

## CHAPTER II

### THEORY AND METHOD

#### 2.1. Theoretical Framework

In this section, the author will elaborate on the theories used to answer the research questions based on the research problems. The author uses Lakoff and Johnson's Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) to analyze specific conceptual metaphors describing the target RELATIONSHIP and Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) to identify the metaphors in song lyrics.

##### 2.1.1. Conceptual Metaphors

Conceptual metaphor theory is a mapping between two conceptual domains that generally links abstract concepts with more concrete experiences. Lakoff and Johnson (1980), in their book *Metaphors We Live By*, conduct an in-depth examination of how human cognition can shape the shared understanding of metaphors. Examples of the most common conceptual metaphors are TIME IS MONEY and LIFE IS JOURNEY.

According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980b:3), metaphors are not merely used as figurative language, but they also involve an underlying pattern of how someone thinks. They found that metaphors map many abstract concepts to be understood in more concrete terms. For example, mapping the emotions as physical experiences or thinking as seeing. Lakoff and Johnson (1980b:4) also added that metaphors can exceed their original context to create new meanings. It is evidenced in the

ARGUMENT IS WAR framework, which can represent different meanings like “defending one’s position” or “attacking an argument.”

#### **2.1.1.1. Component of Metaphors**

Lakoff and Johnson divided metaphor into two components: the target domain and the source domain. The explanation is as follows.

##### **1. Target Domain**

Target domains are the conceptual domain of abstract concepts that are explained through metaphors to be understood by people (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980b:254). For example, the target domain of “time” in the metaphor TIME IS MONEY is conceptualized as a resource that can be spent or saved.

##### **2. Source Domain**

Source domains are the conceptual domain of a familiar concrete concept that provides structure and meaning for the target domain (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980b:254). For instance, in the metaphor TIME IS MONEY, the source domain is “money.” In this metaphor, money is used to structure our understanding of time.

#### **2.1.1.2. Type of Metaphor**

Lakoff and Johnson categorized conceptual metaphors into structural, orientational, and ontological. The explanations and examples are as follows.

### 1. Structural Metaphors

Structural metaphors are metaphorical expressions that frame one conceptual domain within the framework of another conceptual domain (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980b:61). For example, the metaphor “LIFE IS A JOURNEY,” as found in the sentence “He is at a crossroads in his life,” portrays life as a journey filled with various decisions.

### 2. Orientational Metaphors

Orientational metaphors are metaphors that structure one conceptual domain about another based on spatial orientation (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980b:14). For example, the metaphorical expression “He is on the top of the world,” which represents UP IS GOOD and DOWN IS BAD, refers to positive experiences as “top” and negative events as “bottom” position.

### 3. Ontological Metaphors

Ontological metaphors are metaphors that structure one conceptual domain about another conceptual domain based on the nature of existence (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980b:25). For example, the metaphor THE MIND IS MACHINE, like “I need to reboot my mind,” structures mental processes as computational operations.

#### **2.1.2. Metaphor Identification Procedure**

Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) is a method invented by Pragglejaz Group that aims to determine how the use of each lexical unit in a discourse context can convey metaphorical meaning. Pragglejaz Group in *MIP: A Method for Identifying*

*Metaphorically Used Words in Discourse* (2007:2) attempts to identify a word that is considered to be used metaphorically, but not restricted by conventional theories that commonly acknowledge a metaphor to be used non-literarily.

MIP consists of five steps. First, read the text in the passage to gain an explicit and general understanding. Second, identify the lexical units in the passage. Third, determine the basic meaning and contextual meaning based on the context within the passage. Next, determine whether the meanings that have been collected are contradictory or similar. Finally, if the contextual meaning differs from the basic meaning, it should be marked as a metaphorical expression.

The object of study to be applied with MIP also influences the evaluation of metaphorical words. For example, a text with standard and formal English contains many dictionary words and uses precise grammatical structures. On the other hand, if it uses a language variety that is only understood by those with a higher level of education, there will be certain ambiguities in analyzing the discourse. This also applies to spoken and written data, which allows the inference of context from the lexical unit.

Pragglejaz Group (2007:2) assumed that MIP cannot identify every kind of metaphor. Steen (2017) stated that MIP does not concern on the process of metaphor by audiences, it mainly aims to help authors avoid treating all language as metaphorical expression. The connection between MIP and CMT lies in their function, in that MIP serves as a procedure to identify the metaphors, while CMT focuses on how metaphors shape one's thoughts and perception.

## **2.2. Research Method**

In this section, the author will clarify the types of research used in conducting this study, the data used, and the techniques in collecting, sampling, and analyzing the data.

### **2.2.1. Type of Research**

The author employed a qualitative descriptive approach to write this study. According to Kothari's (2004:3) statement, the qualitative approach allows a researcher to analyze the in-depth meaning and context of a phenomenon because it is more dynamic and flexible. The author deliberately chose this method to generate new ideas about the use of conceptual metaphors in song lyrics through descriptions in the form of words that can provide more understanding to the readers.

### **2.2.2. Data, Population, and Sampling**

The data source chosen is the lyrics from *A Matter of Time* album. The lyrics to the songs are accessed online. The author took audio data and lyrics from *Musixmatch* website, through the link: <https://www.musixmatch.com/de/album/Laufey-1/A-Matter-of-Time-Standard-Edition>. The total population of this study is all the metaphorical expressions in the album. According to Creswell (2014), purposive sampling allows authors to understand a central phenomenon by collecting specific data. In this study, this technique is done by manually marking lexical units relevant to research questions that contain the metaphorical meaning using MIP. The sample

data used in this study came from 14 out of a total of 15 songs on the album, with a total of 66 data.

### **2.2.3. Method of Collecting Data**

The author collected the data for the analysis by applying a note-taking technique. Some of the steps applied are: First, the author listened to the songs on *A Matter of Time* album and found the lyrics on the internet. Furthermore, the author collected data for analysis by determining it using Pragglejaz's MIP parameters. Afterward, the author tried to understand the contextual meaning conveyed in the song lyrics. Next, the author highlighted specific metaphors regarding the target domain of relationship for a more focused analysis. Finally, the collected data were analyzed using Lakoff and Johnson's CMT.

### **2.2.4. Method of Analyzing Data**

The author employed descriptive and narrative methods to analyze the data, which will be elaborated in the discussion section. The author deliberately chose these methods to make it easier to provide an explanation of the meaning contained in the metaphorical data used in the lyrics of the songs in *A Matter of Time* album. The metaphorical parameters of specific words and phrases in the lyrics were measured using MIP. The collected metaphor data were then analyzed using CMT. The concrete steps are as follows.

1. First, the author collected the lyrics of fourteen songs from Laufey's *A Matter of Time* album. Then, the author read the lyrics through each song to get a

general understanding of the themes and message. Last, the author identified and highlighted all potential units containing metaphorical expressions.

2. Next, the author applied MIP to minimize misinterpretation by finding, comparing, and determining the basic and the contextual meaning of the word or phrase. The author identified the basic meanings using Merriam-Webster online dictionary and interpreted the contextual meanings by observing the words surrounding the target units. If the contextual meaning is distinct from the basic meaning but can be understood by relating it to the basic meaning, it can be classified as a metaphor. The steps can be seen in the table below.

Table 2.2.4.1. MIP Application in Analyzing Data

No.	Lyric	Lexical Unit	Basic Meaning (Merriam-Webster)	Contextual Meaning (Words surrounding the target)
<b>I.</b> <i>Song: Clockwork</i>				
1	Like me, he probably had to <b>regurgitate</b>	regurgitate	To throw or pour back or out from or as if from a cavity	To rapidly repeat the information/thoughtlessly talk
2	I'm <b>shivering</b> maybe I'll stay home	shivering	To tremble in the wind as it strikes first one and then the other side	Trembling from nervousness/fear
3	My head's a <b>wild place</b>	wild	Not inhabited or cultivated, not ordinarily tame or domesticated	Chaotic, uncontrolled, irrational
		place	A physical environment, a particular region or location	A location, space, or state
4	He'll <b>run away</b>	run away	To leave quickly in order to avoid or escape something	Flee from a situation/abandon a person
5	And nothing <b>brings</b> me fear like meeting with my destiny	brings	To carry one toward the place from which the action is being regarded	Causes, causation, results in

3. Furthermore, the target and source domains of each metaphor were identified, and their lexical meanings were interpreted.
4. The data were categorized based on the same source domains using Lakoff and Johnson's CMT. Then, the author broke down each metaphorical expression by the core principle of CMT.
5. Next, the selected data for each song was analyzed into a more detailed and deeper context, as shown in the example below.

## 1. RELATIONSHIP IS AN ILLNESS

### Datum x

*I'm in a reckless fever, lovestruck girl I'd tease her*

Source Domain	Target Domain
ILLNESS	RELATIONSHIP
An unhealthy condition of body or mind.	A feeling or emotion of excitement, such as being in love or experiencing a relationship.

6. After determining the source and target domains, the data were then analyzed into paragraphs explaining Laufey's perspective of relationship as the singer-songwriter of the album.
7. Last, the author provided a descriptive conclusion on the types and meanings of the metaphors to enhance the reader's understanding.