

**AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR IN THE LYRICS
OF SELECTED MINANGKABAUNESE SONGS**

Thesis

*Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
to Obtain Strata One (S1) Degree*



By

**DERU LUKMANA
14019057/2014**

Advisors:

**Dr. Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S., M.Hum.
Leni Marlina, S.S., M.A.**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG
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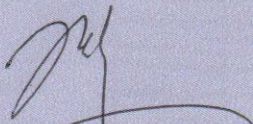
HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN SKRIPSI

Judul : An Analysis of Metaphor in the Lyrics of Selected Minangkabaunese Songs
Nama : Deru Lukmana
NIM/TM : 14019057/2014
Program Study : Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, 23 Agustus 2019

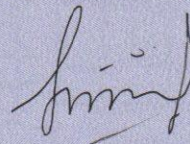
Disetujui oleh,

Pembimbing I



Dr. Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S., M.Hum.
NIP: 197708182003121001

Pembimbing II



Leni Marlina, S.S., M.A.
NIP: 198207182006042004

Diketahui oleh,

Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris



Dr. Refnaldi, S.Pd., M.Litt.
NIP. 19680301.199403.1.003

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LULUS UJIAN SKRIPSI

Dinyatakan Lulus Setelah Dipertahankan di Depan Tim Penguji Skripsi

Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni

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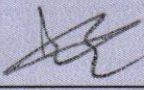
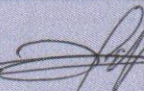
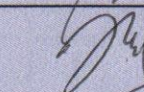
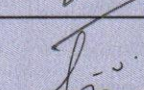
Nama : Deru Lukmana
NIM/TM : 14019057/2014
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, 23 Agustus 2019

Tim Penguji

Tanda Tangan

- 1. Ketua : Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum.**
- 2. Sekretaris : Dr. Havid Ardi, S.Pd., M.Hum.**
- 3. Anggota : Dr. Rusdi Neor Rosa, S.S., M.Hum.**
- 4. Anggota : Leni Marlina, S.S., M.A.**

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()
()
()



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Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Deru Lukmana
NIM/TM : 14019057/2014
Prodi : Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

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Diketahui oleh,

Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris,

Dr. Refnaldi, S.Pd., M.Litt
NIP. 19680301.199403.1.003

Saya yang menyatakan.



Deru Lukmana
NIM. 14019057

ABSTRACT

Lukmana, Deru. 2019. “An Analysis of Metaphor in the Lyrics of Selected Minangkabaunese Songs”. Thesis. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Metaphor is two things of an implicit comparison which two unlike objects are compared with factual, the first is original meaning and the second is describing of metaphor. The purpose of this research was to analyze the types of metaphor using the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980). The researcher used descriptive method. The data were collected by downloading Minangkabaunese songs based on themes which fail in love or romance theme and rantau theme. The data were also analyzed by classifying the data, analyzing the data, decided the research findings, and drawing the conclusion. The result in this research there are 23 data of metaphor found in Minangkabaunese songs whose theme is fail in love or romance: structural (34,78%), orientational (39,13%), ontological (26,09%) and 25 data of metaphor found in Minangkabaunese songs whose theme is rantau: structural (56%), orientational (36%), ontological (8%). Therefore, a number of selected Minangkabaunese songs were dominated by both structural and orientational metaphor.

Key words: Metaphor, Minangkabaunese Songs, Song Lyrics.

ABSTRAK

Lukmana, Deru. 2019. "An Analysis of Metaphor in the Lyrics of Selected Minangkabaunese Songs". Thesis. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Metafora adalah dua hal dari perbandingan implisit yang mana dua objek berbeda dibandingkan dengan faktual, yang pertama adalah makna asli dan yang kedua adalah menggambarkan metafora. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis metafora menggunakan teori Lakoff dan Johnson (1980). Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif. Data dikumpulkan dengan mengunduh lagu-lagu Minangkabau berdasarkan tema yang mana tema gagal dalam cinta atau romansa dan tema rantau. Data juga dianalisis dengan mengklasifikasikan data, menganalisis data, menentukan temuan penelitian, dan menarik kesimpulan. Hasil dalam penelitian ini ada 23 data metafora yang ditemukan dalam lagu-lagu Minangkabau yang bertema gagal dalam cinta atau romansa yaitu: structural (34,78%), orientational (39,13%), ontological (26,09%) dan 25 data metafora yang ditemukan dalam lagu-lagu Minangkabau yang bertema rantau: structural (56%), orientational (36%), ontological (8%). Oleh karena itu, sejumlah lagu Minangkabau yang dipilih didominasi oleh metafora struktural dan orientasional.

Kata Kunci: *Metafora, Lagu Minangkabau, Lirik-lirik Lagu.*

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Finally, this research is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers.

Padang, August 2019

The Researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Language plays important roles in human development and technology. Language is arbitrary or a primary communication system for human being language is a system that relates sounds on gestures to meaning. According to Fernandez and Cairns (2010:26-27), all languages are profoundly similar, even though thousands of languages are spoken in the world now, thousands have been spoken in the past, and still thousands more will be spoken in the future. Language is important as a means of communication for all people in the world. Therefore, it is important to use the language correctly. They need to have an understanding the meaning of the context.

Meaning is important to understand to study words, terms phrases and sentences. Griffiths (2006:10) stated in an introduction to English semantics and pragmatics that, "Sentence meaning and word meaning utterance meaning is a necessary fiction that linguists doing of semantics and pragmatics have to work with". It is because every word, phrase and sentence has a meaning but that language without meaning is meaningless. The study of the linguistic meaning of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences is called semantics. The semantics also studies about types of meaning, idiom, simile, figurative language and metaphor.

Metaphor is the type the figurative language most commonly and widely used. It is an implicit comparison in which the idea is compared with another idea by any common or similar characteristics, qualities or attributes between the two

ideas. Matthews (1997:224) defines metaphor as, “figure of speech in which a word or expression normally used of one kind of object, action, etc, is extended to another.” There are three terms which constitute a metaphor: topic (tenor), vehicle and ground. Tenor is the subject of metaphor or the intended idea to be expressed, vehicle is another idea by which the tenor is being described, and ground is the similarities or analogies involved, or the basis on which tenor and vehicle could be thus put together. (Goatly, 1997:9). In the following metaphorical statement ‘Gary is a lion in debate competition’; ‘Gary’ is the topic or tenor and ‘lion’ is the vehicle. The analogy between Gary and the lion, which is possibly the way Gary arranges his arguments, cunning and strong just like a lion, makes it difficult to rebut by others, becomes the ground. A metaphor is sometimes further analyzed in terms of its ground and tension. The ground consists of the similarities between the tenor and the vehicle. The tension consists of the dissimilarities between the tenor and the vehicle.

Metaphors are figure of speech that is used to compare two things indirectly without showing the words that indicate the similarity. They are short and solid figures of speech, which consist of two ideas. The first idea is the reality which is assumed to be an object and the other one is the comparison of the reality (Tarigan, 1995). Most people think of metaphor as a poetic imagination tool. They think that they can get along without metaphor. However, they often also use metaphors in their daily lives, not only in terms of language, but also how they think and act. In fact, how people think and act everyday is basically a matter of metaphors (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980).

Metaphor is used in the lyrics for aesthetic purpose, to make the song beautiful, and good to be heard. Generally, metaphors are not literally easy to understand, because they have a special character that literal expression does not. Metaphor is hard to understand by most of people, but in the song lyrics metaphor is commonly used by composers to inform social issues, because it is assumed to be easier to understand by using metaphor instead of using the literal one. Metaphors are often used by writers to make the language more beautiful and live.

According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphor consists of three types. They are structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor (14-25). The characterization of conceptual metaphor is set of mappings, in which is this set of mappings obtain between basic constituent elements of the source domain and basic constituent elements of the target. To know a conceptual metaphor is to know the set of mappings that provides much of the meaning of the metaphorical linguistic expression that make a particular conceptual metaphor manifest (Kovecses 14).

In literary works, using metaphors is an interesting way to deliver a meaning. It is considered as the art of language due to its variety of diction and the unique style. One of the literary works that uses metaphors is song. Moreover, songs are also considered as language of emotion. They deliver what human actually feels such as fear, sad, anger and happy. Many songs are often used to express our sad feelings to someone or object. In this research, the researcher tries to find the metaphor that can explain how the metaphor can be understood by using conceptual metaphor theory proposed by Lakoff and Johnson, in the lyrics of Minangkabaunese songs.

Regarding the process of thoughts and feelings expressed, many Minangkabaunese songs express thoughts and feelings about social conditions and sadness through song lyrics. Composers use metaphors to make listeners easy to understand the song lyrics. Below is an example of lyrics from one of Minangkabaunese songs. The title of the song below is Marawa and was created by Sexri Budiman.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| <i>Marawa di alek gadang</i> | (1) |
| <i>(Marawa at a big party)</i> | |
| <i>Manga baganti jo kain hitam</i> | (2) |
| <i>(Why do change with black cloth)</i> | |
| <i>Barek kaki Den langkahkan</i> | (3) |
| <i>(It is hard to move my feet)</i> | |
| <i>Badan raso tak batulang</i> | (4) |
| <i>(Body feels boneless)</i> | |
| <i>Adiak tabujua di muko palaminan</i> | (5) |
| <i>(You're lying in front of the party)</i> | |

In line 2 above, the metaphor of *Manga baganti jo kain hitam* (**Why do change with black cloth**) belongs to the type of ontological metaphor concept. It marks by the word *kain hitam* (**black cloth**) that shows the feeling of sadness. It also means that it is a sign of the person who has died. The marked words are *referential meaning* because the words are related to objects.

Minangkabaunese song is one of the traditional and modern styles of Nusantara music that grow and develop in the Minangkabau cultural area. One type of art in Minangkabau is Minangkabaunese song. Minangkabaunese song, especially Minang *lamo* song is an expression of the feelings and thoughts of Minangkabaunese artists which are poured into the form of music and songs that contain values and describe the conditions of reality that occur in the community, as well as the actualization of values contained in Minangkabau customs. These

values are used as guidelines in making actions and behaviors that reflect the character of Minangkabau people.

There are several previous studies which have been done related to the analysis of metaphor. First, the research was conducted by Uswati, Jufri, Rosa (2013) that studied about metaphor in Pasambahan script of wedding party in Kamang Agam. The second research was conducted by Septiana, Syarif, Rosa (2013) that studied about metaphor in daily Minangkabau conversation. The third, the research was conducted by Kamaliah (2013), Ahmad (2014), Savitri, Rajeg, Maharani (2017), Yusuf and Amelia (2018) studied metaphor in western songs.

The previous researcher has conducted research of the metaphor based on the type of structural, concept and meaning of the metaphor. It means that the previous researches focused more on the types of metaphor. What makes this research is different from the previous researches is the focus of the study. This research is focused on the types of metaphor and its meaning. This research was dealt with the types of metaphor by Lakoff and Johnson.

In this case, the writer is interested to analyze the song lyrics on the selected Minangkabaunese songs because the contents of the song show a lot of sadness and social conditions. The selected Minangkabaunese songs were used as the source of data for this research. In this study the writer selected Minangkabaunese songs according to the theme of the song. The writer is also interested to analyze song lyrics on the selected Minangkabaunese songs, because most of people know about those songs, not only in cities throughout West Sumatera, but also in cities outside West Sumatera such as Pekanbaru.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

The lyrics of selected Minangkabaunese songs can be studied in semantics. In semantics, Minangkabaunese songs can be studied to see its meaning, one of which is through metaphor. This study belongs to semantics, because the writer tried to figure out what types of metaphor are used by the writer in the lyrics of selected Minangkabaunese songs. This research focused on the language used in Minangkabaunese songs and find out other meanings in the lyrics of selected Minangkabaunese songs.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem, the problem of this study is limited to the type of metaphor. In this study, the researcher analyzed the type of metaphor according to Lakoff and Johnson. The researcher also found other meanings of the selected Minang songs. The use of the limitation of the problem helped the researcher to focus on what the researcher did.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

In order to have clear objective of the research, it is necessary to formulate the research questions as follows:

1. What are the types of metaphor used in selected Minangkabaunese songs in terms of the song themes?
2. What are the meanings of the metaphor found in the lyrics of selected Minangkabaunese songs in terms of the song themes?

1.5 Purposes of the Research

Based on the research questions above, there are two purposes of this research. They are as follows:

1. To compare the types of metaphor used in selected Minangkabaunese songs in terms of the song themes.
2. To explain the meanings of metaphor found in the lyrics of selected Minangkabaunese songs in terms of the song themes.

1.6 Significance of the Research

Theoretically, this study is expected to give the contribution to linguistic major, especially in the metaphor theory. Also, it can support the next linguistic researchers as a reference. Practically, this study was expected to enlarge the knowledge of the reader about metaphor, especially the types of metaphor and meaning each metaphor used in Minangkabaunese songs. This study also was expected to give contribution to other researchers who are interested in conducting research in this field from a different perspective.

1.7 Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid ambiguity, the writer provides some key terms related to this research:

Metaphor : A figure of speech used to compare two things indirectly without showing the words that indicate the similarity.

Minangkabaunese Songs : One of the traditional and modern styles of Nusantara music that grew and

developed in the Minangkabau cultural area.

Song lyrics

: A form of expressing someone's feelings to express what they feel, see and experience.