

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of some subchapters, namely background of study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation of the study. Those are important to be explained because they will describe this study generally.

1.1 Background of Study

In learning language, people have to understand what they want to learn. One of the most important key in learning language is the competence to understand the meaning of language that people are going to learn. Meaning is the idea or the concept that can be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind of the hearer by embodying them in the form of one language or another that both of speaker and hearer understand to it (Lyons, 1984).

In linguistics, the study that relates to meaning is called semantics. Semantics is one of linguistics branches, which studies about language meaning, or it can be said that meaning as the main study in semantics term. Literal and non-literal meaning is a part of semantic studies. Literal meaning is the opposite of non-literal meaning. Literal meaning is when the speaker says something that has natural meaning or does not have other meaning, while non-literal meaning is when the speaker says something that has different or hidden meaning from his/her words. (Saputri, 2014)

There are a number of ways in expressing ideas which differentiate from the semantics convention, some of which are through the use of idiom and figurative language. One of the kinds of figurative language is Metaphor. Metaphor is one part of figurative language which is the most common and widely used. 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 between the two ideas. Metaphor is for most people a device of poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish, a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language. The essence of metaphor is understood and experiencing one kind of thing in terms of another.

Metaphor can be found in the literary works such as: drama, poem, short story and also in song lyrics. This study analyzes song lyrics of Taylor Swift are taken from sixteen songs in her five albums. Lyric is a kind of poetry which is usually set in a song. To understand the meaning, people need to know how words or sentences convey the meaning. This study is very attracting since the language of lyrics is almost similar to the language of poetry. It is shortened and people need an extra quality to get a well understanding about its metaphorical language.

Taylor Swift's song lyrics are selected by the writer as the source of data because Taylor Swift is a seven-time Grammy winner, and the youngest recipient in history of the music industry's highest honor, the Grammy Award for *Album of the Year*. She is the only artist in history to have an album hit the 1 million first-week sales figure five times. Those albums are (2006's *Taylor Swift*, 2008's

Fearless, 2010's *Speak Now*, 2012's *RED* and 2014's *1989*) (taylorswift.com).

These albums are famous; people love to hear the song of them. So the writer, intend to help them in understanding some of unclear lyric's meaning.

This study is very interesting to be conducted. For, there are a lot of words, phrases, clauses, and or sentences on Taylor Swift's selected lyrics, which have metaphorical language. Metaphor gives any difficulties for listeners who cannot understand a hidden meaning of a sentence or word. That is the reason why this study would like to analyze a metaphor in Taylor Swift's selected lyrics based on the semantics point of view. Here, the writer provides an example of metaphor found in the verse of Taylor Swift's selected lyrics.

*"Nice to meet you, where you been?
I could show you incredible things
Magic, madness, heaven, sin
Saw you there and I thought
Oh my God, look at that face
You look like my next mistake
Love's a game, wanna play?"*

The example above is taken from the verse of *Blank Space* lyrics. The bold word, "love's a game" is the example of metaphor. This word is categorized into structural metaphor. The word "Love's a game" which means to compare love to game which there are become cheaters, winners, and losers.

In this study, there have been two numbers of valuable studies of Metaphor. One of them is a study that is conducted by Aldin Lukman Hakim in 2009. The other study is conducted by Davi in 2007. However, none of these studies provide the metaphor as a theory in analyzing Taylor Swift's selected lyrics. That's why this study is interesting enough to be conducted.

1.2 Statement of Research Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the writer formulates the statement of the research problems as follow:

1. What are the types of Metaphor found in Taylor Swift's selected lyrics?
2. What is the most frequently type of Metaphor found in Taylor Swift's selected lyrics?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the research problem above, this study has the following objectives, they are:

1. To explain the types of Metaphor found in Taylor Swift's selected lyrics.
2. To explain most frequently of Metaphor found in Taylor Swift's selected lyrics.

1.4 Significances of the Study

This study describes metaphor which is found in Taylor Swift's selected lyrics and also gives two contributions: theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the results of this study will enrich understanding about figurative expressions, especially metaphor. The writer also hopes this study can add knowledge and information for the student of English Study Program University of Trunojoyo Madura who are interested to analyze it. Practically, the writer hopes that this study can help to the listeners of Taylor Swift's song to understand the real meaning of the lyrics, especially for all the fans of Taylor Swift.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is Semantics. This study only focuses on Metaphor proposed by Hurford. The Metaphor is divided into three types: Structural Metaphor, Orientational Metaphor, and Ontological Metaphor. In addition, this study has limitation on the data found in Taylor Swift's selected lyrics are taken from sixteen songs; I'm Only Me When I'm With You, Teardrops on My Guitar (Taylor Swift), Blank Space, I Know Places, I Wish You Would, This Love (1989), Breathe, Super Star, White Horse (Fearless), Red, State of Grace, Treacherous (Red), Back to December, Mine, Speak Now and Sparks fly (Speak Now).