its original metaphorical connotation anymore.

E. Mimetic Metaphor

Mimetic metaphor is something that is used to represent or describe something else by imitating or reflecting aspects of the represented world. "Mimetic" which means imitation, is the origin of this idea. Mimetic metaphor in literature and linguistics implies using language to express deeper meanings or ideas by imitating or reflecting events, situations, or objects in the real world.

[77] *Close the windows, lock the doors*. This clause means closing the windows and locking the doors to maintain physical safety. However, let's look at it as a mimetic metaphor. It is more widely used as a symbol to protect oneself from threats or interference from outside sources, such as physical, emotional, or mental interference. This clause can be metaphorically interpreted as an action to protect oneself from outside threats or dangers. *Close the windows* and *lock the doors* are not just physical directives; they can also be interpreted as actions one takes to maintain one's privacy, security, or peace of mind from outside intrusion. Mimetically, these actions are similar or analogous to what is done in situations that require protection or isolation.

[78] You just *spread your wings and fly*. The clause *spread your wings and fly* uses the physical act of birds opening their wings and flying to convey a deeper meaning of freedom, growth, and achievement. In this mimetic metaphor, the action of the bird flying is used to illustrate the abstract concepts of freedom, growth, courage, and change, thus providing a deeper meaning to the reader or listener.

[79] You pull me close *guiding me home*. "*Guiding me home*" is an example of a mimetic metaphor that uses the idea of a guide on the way home to convey a deeper meaning of guidance, safety, and returning to a comfortable or familiar place. In this metaphor, guiding someone home reflects abstract concepts of guidance, safety, comfort, and life orientation.

[80] *Spend the rest of our lives as one*. *Spend the rest of our lives* is a metaphor that refers to a long-term commitment, meaning we should stay with each other through all the difficulties and times to come. It shows deep love and commitment, where both people commit to loving and supporting each other throughout their lives. *As one* means to become one entity. This metaphor shows the strong union and unity between two people who decide to share their lives. *As one* is

used in this mimetic metaphor to describe abstract ideas of unity, commitment, togetherness, and deep love. The act of “as one” mimics the experience of close togetherness. This gives the reader or listener a deeper meaning.

1. Results

This research uses Goatly's (1997) theory. The theory states that there are 6 types of metaphor that is active metaphor, inactive metaphor, subjective metaphor, asymmetric metaphor, dead metaphor, and mimetic metaphor. This section presents the data analysis of types of metaphor based on the analysis above. The author found 85 clauses in 12 James Arthur songs that contain metaphors related to the research data. For the first problem, author analyzed six types of metaphors in 12 James Arthur songs: active metaphor, inactive metaphor, subjective metaphor, asymmetric metaphor, dead metaphor, and mimetic metaphor. The author used the formula by Moshinsky (1959) in (Sondang et al., 2023) calculate the percentage of the most dominant type of metaphor appearing in James Arthur's album.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

More details:

P : Percentage;

F : Frequency;

N : Number of sample which is observation.

Eighty-five data refer to metaphors in the six songs 19 active metaphor, 11 inactive metaphor, 25 subjective metaphor, 10 asymmetric, 11 dead metaphor, and 9 mimetic metaphor. To find out the existence of the clause occurrence, the researcher used the theoretical formula from Moshinsky formula (1959) in (Sondang et al., 2023).

After using the formula, the author found 22% active metaphor, 13% inactive metaphor, 29% subjective metaphor, 12% asymmetric metaphor, 13% dead metaphor, and 11% mimetic metaphor. The result of the calculation reached 100%.

Table 1 Percentage the Types of Metaphor

No.	Types of Metaphor	The Percentage	
		Total	Percentage
1.	Active Metaphor	19	22%
2.	Inactive Metaphor	11	13%
3.	Subjective Metaphor	25	29%
4.	Asymmetric Metaphor	10	12%
5.	Dead Metaphor	11	13%
6.	Mimetic Metaphor	9	11%
	Total	85	100%

To answer the second problem, the author calculated the most dominant type of metaphor. From the results of these calculations, the author found that subjective metaphor is the most dominant type of metaphor by analyzing the number and percentage of the results, 25 clauses (29%) were found.

From the diagram pie above, it can be concluded that the most common subjective metaphor found in James Arthur's song lyrics is 29%, active metaphor 22%, inactive metaphor 13%, asymmetric metaphor 12%, dead metaphor 13%, and mimetic metaphor 11%. Based on the

diagram above, subjective metaphor is the most dominant, and asymmetric metaphor is the least used in James Arthur's song lyrics.

In collecting the analyzed data, the author used the theory of Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña (2014:22). Using this approach, the author has solved the research problem, which is to find and classify the types of metaphors in James Arthur's song lyrics on the 3rd album. In this case, the author found the data results which are the research results that answer the formulations of the research problems.

CLOSING

The author researched the types of metaphors in the lyrics of James Arthur's 3rd album "You". The author used Goatly's theory (1997:26) to classify and analyze the types of metaphors. The theory stated that there are 6 types of metaphor: active metaphor, inactive metaphor, subjective metaphor, asymmetric metaphor, dead metaphor, and mimetic metaphor.

The first previous research was Ndaraha (2018) which examined metaphors in song lyrics in "The Analysis of Metaphor in Westlife's Song Lyric's". The second, Ramadhika (2022), reviewed the types of metaphors in Adele's songs based on Lakoff and Jhonson's theory. The third, a research by Pardede (2023) reviewed the metaphor of Charlie Puth's song lyrics: a case on semantics. The fourth, Vikri & Nurcholis (2022) examined the types of metaphors in Coldplay song lyrics based on Parera's theory. The fifth, Natanael et al. (2023) examined the types of metaphor based on Levinson's theory (1983) and Gibbs' theory (2008) about the role of metaphor in the movie, in this research entitled "Metaphor and its Role in War Room Movie". The Sixth, Fitrawati et al. (2024) this research analyzes relationships and love in Wave to Earth's song lyrics. Seventh, Oktavia & Marpaung (2024) this research examined metaphorical expressions contained in poetry book "The Everyday Poet". The difference between this research and previous research is in the object of research, where the object of this research is James Arthur's song lyrics, and the data is taken from 12 randomly selected songs. In addition, this research used different theories from previous research. This research used Goatly's theory (1997), while the last used Lakoff and Jhonson's theory, and some used Parera's theory and Levinson's theory. Based on these theories, there are types of metaphors, so this becomes a difference between previous researchers and this research. This research aims to classify and analyze the types of metaphors contained in James Arthur's song lyrics in his 3rd album in 2019.

Based on the data found in the lyrics of James Arthur's 3rd album, 85 metaphors are contained in the song lyrics. Based on Goatly's theory, metaphor is divided into 6 types that is active metaphor, inactive metaphor, subjective metaphor, asymmetric metaphor, dead metaphor, and mimetic metaphor. From 12 songs classified and analyzed based on the types, the author found active metaphor 19 data, inactive metaphor 11 data, subjective metaphor 25 data, asymmetric metaphor 10 data, dead metaphor 11 data, and mimetic metaphor 9 data. The most dominant type is subjective metaphor, which is 25 data. Therefore, subjective metaphor is found more in 12 songs of James Arthur in his 3rd album "You" in 2019.

From the results of the analysis that the author did, subjective metaphor is the most dominant type of metaphor, it means that from 12 James Arthur songs, James Arthur's song lyrics contain a lot about experiences, feelings or personal perspectives. The author can conclude that James Arthur's song lyrics in the 12 songs tell how his life experiences, his feelings about love, growing up, difficulties in life and personal views of James Arthur.

Therefore, the benefits of this research for the state and nation, especially in the field of teaching is that teachers can teach using subjective metaphors, namely teaching or interacting with students by using more feelings in the teaching and learning process.

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