

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Humans communicate using a variety of languages. Language serves as a tool for expressing the thoughts, sentiments, ideas, and emotions of the human soul in addition to being a means of communication. Generally speaking, there are two categories of language: spoken language and written language. Written language is a sort of language that employs written text as its fundamental component, as opposed to spoken language, which is typically found in speech and conversation. Typically, we can discover written language in books, newspaper, poetry, songs, and other forms of media. These two purposes actually serve to explain the speaker understands of the language's meaning. Language also has a several functions in everyday life. One of them is to express thoughts. That is, language can be used to communicate desire or feelings of other.

Metaphor is characteristic of language. Metaphor is concerned with using words, phrases or sentences in abstract rather literal ways. Metaphor is a way of expressing ideas, feelings, emotions, and even influencing one's thought by comparing them with something else that has the same characteristics. Every day, only a few people realize the fact that they actually use metaphorical expressions. When a word or literal language cannot explain reality, then metaphor is the best choice. Songwriters frequently used metaphors is song lyrics to explain social issues even though most people find them difficult to understand since they are regarded to be easier to understand when conveyed metaphorically rather than literally. Metaphors are important in understanding many aspect of emotional cognition and emotional experience in addition to the language that speakers use to describe their feelings (Kovecses, 2010). The

metaphor in the song reveals the songwriter's feelings toward something that has touched his heart and something he has encountered in real life.

According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980) believed that metaphors exist in everyday life, not only in language activities, but also in human thoughts and behaviors. For instance, when someone is upset or agitated, they frequently employ animal-related terms to convey their irritation. Animal metaphors, such as "*Come on, don't be a chicken*", are frequently used by teen in the US to make fun of a cowardly acquaintance. When someone behaves cowardly, the term *chicken* is used to describe them. These instances suggest that metaphors are employed in casual conversation and are brought up on the fly to convey feelings and thoughts.

According to Lakoff (1992), Metaphor which has nothing to with language at all, conceptualizes one mental domain in relation to another. By describing them, such in the case of cross-domain mapping, metaphors are offered. Time, state, changes, cause, and purpose-all common abstract concepts-become metaphorical in the process. As a result, metaphor is an important component of the semantics of everyday pure language, and the study of literary metaphor is a logical progression from the study of daily metaphors. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) metaphor is present in both ordinary language and thought.

According to Keraf (1994), a metaphor is a type of analogy that directly compares things. In order to imply parallels or draw a relationship between two things, Knowles and Moon (2005) define a metaphor as the use of language to refer to something other than what it was initially used for or what it technically implies. According to the definition given above, what is meant is a metaphor that is frequently employed, consciously or unconsciously, in daily life. Many texts in daily life employ metaphors. Metaphors aren't just used in speech or poetry.

Example: *time is money*.

The example above has several meanings, including;

1. You're *wasting* my time.
2. This gadget will *save* you hours.
3. I don't have the time to *give* you.
4. I've *invested* a lot of time in her.

Metaphors are not only found in everyday speech, in the literary works, but also in songs. Songs are part of art and art is part of life (Sukyawati, 2008). Songwriters are able to freely communicate their emotions to their listeners through song lyrics. There are songs with catchy melody and straightforward, simplistic lyrics that can be heard when listeners pay close attention to both the music and the lyrics. If a singer or songwriter compares or describes someone through action, feeling, place, or as something else, they are using a metaphor. The purpose of the songwriter's usage of metaphor in song lyrics is to compare or look for an underlying relationship between two things. Billie Eilish is one of the singers who include metaphors in songs. An example is in the album *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?*.

Billie Eilish Pirate Baird O'Connell, American singer and songwriter. She debuted her first single, Ocean Eyes, in 2016, and it became popular. In August 2017, she released first EP *Don't Smile at Me*. *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?*, her first studio album, was out on March 29, 2019.

Billie Eilish's first studio album is entitled *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* It was launched on March 29, 2019. Its songs examine issues including modern youth, drug abuse, heartbreak, suicide, and mental health, with humor and horror in the lyrics. There are fourteen tracks on this album, including "!!!!!!", "bad guy", "xanny", "you should see me in a crown", "all the good girls go to hell", "wish you were gay", "when the party's over", "8", "my strange addiction", "bury a friend", "ilomilo", "listen before I go", "I love you", and "goodbye". The album's

opening track “!!!!!!!”, is a short intro, and the final song “goodbye” features a line of each the album’s tracks (with the exception of “!!!!!!!”).

The writer is interested to analyze a song lyric from this album because the lyrics contain a lot of metaphor in this case, which is related to the usage of metaphor in ordinary life to describe social reality that occurs in society. The lyrics of all the songs she creates are easy for both listeners and writers to understand, but there are also lyrics that are hard to understand. If the listeners attentively consider the lyrics, it makes the songs appealing and has intriguing hidden meanings.

In this study, the writer looks for a metaphor in Billie Eilish’s album that may give an explanation for how the metaphor can be comprehended by employing conceptual metaphor as described by Lakoff and Johnson (1980).

1.2 Statement of The Research Problem

Based on background above, there are two questions that are generated to this study. They are:

1. What are the types of metaphor found in Billie Eilish’s *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* album?
2. What are the functions of metaphor in Billie Eilish’s *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* album?

1.3 Objective of The Study

The purposes of this study are:

1. To find out the types of metaphor found in Billie Eilish’s *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* album.
2. To find out the functions of metaphor in Billie Eilish’s *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* album.

1.4 Significance of The Study

The significance of this study is expected to give both theoretical and practical contribution.

Theoretically, this study is expected to be an additional contribution to Semantics studies, especially about metaphors. Practically, this study will find the types and functions of metaphor is used in song lyrics. Readers are capable of comprehending semantics concepts, particularly metaphors. Additionally, readers might use their understanding of metaphors from song lyrics. Hopefully this study can be a way for listeners of Billie Eilish's song to understanding every single lyric in the all song Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* album. In particular, it can enrich research in the field of Linguistics at this university, especially the Department of English Literature, Faculty of Social and Cultural Sciences.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of The Study

The scope of this study is the concept of metaphorical expressions is analyzed by using George Lakoff and Mark Johnson (1980) theory. This study focuses on the types and functions of metaphor in Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* album. The study is limited to the lyrics of Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* album which is related to George Lakoff and Mark Johnson (1980) theory and Leech and Short (1982).