CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BASES

2.1 Definition of Metaphor

Generally, metaphor has become an interesting topic to be discussed. Metaphors are exhibited throughout our everyday lives. It doesn’t matter where we are or whoever we are with, a metaphor as one realizes it or not. Metaphor as one of the language aspects, usually described as variant in language using. The successful of metaphor must be suitable, vivid and accurate. With the context, because the metaphor meaning depend on their context. Tarigan in Umaiya (2006: 9) explains that “metaphor was a Greek Word meaning, “transfer”. Thus, the word metaphor itself has a metaphorical meaning in English; it is a transfer of meaning from one thing to another. Based on the explanation above I can conclude that metaphors are study which compared one thing with the other. Sometimes without we realize that we use metaphors for expressing something to someone.

According to Kovecses (2010: 3) “Metaphors is a figure of speech in which one thing is compared with another by saying that one is the other as He is a lion”. And in Encyclopedia Britannica “metaphor is a figure of speech that implies comparison between two unlike entities, as distinguished from simile, an explicit comparison signaled by the words like or as [emphases in the original]”. Based on the explanation above, it can be conclude that metaphor is different between one with another which say something is something else. We used metaphors for expressing our feeling, thought and
reason. Metaphors are part of figurative speech which used for comparing something without used like or as.

In the cognitive linguistic view “metaphor is defined as understanding one conceptual domain”. (Kovecses, 2010 : 4) It means that we can understand the metaphor based on another concept which related with metaphors itself. For example when we do not understand about the words of metaphors so we need to understand with the other concept which explain about metaphors.

Furthermore, according to Lakoff and Johnson in their seminar study: *Metaphors We Life By* (1980: 3) consists of:

1. Metaphor is a property of concepts, and not of words.
2. The function of metaphor is to be better understood certain concepts, and not just some artistic or esthetic purpose.
3. Metaphor is often *not* based on similarity.
4. Metaphor is used effortlessly in everyday life by ordinary people, not just by special talented people.
5. Metaphor, far from being a superfluous though pleasing linguistic ornament, is an inevitable process of human thought and reasoning.

Based on the definition above, it can be conclude that metaphor is part of linguistic which different of one word with another that have a meaning of expression. Metaphors can understand by one concept which explain that one thing is compared with the other. In metaphors we can understand that someone said something is something like that to expressing our thought, reason and feeling and we can find in song. In other words
metaphor is used in everyday life of our communication for expressing certain concept which has deep meaning. If we can understand the meaning of metaphors so it means that we can understand metaphors based on certain concepts not of words. Besides that, we can found metaphors in songs while the songs itself used metaphorical meanings for expressing the feeling or for make the songs interesting. If in the context we can understood metaphors based on certain concepts but in song we can understood metaphors based on words which used by singer or composer.

2.2 Kinds of Metaphors

According to Gupta (2007:15) there are some kinds of metaphors:

1. Implied Metaphor

Implied metaphor is an indirect metaphor where an implication to the whole is made. For example he ruffled his feathers. No bird and no mouth, just feathers and trap. That’s implied. A metaphor is a figure of speech which compares two different things. When this comparison is made indirectly, without using the specific term for the comparison, it is known as an implied metaphor. “John galloped to the end of the sidewalk” is an implied metaphor. The word “galloped” reminds the reader of a horse, showing that John moved like a horse does. Below are some examples of implied metaphors:

a. He was drowning in love
b. Peter is a snake in the grass
c. Slithering to her side, peter hissed.

2. Dead Metaphor
Dead metaphors are mostly used as phrases and not as metaphors. Their association has died. Now, they are just phrases, although their names still remain. For example *take off your hats it’s morning time*. A dead metaphor is basically a metaphor that through constant use has become part of the language, and has lost its literal meaning. Some examples: to run for office, to lose face. Below are some examples of dead metaphor:

a. Riding a bicycle
b. I came across this in Don Quixote
c. Your making a mountain out of a mole hill

3. Dormant Metaphor

Dormant metaphor is the meaning of a metaphor becomes unclear because the sentences have been shortened. The value of a dormant metaphor well is a weak, as the insufficient connection loses the power that the metaphor can bring. For example *he was blazing*. Below are some examples of dormant Metaphor:

a. I was lost in thought
b. She flew at him
c. He was rattled

4. Synecdoche Metaphor

Synecdoche metaphor is a part of the association is used instead of the object. Synecdoche, where a specific part of something is used to refer to the whole, is usually understood as a specific kind of metonymy. Sometimes, however, people make an absolute distinction between a metonymy and a synecdoche, treating metonymy as different from rather than inclusive of synecdoche. There is a similar problem with the
usage of simile and metaphor. For example *feathers instead of bird or claws instead of crab*. Below are some examples of synecdoche metaphor:

a. America won the relay race. America is being substituted in for John, Billy, and Sarah who all are from America. Obviously America as a country did not win the relay race.

b. Let me see your Stratocaster, I forgot mine in the taxi cab. In this sentence ---- Stratocaster is being

c. Substituted for electric guitar, which is the general name the synecdoche one

5. **Root Metaphor**

   Root metaphors are named thus because from them numerous others metaphors can take birth, also they are generalizations. Root metaphor is one which is so embedded within a language or culture that it is often not realized as being a metaphor. Another definition of a root metaphor is one from which other metaphors spring. Thus, for example, the metaphor of ‘mountain’ as a metaphor for a problem can provide the root ‘caves’ as hidden areas, ‘peak’ for target, ‘undergrowth’ as obscuring noise. Below are some examples of root metaphor:

   a. Winning the argument (argument as war)

   b. Time is money

   c. Life is journey

6. **Active Metaphor**

   Active metaphors are new born so you will have to introduce them to the world. They are not familiar to the reader. That’s why it is better if they are explained clearly, for example her blinking love.
7. Conceptual Metaphor

A conceptual metaphor has many metaphoric meanings in them. Their underlying meaning creates a novel thought or a universal concept.

8. Compound or Loose Metaphor

A compound metaphor is made of more than one similarity. In it, the writer extends a metaphor by using more than one association. For example *he runs towards the murderer, a wild beast with a beating heart*.

9. Complex Metaphor

In a complex metaphor, you have a simple metaphor and his accomplice (not in crime). Instead of an explanation, an example would be better.

Based on some kinds of metaphors above, it can be know that every song include of metaphors and in this research I will analyze the kinds of metaphors in Bruno Mars’ songs.

2.3 Semantic Analysis in Metaphor

Semantics (from Greek: σημαντικά, neuter plural of σημαντικός) is the study of meaning. It focuses on the relation between signifiers, such as words, phrases, signs, and symbols, and what they stand for, their denotation. Linguistic semantics is the study of meaning that is used to understand human expression through language. Other forms of semantics include the semantics of programming languages, formal logics, and semiotics. So I can conclude, semantic is the study of meaning that has some signal such as words, phrases, signs and symbols to know the expression of people.
In linguistics, semantic analysis is the process of relating syntactic structures, from the levels of phrases, clauses, sentences and paragraphs to the level of the writing as a whole, to their language-independent meanings. It also involves removing features specific to particular linguistic and cultural contexts, to the extent that such a project is possible. The elements of idiom and figurative speech, being cultural, are often also converted into relatively invariant meanings in semantic analysis.

Besides that, According to Leech (1974: 127) Semantic analysis in terms of a three tier system units. These are:

1. Firstly is call predication. Predication is the unit which corresponds roughly to a sentence, and to which questions concerning truth and falsehood relate included assertions, questions, and commands.

2. Secondly called cluster. Cluster is the unit which marks the upper limit of componential analysis and which corresponds roughly to a word or phrase in syntax. The relation between cluster and reality called denotation. The cluster is the unit of language which has the property of referring.

3. Features (components)

   Explanation above is illustrated in picture below: (1974: 33)

   ![Diagram showing predication, cluster, and features]

   **2.4 Concept of Song**
Art is something beautiful created by human being and useful or valuable that is why art become part of human life. Art also can be the expression of human feeling and emotion. There are many kinds of art for example: literary works, paintings, handicraft, and music.

Music as part of art of course also beautiful and have the advantages. Music is the manifestation of culture and human need to communicate. By providing good, interesting and enjoyable arrangement of sounds in a pleasing sequence or combination to be sung or played on instruments, music not only can entertain us but also play important role in literacy and language development. However, music can be distinguished from song. Song is a piece of music. We can say all songs are music but not all music can be categorized into song.

If we listen to a song or music, we are going to listen and sing spontaneously. Especially if the song’s lyric is easy. Not only that, but also we are going to shake our body for joining the song beat. Probably we are going to memorize the song lyrics in five minutes only. It is the interesting about song and music. Nowadays, the music has been an important part in human live. The old or young people are loving music although the feeling to enjoy the music are different each other. Therefore, music has been a special thing in society.

According to Gupta (2007:26) “song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing. A song may be accompanied by musical instruments, or it may be unaccompanied, as in the case of cappella songs”. In my mind song is part of art for expressing our feeling to someone and song may be for a solo singer, a duet, trio, or
group with accompanied by musical instruments. Besides that, according to Holman in Yusuf (2009:11) states that “song is a lyric poem adapted to musical expressions”. Based on the explanation expert above I think we can build our thought to expression or feeling in song or poem.

After we understand about song, we will know about the three types of song. According to Malloy in Umaiya (2006: 14) “There are three types of song it consist of art, popular, and folk songs”. So I can conclude that art songs are songs for performance own right accompany with certain music such as piano or orchestra. Popular songs are which songs performance by solo or duet singer and accompany with band. Folk songs are transmitted orally or none orally, folk songs like rock and rock.

By three types of song that I mention above, Bruno Mars’ songs are categorized as popular song that enjoyed by all people in the world. Why I said like that because, as I know Bruno Mars is one singer who famous with his popular song like “Just the way you are”. He already gets nineteen awards at 2010 until 2011. The most of his awards is popular song.

2.5 Relevant of Study

In this session, I present researches that being my direction research. They are:

“Metaphors in Roxette’s Songs”. Kasmawaty Umaiya (2006) is a skripsi that studies about metaphors in song but, we have different approach we used. In fact, I used semantic approach for my research to find out implied metaphor and she used semiotic approach in her research.
“Peace Theme in Michael to Rock’s Songs”. Supardin Yusuf (2009) is a skripsi that studies about theme in song. The same object is song but, we have different purpose and approach we used. In fact, the purpose of my research is “To find out what kinds of metaphors used in Bruno Mars songs” and the purpose in his research is “What Peace them exist Michael learns to Rock’s Songs”. Besides that, I used semantic approach to find out what kinds of metaphors used in Bruno Mars songs and he used literary approach to find the peace theme in song.

“The Use of Slang in English Songs by Eminem”. Wilson Maksum (2008) is a skripsi that studies about slang in English songs. The same object is song. But, we have different purpose and approach we used. In fact, the purpose of my research is “To find out what kinds of metaphor in Bruno Mars songs” and the purpose in his research is “How is the use of slang in English songs by Eminem”. Besides that, I used semantic approach to find out what kinds of metaphors used in Bruno Mars songs and he used linguistic approach to find the peace theme in song.

Based on the relevant of study above there are 3 researches which focuses about songs but the main different of my research with them research is how to analyze and categorize the object that we can research. For example in Umaiya research, she was analyzing all songs of Roxette’s and categorizing metaphors in her analyzing. It consists of animate for animate, un-animate for animate, un-animate for un-animate, and animate for un-animate but in this research I just analyze 5 songs of Bruno Mars which limit on implied metaphors for analyzing.