THE STUDY OF METAPHORICAL EXPRESSION USED IN
JASON MRAZ’S ALBUM ‘YES!’

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted to the Board of Examiners as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I)
English Education Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty
State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga

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ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES (IAIN) SALATIGA
2015
DECLARATION

In the name of Allah,

Hereby, the writer declares that this graduating paper is written by the writer herself. This paper does not contain any materials which have been published by other people; and it does not cite any other people’s ideas except the information from the references.
This declaration is written by the writer to be understood.

Salatiga, May 5th, 2015
The writer

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Attentive Counselor’s Note

Case: Innani Mut Mainnatul Qolbi’s graduating paper

Dear,

Dean of Teacher Training and Education Faculty

Assalamu’alaikumwb.

After reading and correcting name’s graduating paper entitled “The Study of Metaphorical Expression Used in JASON MRAZ’S Album YES!”, I have decided and would like to propose that this paper can be accepted by the Teacher Training and Education Faculty. I hope this paper will be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu’alaikumwb.

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A GRADUATING PAPER

THE STUDY OF METAPHORICAL EXPRESSION USED IN JASON MRAZ'S ALBUM 'YES!'

WRITTEN BY:
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has been brought to the board of examiners of English Education Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty at State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga on August, 29th 2015, and hereby considered to complete the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I) in English Education.

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MOTTO

“I DON’T LOOK BACK ANYMORE
I DON’T REGRET
I LOOK FORWARD”

~Aiden Pearce (Game Character)~
DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dedicated to:

My Dearly Husband Suryo Saputro, thank you for giving me such a beautiful Daughter Navaz Adeeva.

I LOVE YOU BOTH
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the most gracious and merciful, the Lord of universe. Because of Him, I could finish this thesis of one as a requirement for SarjanaPendidikan in English Education Department Teacher Training and Education Faculty State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga in 2015.

Secondly, peace and salutation always be given to our prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from the darkness to lightness.

However, this success would not be achieved without those support, guidance, advice, help, and encouragement from individual and institution, and I somehow release that an appropriate moment for me to deepest gratitude for:

1. Dr. RahmatHaryadi, M.Pd as the Rector of Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga.
2. Suwardi, S.Pd, M.Pd as the Dean of Teacher Training and Education Faculty.
3. Noor Malihah, S,Pd., M.Hum., Ph. D. as the Head of English Education Department of Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga.
4. My father and mother, thank you for giving me a wings in all my choices.
5. My parent in law, thank for your support and pray.
6. My sister (Nina) thank you for spent your time with my daughter when I am in my study.
7. HanungTriyoko, M.Hum, M.Ed as my counselor thank you for giving me advices, suggestion, and recommendation for this graduating paper from beginning until the end.
8. All the lectures in English Department.
9. All the staff that have helped me in processing of graduating paper administration.
10. “Bhe The One” crew as my classmate.

11. All my good friends, thanks for our togetherness and friendship in this years.

12. And Alfin Rosyida, thank you for share your idea.

Finally, this graduating paper is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers. I am pleased to accept more suggestions from the readers for the improvement of this graduating paper.

Salatiga, May 5\textsuperscript{th} 2015

The Writer

\textit{Innani Mut Mainnatul Qolbi}

NIM: 11310057
The aims of doing this research are to find out the types of metaphorical expression used in Jason Mraz’s song and to know the most dominant type of metaphor used in Jason Mraz’s song. The objects used in this research are the song lyrics of Jason Mraz belong to Yes! album. The methodology of this research is qualitative descriptive study. This research is using the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980) to classify the type of metaphor. To know the frequency of metaphorical expression found, the data classified and counted before divided by all the total data metaphors then multiplied by100% to get its percentage. Based on the data analysis, the type of metaphor mostly used in Jason Mraz’s album Yes! is ontological metaphor. Then continue with structural metaphor, and in the last one is orientational metaphor. Jason Mraz uses the metaphorical expression to convey his idea about love, relationship and journey.
A. Background of the Study

Language is the important thing in human’s life. Every single day we make a communication with other by language. Sometime, in our communication we have a certain ways to convey the meaning of our utterances. To send those messages we don’t only use an explicit message or direct expression to send the message of our utterance, but also use an implicit message or indirect expression, where the meaning of messages is different from its message, such as using figurative language.

Figurative language is the language that used to describe something by comparing it with something else to create certain effect. When the speaker uses direct expression, they are stating the fact as they are. Figurative language divided into three types: analogy/comparison, contradiction, and association (Moeliono 1989). In the contradiction, figurative language uses exaggerations or contravenes to make a particular point in language, for example: I am so angry, I could burn this town right now! This show how mad the speaker is, so he can burn any impossible thing at that time. It proves that figurative language is used to enrich the language.

The figurative language consists of simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, paradox, etc. One of the interesting studies of figurative language is the use of metaphor in daily life or in literary works of art. Lakoff and Johnson (1980: 3) stated that metaphor is
pervasive in everyday life, not just in language but in thought and action. It means that a metaphorical expression is totally gives influences in human’s life. As example, when the boy said to the girl “you are the sweetest things I’ve found since whenever” he did not mean that the girl really has a sweet taste like a sugar. From this example, it is seen that a metaphorical expression used in daily conversation and said directly to express our feeling and though.

Talking about expressing feeling and though, a song writer has a different way with other. They express it through the song lyrics. A song lyric is a short musical composition with word which contains personal emotional expression. A lyric is a kind of literature because it is like a poem but it is served in a song form. To make an attractive and unique lyric, a song writer adds some metaphorical expression in their lyrics. Zbikowski (2002: 512) explains that metaphorical expressions which lie in the lyric of songs help the listener to understand and to seize the meaning of the song easily. They use a metaphor to compare or find a correlation between two things implicitly.


*Many compose think, or thought, of pieces of music in terms of colour: Liszt
frequently used colour vocabulary when describing his music and the linkage between language, music, and colour is effectively a triangular metaphor.*

It means that, it is better to relate elements of music in metaphor – metaphor as the tool to explain the creativeness of language that used by composers and metaphor give the
uniqueness of words in music. Furthermore, Knowless and Moon (2006:8) explained that other composers see music as symbolizing personal characteristics.

Here are some examples of metaphorical expressions found in lyrics of famous singers in the world:

1. I see bird fly across the sky, and everyone’s heart flies together.
   
   (Freedom song, Jason Mraz)

2. I’m learning all about my life, by looking through her eyes.
   
   (Through her eyes, Dream Theater)

In the first example describes a man’s feel. Fly mean freedom where the people can do whatever they want in their life. Literally human’s heart can’t fly like a bird in the sky. Metaphorically it means that the man feels the joy in his life and feels free to do something that he wants, the writer trying to feel the joy with everyone in his life. In the second example literally mean we cannot learn about our life from someone else’s eyes. Metaphorically mean that the man experiencing every phase of his life with a guidance of woman which probably his wife or girl/boyfriend.

Based on explanation above, then it is interesting to analyze the song lyrics and I choose the song lyrics from a famous American singer, Jason Mraz. I will analyze Mraz’s album entitled “Yes!”. I choose this album because this album is the latest album released by Mraz and I found another album has been studied by another researcher so I decide to use this album as my research object to enrich the metaphor field in song lyrics. Beside that, I found some metaphorical expression in the lyrics that I’ve heard, and I assume that there are many metaphors existed in the other lyrics of this album which are interested to be analyzed. In this album Jason Mraz employs a metaphor to demonstrate and share his ideas about love
and family. So I will make a research titled “The Study of Metaphorical Expression Used in Jason Mraz’s Album ‘Yes!’”

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the background above I would like to write down of the problem statement bellow:

1. What type of metaphorical expression used in Jason Mraz’s album ‘Yes!’?
2. Is there any dominant metaphor used in Jason Mraz’s album ‘Yes!’?

C. Objectives of the Study

This research has certain goals that expected to arrive at:

1. To find out the type of metaphorical expression used in Jason Mraz’s album ‘Yes!’.
2. To know the most dominant type of metaphor used in Jason Mraz’s album ‘Yes!’.

D. Limitation of the Study

This research focused on analyzing of the metaphorical expression in Jason Mraz’s lyrics, and identifying the meaning of each metaphorical expression found in the song lyrics.

E. Benefits of the Study

I hope this research would be given contribution toward:

1. Practically
a. For a song writer, I hope this research give an idea to create a better lyric.

b. For the reader, after reading this research I hope that the readers are motivated to appreciate a literature, especially about metaphorical expression.

c. For the Jason Mraz’s fans, I hope they understand the meaning of the metaphorical expression found in Mraz’s song.

2. Theoretically

a. The findings of the research are expected to give some positive contributions to the study of English literature, especially in metaphorical expression of the song lyrics.

b. This study is useful for learning the interpretation of metaphor particularly in song lyrics.

c. This study will inspire those who would like to do similar research along with the progress of science in general.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

1. Metaphor

Metaphor is an action figure speech which concisely compares two things by saying that the one is the other. A metaphor is look like a simile, in a simile the comparison is explicitly stated with the words such as or like, but a metaphor the comparison is implied by an identification of two things compared (McArthur, 1992:653).

2. Metaphorical
Metaphorical is using words to mean something different from their ordinary meaning when describing something in order to achieve a particular effect (Longman, 2007:1005).

3. Expression

Expression is a word or phrase that is used to express a particular idea or feeling.

4. Lyrics

Lyric is the words of song, especially a modern popular song (Longman, 2007:959).

5. Jason Mraz

Jason Mraz is an American singer and song writer. He has release 6 debut albums since he starts his career. Yes is the sixth album that he made.

G. Review of Related Research

Septiyadi (2013) in his study about classifying of the metaphorical verse and the reasoning in a book The Essential Koran – The Heart of Islam stated that there were found three types of metaphorical verse in the book. Those metaphorical were Structural metaphor, orientational metaphor and ontological metaphor. It appears that the first type is the most frequently used

Aisah (2010) conducted a research entitle MetaforadalamLaguIwanFals yang BertemakanKritikSosial which the objectives of her research are to find the dominant figurative language used in the lyrics based on Moeliono perception and to find the type of conceptual metaphor according theory of Lakoff and Johnson. This research concluded that first, the most dominant figurative language used by IwanFals to convey the social criticism was metaphor, and he used metaphor to compare two things directly. Second,
type metaphorical expression based on conceptual Lakoff and Johnson the most used were structural metaphor and ontological metaphor.

H. Research Outline Paper

This paper consist of five chapter, they are chapter I that contains background of the study, the statement of the problem, the objective of the study, limitation of the study, benefit of the study, definition of key terms, and research outline paper. Chapter II will explain about definition of metaphor, metaphorical expression, type of metaphor and related theory about them. Chapter III will discuss about the research methodology. Chapter IV will discuss about data analysis, which have been collected. Chapter V will discuss about closure that contains of conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

UNDERLYING THEORIES

A. Previous Studies

Septiyadi (2013) in his study about classifying of the metaphorical verse and the reasoning in a book *The Essential Koran – The Heart of Islam* stated that there were found three types of metaphorical verse in the book. Those metaphorical were Structural
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Leikola (2009) in her bachelorship theses, also give some contribution in understanding of metaphor found in song lyrics. She tried to find out what kind of metaphors of death are used in English lyrics written by native Finnish metal bands and how are these metaphors used. To find her question, she tried to explore the metaphors through the concept basic conceptual metaphors and found out that despite the great variety of metaphors concerning death. Those concept basic conceptual that she has found were *change of the state is change location, lifetime is a day, life time is a year* and *death is the end of something*. This article is very important for this study, especially in analyzing of conceptual metaphors found in song lyrics.

Those above are theses that have some similarities with this study. The similarity is digs deeper about metaphorical expression found in song lyrics. And the difference is most of the previous theses above stated that metaphorical expression used to make song more beauty and it just as a way to share the feeling of song writer. But, this study will
stripped the role of metaphor in song lyrics more than just a tool to convey the feeling but metaphor could be aroused emotional feeling of listeners and metaphor brings positive massage for every person who understand what the metaphor meaning is.

Before I explaining what metaphor is, it would be better if I serve a short brief of figurative language. As I explained in previous chapter, figurative language is the language that used to describe something by comparing it with something else to create certain effect. Metaphor is the part of figurative language. Studying metaphor its self, it has two senses namely wide sense and specific sense. In its wide sense, studying about metaphor should be included all figure of speech that achieved their effect through association, comparison and resemblance. Because of the object of this study are song lyrics (poem), a figurative language are intensively used. Figurative language used to make a song lyric more beautiful and easier to understanding by the listener. In more specific sense, metaphor is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that the one is the other. To understanding this sense more clearly, I describe it in next sub chapter.

B. Kind of Figurative Language

The descriptions of the figurative expression are derived from James L Potter (1967), Mc Arthur (1992), and GorysKeraf (1994), and will present in alphabetical order for some practicality.

1. Antithesis

Antithesis is a construction in which words are opposed but balanced in opposition (McArthur, 1992:72).

For example:
This happiness and sadness make us strong passing this life.

Live and dead are fated by God.

2. **Euphemism**

It is the use of a mild, comforting, or evasive expression that takes the place of one that is taboo, negative, offensive, or too direct (McArthur, 1992:387).

For example:

- Everybody knew she *sleeps with* her boss (having sex).
- Our grandfather was *passed away* three years ago (dead).

3. **Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is kind of figurative language that contain exaggeration element about something (Potter 1967:135).

For example:

- All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten the smell of bloods in this little hands. (Risdianto, 2011: 35)

4. **Irony**

Irony refers to words with an implication opposite to their usual meaning. Ironic comment may be humorous or mildly sarcastic (McArthur, 1996:532).

For example:

- Someone says to his friend “you are very genius” whereas the fact is that his friend got bad result in the test.

5. **Metaphor**

Metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in short pattern (keraf, 1994: 139).
For example:

Library is a science field. (Keraf, 1994: 139)

She is my hero

6. **Metonymy**

A figure of speech which designates something by the name of something associated with it (McArthur 1992:656).

For example:

He just sell a *Mercedes Benz* (Mercedes Benz is used to mean a car).

I won’t losing you, while I still *breathe* (breathe is used figuratively to mean live).

7. **Paradox**

Paradox is variety of figurative language which has a real contrasted with a fact. It can be meant all of things that are interesting because of their truth (Potter, 1967: 136).

For example:

*I feel so lonely in this crowded party.*

8. **Personification**

Personification is kind of figure of speech that assigning of non-human to human characteristic (Keraf, 1994:140).

For example:

*School alarm calls the students to come in their class.* (Potter, 1967: 64)

9. **Pleonasm**
Pleonasm is figurative expression that uses words improperly to emphasize meaning of word (Keraf, 1994: 145).

For example:

She gives me free gift on my birthday. (keraf, 1994: 145)

The leaves are fall down to the ground. (keraf, 1994: 145)

10. Sarcasm

It is a term in rhetoric and general use for sneeringly ironical remarks (McArthur, 1996:887).

For example:

You are son of bitch! (McArthur, 1996:887)

Look at that giant person! (giant mean dwarf person)

11. Simile

Simile is comparison which has explicit characteristic, it means that they state something similar with each other directly that use words likes as and like (Potter, 1967: 54).

For example:

O my love, is like a red, red rose (Burns)

Her face is like a moon light (Potter, 1967: 54)

From explanation above, I can conclude that a figurative language is the language that used to create a certain effect. A figurative language created to make an imaginative impression to all the reader or listener of the song. One of the figurative languages discussed in this research is metaphor. A metaphor is the expression of an understanding of one concept in terms of another concept, where there is similarity or correlation
between the two. It is the understanding itself of one concept in terms of another. To know more about the definition of metaphor, I will explain it in next sub chapter.

C. An Overview of Metaphor

The word metaphor was derived from Greek word methapor a meaning ‘transfer, carry over’. It is derivation from meta meaning ‘over, across’ and pherin meaning ‘to carry’. Metaphor is kind of figure of speech which has a concept of understanding one thing is another. It was implied two object, those are a comparison and uncommon representation.

The study of metaphor has been analyzed by many linguists toward the middle of nineteenth century. It started by Aristotle (348-322SM), Ricoeur (1975), Lakoff and Johnson (1980), and Knowless and moon (2006).

Aristotle (348-322SM) who first conceptualized the field of rhetoric showed that he received the theory of figure of speech from a discipline that is not merely defunct but amputated as well. On his book Rhetoric he stated that metaphor is a simile that expressed with words of like, as, resemble which undergoing the process of ellipsis or vanished. From the example of metaphor the woman is a red rose, actually is a prolongation of simile the woman is like a red rose but the word like was vanished. Aristotle said that a metaphor related to substitution or transferred. Aristotle stated metaphor consist in giving the thing a name that belong to something else, the transference being either from genus to species, or from species to genus, or from species to species, or on grounds of analogy (quoted by Bywater 1457 in Ricouer 1975). Aristotle called those transferences as ephipora. Ephipora is the transference of term from one
meaning to another meaning which differs from the genuine interpretation. Aristotle regarded that metaphor was a different from daily simple language.

Based on Aristotle’s theory about definition of metaphor, Ricouer on his book titled *The Rule of Metaphor* he draws particular attention of metaphor into some characteristics. The first characteristic is that metaphor is something that happens to the noun. The second characteristic is that metaphor is defined in term of movement, it means that a word is described as a sort of displacement, a movement ‘from…to…’. The third characteristic is that metaphor is the transposition of a name that Aristotle calls ‘allein’ (*allotrios*) that is a name belongs to something else. The Aristotelian idea of *allotrois* tends to assimilate three distinct ideas: the idea of deviation from ordinary usage, the idea of borrowing from an original domain, and the idea of substitution for an absent but available ordinary word (Ricouer 1975:21).

Another linguist talked about metaphor is Knowless and Moon (2006). According them metaphors are instance of non-literal language that involves some kind of comparison and identification: if interpreted literally they would be non-impossible or untrue. The comparison in a metaphor is implicit (Knowless and Moon 2006:5). Then, Knowless and Moon stated that personification is belong to subtype of metaphor, that is something inanimate is treated as if it was human qualities or is capable of human action. For example: *the waves are run to me*, waves are personified as human capability. There are three elements of metaphor in their book *Introducing Metaphor*, topic, vehicle and grounds. Topic is not literal meaning, it's intended meaning. Vehicle is something compared to ground. It is the relationship between the literal and metaphorical meanings which provide the key to how effective that vehicle is (Knowless and Moon 2006:7).
According to Hurford, metaphor is conceptual (mental) operation reflected in human language that enable speakers to structure and construe abstract area of knowledge and experience in more concrete experiential term (Hurford 2007:331). For example: *my car is a lemon*, it means that in experience ‘lemon’ has a sour taste, metaphorically, it meant that certainly there are negative aspect in ownership of the car.

There are several domestic linguist describe about theory of metaphor, one of them said that categorically metaphor consists of two term, main term or *tenor (principal term)* and the second term *vehicle(secondary term)*. The main term or tenor tells about the compared entities whereas the second term or vehicle tells about the comparison or the thing compared. Then it said that metaphor sees things by the medium of other entities (Pradopo (1987), in Risdianto 2010:106).

Those above are the linguist who defined the understanding of metaphor. Another linguist was defined a metaphor into different ways, they made a definition about metaphor into a mapping concept to understanding the metaphorical expressions. This concept was announced by Lakoff and Johnson in 1980.

**D. Conceptual Metaphor**

Everything that we saw and we felt in our life has been realized cognitively by language. As an example, sometime we crushed with somebody around us or we had different opinion about something going on. When this situation happens, each person has their own way to defend their argument. But, in every debate always has a winner and the looser one, although the winner not always the right thing. From this experience of debating, was born the terminology like this *I don’t want to lose this argument, I won my*
argument. The victory and the shellacking in debating something were pretend as a war. So, from those matter was produced the conceptual of metaphor in human’s mind. This concept was the basic of the born another metaphoric term, for example “he shot down all of my argument” “I demolished his argument. The word shot and demolished was the concept of war, where the people in the war was shot each other and beat down the defense. Based on explanation above, can be understood that the concept of ARGUMENT could be formed by the concept of WAR.

From the example that has been given by Lakoff and Johnson above, about the concept of ARGUMENT and WAR, it means that every human applied their idea and feeling by the metaphorical expression in their utterance of daily life. As by Lakoff and Johnson (1980:3) “metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not just in language but in thought and action. Our ordinary concept system, in which we both think and act is fundamentally metaphorical in nature”. This concept was known as Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT). In the CMT has two conceptual term, they were source domain and target domain. Source domain was used by people to understand the concept of abstract in the target domain. Source domain usually found in daily conversation, source domain has a concrete characteristic. In contrary, the target domain has an abstract characteristic. Metaphor organized the relation inter-object and created understating of certain object by understanding about another object.

These terms also explained by Kövecses (2010:4) “the conceptual domain from which we draw metaphorical expressions to understand another conceptual domain is called source domain”. Related to the source domain, the target domain is the domain which perceivable through the source domain. Kövecses (2010:4) had a notion “the
target domain is the domain that we try to understand through the use of the source domain”.

Furthermore, Johnson and Lakoff (1980:5) stated ‘the essence of metaphor is understanding and experiencing one kind of thing in term of another’. It's mean that a metaphor was not the only words that we used in our daily utterance but metaphor was more than that, indeed it was a fact that the way human thinking was influenced by metaphoric naturally. Metaphor is the most important conceptual construction in the development of human thinking history. The conceptual system which used daily in each and every society will influence our ways of thinking and doing which metaphorical in nature (Risdianto 2010:111).

E. Type of Metaphor

In general, metaphor classified into two major types, namely dead metaphor (conventional) and live metaphor (conceptual). Dead metaphors are metaphorical usages which are found again and again to refer to a particular thing (Knowless and Moon, 2006:4). Dead metaphor has been used so often that is has lost its metaphorical value. Some example of dead metaphor could be found in these sentences the leg of the table, in the bottom of hill, the face of mountain, the eye of needle. These phrases has been used so often that most of English speaker didn’t aware the literal meaning of those metaphorical expression.

A metaphor which serves to illustrate an idea decoratively and catch an attention of audience is called live metaphor (Hauser, 1986:154). Live metaphor still has its value, with its subtle of comparison that the tenor and vehicle were irrelevant at all, therefore it
need more effort to comprehend the meaning of live metaphor. For example *Navaz is a star in the class*, ‘Navaz’ is the tenor and ‘star’ is the vehicle. The analogy between Navaz and star is possibly that Navaz is the smartest, most diligent, and friendly and her ranking is shine just like a star, make it difficult to surpass by other is the ground.

Another types of metaphor has been divided by Lakoff and Johnson in James R. Hurford’s book *Semantics*, they divided metaphor into three sub-type of metaphor:

1. **Structural Metaphor**

Structural metaphor is an abstract metaphorical system which an entire (typically abstract) complex mental concept is structured in terms of some other (usually more concrete) concept. They typically involve multiple individual linguistic expressions that evoke some aspect of the metaphor (as opposed to more restricted frozen metaphors which usually occur in only one expression). Another way of thinking about structural metaphor is that they allow us to use one highly structured and clearly delineate concept to structure another (Lakoff and Johnson 1980: 61). For example: Her point of view is *indefensible*. They *attack* everything we said. I finally *won* the argument. She *defended* her claim. We *demolished* their argument. My *strategy* against their argument was week. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980) these expression are not particularly figurative in nature, but they has metaphorical characteristic. Using these words “*Indefensible, attack, won, defended, demolished, strategy*” were the words used in war to explain how the atmosphere in debating of argument. From the example above, the pattern of structural metaphor is ARGUMENT IS WAR.
2. **Orientational Metaphor**

Orientational metaphor give concepts spatial orientation by associating an abstract knowledge area with some aspect of experiential knowledge grounded in how human beings understand their orientation in physical space. Example: UP vs DOWN, FRONT vs BACK. When somebody was feeling HAPPY everything was felt UP, see this example: a). *I feel up today.* b). *That motivator boosted their motivation.* c). *Jason Mraz is on top of his carrier now.*

3. **Ontological Metaphor**

The term ontological is derived from Greek root *onta* ‘the thing which exist’ + *logy* ‘the science of’. Ontological metaphor help structure our understanding of abstract concepts and experiences, such as events, activities, emotions, ideas, etc., in terms of our experience with actual physical objects and substances in the real world (Hurford 2007:336). For example, metaphor THE MIND IS A MACHINE in this sentence *‘my mind just isn’t operating today’*. In the other word, ontological metaphor considered an abstract concept as a concrete concept. Lakoff and Johnson give the example of metaphor INFLATION IS ENTITY, *inflation is lowering our standard living. Inflation is increasing every year. Inflation is hacking us into corner. Inflation makes me sick.* From this example, the word inflation which *abstract/ untouchable/unseen/invisible* treated as entity. Viewing inflation as entity allows us to refer to it, quantify it, identify a particular aspect of it, and see it as a cause (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980:27).
Ontological metaphor has another sub-type called **container metaphor**. Container metaphor grounded in our everyday bodily experience is that we typically perceive our own bodies as containers with both an inside and outside aspects bounded off from each other, and we can project this knowledge onto abstract entities of various kinds. For example: 1) *someone trapped in my heart*, 2) *finally, we’re out from this trouble*.

According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003) **personification** also belongs to ontological metaphor. Personification let us know to understand a wide variety of experiences with non-human entities in term of human characteristic and activities. For example: *inflation is eating up his profit*, *inflation has attacked the foundation of our economy*. Based on this example, the term *inflation* considered as human being, ‘eating’ and ‘attacked’.

Based on theory of conceptual metaphor by Lakoff and Johnson above, this research will classify the type of metaphor used in Jason Mraz’s song lyrics more closely.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the research method, research object, data collection, technique of data collection, data analysis and coding, biography of Jason Mraz, and the content of the album Yes!.

A. Research Method

The methodology of this research is qualitative descriptive study. Descriptive method is the fact finding by the properly interpretation (Whitney 1960 in MetodePenelitian, 1983:63) it means that it does not need statistic approach to explore the material. Moleong (2002:3) state qualitative research method is defined as a research procedure which produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of the person. In line with the statement, Moleong (2002:3) define that qualitative research method is specific tradition in social science, which fundamentally relies on the observation of humans in its own region and relate to the person in a language and terminologies.

B. Research Object

Every research has an object that would be researched. The object of this research is the metaphorical expression taken from Jason Mraz’s album ‘Yes!’’. This album consists of 13 songs as follow: Love someone, Hello, you beautiful thing, Long Drive, Everywhere, Best Friend, Quite, Out of My Hand, It’s So Hard to Say Goodbye to Yesterday, 3 Things, You Can Rely on Me, Back to Earth, A world with you and Shine.
C. Data Collection

Data source is subject where the data acquired (Arikunto 2010:172). In the line with the statement, Arikunto (2010:22) states that data sources of qualitative research is presented in spoken or written that accurate by the researcher, and the things detail monitored in order to be able to catch the implicit meaning on the document or the thing. Data source should original, however if the original source is difficult to get, photocopy or imitation is not be a problem, as long as the evidence can be acquired. In this research I divided the data collection into two term:

a. Primary Data Source

The primary data source is the song lyrics taken from Mraz’s album Yes! that released in 2014.

b. Secondary Data Source

The secondary data is taken from many literally book, some relevant materials and official website of Jason Mraz to support and to complete the primary data source

D. Technique of Data Collecting

Technique of data collecting is the important thing in this process of research. I used library research technique. It means that the data sources read repeatedly to identify the metaphorical expression and determine their type as well as how they were interpreted the meaning of the metaphorical expression. Here are the steps collected the data:

1. Browsed Jason Mraz's lyric on internet
2. Selected the lyrics belong to album Yes!.

3. Classified the kind of metaphor found in the lyrics.

4. Gave a description each lyric which contained metaphorical expression.

5. Draw a conclusion.

6. Verification.

**E. Data Code**

The data source in this research paper was serving in a song lyrics form. The data have been codified before being analyzed. Code is a set of letters, number, symbol, etc., that is used to secretly send message to someone. The codification on this research was explained as follow: every song title of this album was given a code in captial letter (A), each verse of the song was given a code in a number without brackets (1), and the line of the verse was given a code in a number with bracket ((1)). For instance, the data code A.2,(2),(3) it meant that the title of the song is Love Someone, the verse that contained metaphorical expression is in the second verse and the metaphorical sentence itself is in line 2 and 3 of the verse. The whole of the song lyrics were attached in appendixes.

**F. Data Analysis**

In this research, I applied qualitative method. The data were recorded, classified and analyzed descriptively. Firstly, they classified on the basis whether they were metaphors. Secondly, the analysis the metaphor belongs to each type of metaphors. The metaphors in the source lyrics were interpreted what the meaning of each metaphor by analyzing the whole lyric’s text. Thirdly, the data classified and counted before divided by all the total data metaphors then multiplied by100% to get its percentage. This is the way to know what type of metaphor mostly used in Jason Mraz’s song lyrics. To analyze
the data I gave a code in every data I got. Every song title was printed in bold and italic then every each line in the verse was given a code number e.g. (1)

G. Data Presentation

1. Biography of Jason Mraz

   Jason Thomas Mraz was born on June 26, 1977 in Mechanicsville, Virginia, United State. In 1999, he moved to San Diego because he dropped out from American Musical and Dramatic Academy. In San Diego he started his career in music. It started when he met Noel Rivera a percussionist and Ian Sheridan a bassist in a coffee house in Ocean Beach nearby San Diego. Then, they compromised to make an acoustic group and began to perform from one cafe to another café. In 2001, they released an album of live percussion entitled Live at Java Joe’s. Because of this album, Jason Mraz got a contact from Elektra Record. In 2002, he signed a contact and released his major debut album Waiting for My Rocket to Come. This album was successfully launched and become famous song in America.

   In 2005, he released second album MR A-Z, this album got award in Grammy World as the best engineered album. In the middle of 2008, Mraz released his third album We Sing We Dance and We Steal. Some singles of this album earned many award in Grammy, those singles are such as I’m Yours, Make it Mine and Lucky (feat. ColbiCailant). In earlier 2012, Mraz back to release the new album Love is a Four Letter Word. This album was done by Mraz and friends since 2009, but it officially launched in February 14. Yes! is the last album
released by Jason Mraz, this album is play along with the girl band *Raining Jane* headed by his old friend Mona.

From those Mraz's album I choose the last album from Mraz *Yes!* as my object to be researched. This album contains 14 songs, and each song will be interpreted in the next sub chapters

2. **The Content of *YES!* Album**

*Yes!* is the fifth album that released by Jason Mraz. This album has a deeper emotion that expressed by Mraz about friendship, relationship, his personal life, and love. This album try to collaborate with Mai Bloomfield, Becky Gebhardt, Chaska Potter and Mona Tavakoli who merging into indie-folk-rock band *Raining Jane*. Mraz and Raining Jane have known each other since 2006 at University of Redline. On his official web site [www.jasonmraz.com](http://www.jasonmraz.com), he writes a story how they meet until they collaborated to make this album. It didn't take a long time to make *Raining Jane* and Mraz to realized pouring their idea into new album. Jason writes "*It didn’t take long for The Janes and I to realize we shared the same core values and shared a passion for truthful, healing songwriting. Our shared vision is to use our creative gifts to improve the world, not belittle it. Whenever we make time to write together, it’s always magical, and as you can imagine, the songs have started piling up*. That is the reason why Mraz asks *Raining Jane* as his partner in his latest album. All of the song's lyrics in this album are create with simply language that would be easier to interpret. Here are little explanation of each song in *Yes!*:

2.1 *Love Someone*
This song was written by Mraz, Chris Keup and Stewart Myer. *Love Someone* is the first single released from this album. This song tells about the power of love, love makes someone feeling happy and love comes and goes as it wants. In this song described the situation of person who felt in love with someone. When this person thinks about someone he loved, he feels that his heart beating so loud. He also Pretends this earth doesn't have gravity so he felt that his feet cannot stand on this ground. In the night, he saw that the shining stars are congregate to accompany his dark night. This song also described when we love someone, we can feel our bloods run so fast in our body. These situations are like beautiful dream in our life.

### 2.2 Hello, You Beautiful Thing

*Hello, you beautiful thing* tells about the spirit to face the day. This song asks us to wake up earlier morning before the sun is shining. And when our eyes are open we start to smile and thinking whatever will going today are the gift from our God. But, sometime we wake up with the bad feeling because yesterday we made a little mistake to our life, when it happens, we shouldn't worry about it, because everything will be okay if we can handle that problem in this new day. Everything in our live gonna change. This song also teaches us to be a bravery man by praying to our God, and always thinking positive in every situation we faced. That is the best way to see everything in our life is beautiful.

### 2.3 Long Drive
This song is tells about a relationship between the girl and the boy who felt in love. In one night, they take a journey by their car, they drive slowly because they won't arrived in the girl's home soon. They will felt dying because if they arrive at home they will separate. Then, they choose a long road to round the town. They prefer to be lost and hope someone can't find them. To avoid the crash they drive carefully, because some roads are having bad constructions. From this journey they feel that this night is the best night that they ever have.

2.4 Everywhere

*Everywhere* is the song that tells about the God existence. Here God is refers to as the word *I*. This song described that our God has invisible and expendable characteristic. God could be as a gosh, snow, songbird or fly with it characteristics. God is in everywhere, but he only could be seen in our reflection, God cannot be seen in plain view because this song presented God in between molecule. As we know, molecule is smallest element in this world. Mraz also described God is like a spy, who always watches everything we do. God also has unlimited sight.

2.5 Best Friend

*Best friend* is a song that tells about grateful for having someone like our friend. Best friend here doesn't mean a relationship between friends to friend, but best friend here mean someone who accompany us faced this life, in other word best friend mean our wife or husband. This song described how thankful he is having a partner who always understanding him. He said that his life is better since they met. Without her by his side he doesn’t know what
would be his life. He also thankful to his wife for her trust, motivation, accompany him in good and bad time and always giving spirit when he felt so sad. He will never regretting spend time with his wife.

2.6 *Quite*

*Quite* is the song that tells about spent time with our love can faced anything in this world. When our country become a city and all of our memories inside it erased, we will still passing this life together and making a new story. The man in this song promises to the girls to hold her hand and always beside her until the end of his life. They both will face this life together watching this world spin idly their life. The man felt quite in every situation when he with his girls in this world, the man feel so calm when they spend time together. Sometime, when he feel hurt because he remind his mistake that he made in past, he need his woman to make his strong again. They can’t deny that they need each other in this world. The man feel like there is no word to describe when he with his woman together, he really feel peace in his heart, mind and his soul. The man will enjoy every single minute of his life to be with his woman.

2.7 *Out of My Hand*

*Out of my hand* tells about broken relationship between a man and a woman. They ever had many romantic plans in their life, but they realize that their relationship was ended. The man in this song try to correct did he made a mistake. He asks to himself did he said something wrong to his girl. Until they separated, he did not understand with what happen to his relationship.
The man on this song felt so frustration facing this bad situation. He truly in sorrow now and he really need somebody beside him. He thought that his life is out of control, he can’t handle it alone. He needs a hands to bring this misery, because he really doesn’t understand with his life.

2.8 It’s So Hard to Say Goodbye Yesterday

*It’s so hard to say goodbye to yesterday* was written by Motown. This song was covered by some famous singer in some country. Boys II men was be the first who covered this song in 1991. Then in 1993 Jacky Cheung covered this song in different language. Besides Cheun, this song also covered into other language by Barrio Boyyz in Spanish. And the last singer who covered this song is Jason Mraz on his fifth album studio *Yes!* This song tells about the lover who ended his relationship. In this song the lover was desperate by death. The boy in this song is really felt so hard to say goodbye to his partner. They had been faced the life together since he made a commitment to live together. They spent their time together to face the beautiful moment and sad moment in their life. But now, the time that make them happy are gone forever and never comeback because one of them is died. The boy in this song now is lonely, he defenseless to his fate. He seems like a man who lost in his journey. He doesn’t care anymore where this life would bring him to nowhere. The only thing that he wants is being with his beloved one. He always hope that his girl still alive until now. But he realizes that this life still must go on. So he decides to move on and try to make this situation as memories in his life.
2.9 Things

This song tells about the things that Mraz will do when his life turn to bad. The first thing that he will do is crying and make his heart feels heavy. Because crying make us feel better. The second thing that he will do is he close his eyes, and says thanks to God for the life that God gives to him. He will go anywhere to find the peace in his life. On his official website Mraz writes that he really believe in the power of love, so he looks for where the place of full of love. He believes that love can give him strength to move on. The last thing he do when he is in sorrow is he take a break from activity that make him feel so tired. When he feels better he lets do the activity and make it ended faster. The three things that he does above are the best way for Mraz to make his life balance. He believes the sorrow is not forever, it replaced by love soon when we can move on from the bad thing to good things in our life.

2.10 You Can Rely on Me

You Can Really on Me is the song that created by Mraz for his friends to put a trusty to him. He tells to his friends that sometime he is under control he do whatever he want. Sometime he make a decision that he didn’t know what the consequences will happen. But he tries to make sure for his friends he can be a trusted person to keep his friends secret. He feels free to hearing all his friends’ complaint. Everything that they felt, they can rely it on Mraz. Mraz also offer a help for his friends when they are feel so sad. Mraz will motivate his friends with positive things that can make them feel better. Mraz want to
do this all because he has a goal to make his self to be better person. He gets some lessons how to understanding people around him.

2.11 Back to Earth

Back to earth is the song that tell us about to keep our earth harmonize. This song described many people now looking high status on their live. They assume that the higher apartment they have or they built, it shows their power in their life. They make building everywhere and forget this land. The people who had ambitions like above, Mraz said that they are like wild animal, as we know an animal has a bad connotation. For Mraz, before it happen to him, he back to earth and starts to harmonize with it. Because he really aware this land is the place where he can grow his own food and as the place he stand up. This song was inspired from illegal destruction environment around this world.

2.12 A world with you

A world with you is the song of Mraz’s willing to surrounding this world with someone. He wants to travel around this world to challenge his willing. He doesn’t need a map, so he doesn’t care where the road will lead him. He wants to see the world with someone he loves. He starts to move in Paris and live in squalor. Then he asks his partner to climb the mountain and leap the canyon until they lost. This song has a massage that how far our experiences we had in this life. More experiences we had mean there are a lot new things we get.

2.13 Shine
Shine is tells us about how we can be a spirit to our beloved people in around us. In this opening song the spirit described like the relationship between the sun, the moon and the sky. It described that once upon a time the sun and the moon make a deal with the sky, together they would become a blanket for this earth. When it day the sun will covered the earth with his light, and when it night the moon would be blanked this earth. But, the moon feel like the liar because he can’t lighten the earth with his own light. Then the sun never minds about it, he said the moon doesn’t owe the light from the sun. from illustrated above, we can take the lesson that we should like the sun to spread our shine to people around us without asking anything back. As like in this song Mraz try to be a light to someone and keep it on his hearth. He tries to lighten all people around him, whether they are his mother, his pathner or children around him. Then Jason ask us to do like he done. He asks to send our light to someone we love and hope this light can be as their spirit. No matter about the distance, just send them our light, it can tells to us that we are really love and care with them although we seldom to meet.
CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter consists of data analysis and discussion of research finding. The analysis of this research executed each verse of the song that contains metaphorical expression. Each line in the verse was given a code number e.g. (1). This research used a theory from Lakoff and Johnson to find the type of metaphorical expression used in Jason Mraz’s album Yes! There are three types of metaphorical expression used in Jason Mraz’s album Yes!. These types of metaphorical expressions were structural metaphor, orientational metaphor and ontological metaphor.

A. Structural Metaphor

According Lakoff and Johnson (1980:14) structural metaphor is where one concept metaphorically structured in term of another. Structural metaphor is an abstract metaphorical system in which an entire concept (typically abstract) structured in more concrete concept. Here are metaphorical expressions used in Jason Mraz’s album Yes! belongs to structural metaphor:

1. **Song title: Everywhere. Code: D.1,(1),(2),(3),(4)**

2. (1) If I wasn’t a ghost, how could I walk into you?
3. (2) If I wasn’t snow, how could I fall for you?
4. (3) If I wasn’t songbird how could I call to you?
5. (4) If I wasn’t a fly in the wall, how I wouldn’t know all about you?

In this verse, line 1, the abstract concept of God (I) as a target domain compared with concrete concept of ghost. God described like a devil or gosh which can obsesses into human’s body.
In the line 2, the abstract concept of God (I) as a target domain compared with concrete form of word snow. God described as snows which fall from the sky. Literally, the word fall mean drop down from a higher level to a lower level. Metaphorically the word fall mean being in love with someone.

In the line 3, the abstract concept of God is a target domain compared with concrete form of the word Song Bird, whereas the word God described as a songbird that can sing and speak like human and a songbird also can call someone’s name. Literally, the word call means give somebody/something a name or uses a particular name when talking to somebody.

In the line 4, the abstract concept of God (I) is the target domain, and the source domain is the word Fly. In this metaphorical expression, the concept of God described as a Fly which adhered in the wall as if it was spying the event around it. From those reason above, I can concluded that the metaphorical expression in this verse belongs to structural metaphor, as said by Lakoff and Johnson that structural metaphor is where one concept metaphorically structured in term of another. Here, the concept of God structured in term of gosh, snow, songbird and a fly.


(1) I’m everything in everywhere
(2) Can you see me in your own reflection?
(3) I’m deep within the molecules of the air that you breath in
(4)And all the subatomic space in between.

In this verse, the word I’m refers to God as an abstract concept compared with concrete form of the word Molecules as a source domain. God is
described to have a characteristic like molecules which allied with the air that inhaled by human. This is why this metaphorical expression belongs to **structural metaphor**.

This metaphorical expression has a meaning that has we consciously grateful to our God for giving this gift that we can draw on this oxygen freely.


   (1) If I wasn’t the fire, how could you stoke me up inside?
   (2) If I wasn’t party, how could you be the life for me?
   (3) If I wasn’t a camera, how could you be so photogenic, yeah I said it
   (4) If I wasn’t hand on the clock, how could you know that the time was right, tonight?

   In this verse, line 1, the abstract concept of *God* as a target domain compared with concrete form of word *Fire* as the source domain. The word God described as a fire which has metaphorically meaning spirit flames. God always gives to people enthusiasm.

   In line 2, the abstract concept of *God* as a target domain compared with concrete form of word *Party* as the source domain. The word God described as a party, whereas the party commonly is a place where people come together in and felt so happy and joy. This line 2 has a metaphorically meaning people come to God to make their life better and to get a peace in their soul, mind and heart.

   In line 3, the abstract concept of *God* as a target domain compared with concrete form of word *Camera* as the source domain. The word God described as a camera which can perpetuated the moment in our life. This line has a metaphorically meaning that everything we do in this word has been
recorded by our God through his Angels, in Islam they called Rakib and Athit, whether we do good or bad things all will be recorded by God.

In line 4, the abstract concept of God as a target domain compared with concrete form of words Hand on the Clock as the source domain. The word God described as hands on the clock, whereas literally it has a meaning the time indicator. Metaphorically it has a meaning when we spent time with our God, it could be as experience which sure enough to build our relation between us and God and merely it just not a routines.

From those reason above, the metaphorical expression in this verse belongs to structural metaphor, because God structured into fire, party, camera and hands on the clock.


(1) I got an eyes like a spy on a satellite checking you out
(2) I’m like a fly with my infinite eyes
(3) I can see with all my sense and I’m coming to get you
(4) I’m invisible, expendable, and I’m your future,

In this verse, there are simile in line 1 and line 2, because there is word like it was a characteristic of simile. In line 3 and line 4 there are metaphor. Whereas the abstract concept of God directly described have characteristics invisible, expendable and time. So, this is belongs to structural metaphor.

5. **Song title: Back to Earth. Code: K.6.(1),(2)**

(1) We are animal
(2) We are wild
(3) We started with the motion
(4) At the bottom of the ocean
(5) Now we’re swinging from the top of the tree

The metaphorical expression in this verse can be found in line 1 and line 2 we are animal and we are wild. In line 1, the abstract concept human as target domain compared to the word animal as the source domain. Human described as animal which has metaphorically meaning has a bad characteristics and behavior. Literally, animal mean living creature that can feel and move.

In line 2, the abstract concept human as target domain compared to the word wild as the source domain. Human described has a characteristic like animal. Literally, the word wild has a meaning living and growing in natural. Metaphorically, the word wild has a meaning people who completely out of control. So, the metaphorical expression in this verse belongs to structural metaphor.


(1) There are no words, no words when I’m with you, you, you
(2) Every time I hear music, they’ve added more stuff to it
(3) Things are always moving inti a futuristic place
(4) Where you and I will try, we’ll try to dance it tomorrow
(5) But the time will have to borrow, not minute left to waste.

This metaphorical expression has a metaphorical concept to describes the abstract concept of time is valuable thing. This metaphor takes a point in words not a minute left to waste these words related to a valuable thing to describe the concept of time. So this metaphorical expression belongs to structural metaphor.

7. Song title: Long Drive. Code: C.1.(4),(5)
(1) Could you drive a little slower, don’t matter we’re going
(2) As long as I’m with you, we could take a long way
(3) Chevy nova, front seat, sofa, getting closer, to you
(4) Drive a little slower, don’t matter we’re going
(5) As long as I’m with you, we could take a long way
(6) Drive a little slower, not ready to get home
(7) I’d rather stay with you

The metaphorical expression in verse has a concept to describe the abstract concept of life as a journey. The lines in this verse has a metaphorical characteristics in words drive little slower and take a long way, these words present that the travelers are using a car as a vehicle. In line 4 in the sentence don’t matter we’re going is indicates that the travelers doesn’t has a destination. Then, in line 5 as long as I’m with you, we could take a long way has a metaphorical meaning that the lover is really want to stay with his partner for a long time in his life. So the metaphorical expression in this verse belongs to structural metaphor. The concept of life structured in term of journey.


(1) Yes, I feel my life is better
(2) So this is the world were living in
(3) I’m thankful for the time I spent
(4) With my best friend

The metaphorical expression in this verse has a concept TIME IS VALUABLE THING. The word spentis source domain and the word time is
target domain. This metaphor structured the concept of time as a thing that can be spent.

B. Orientational Metaphor

An orientational metaphor is a metaphor in which concepts are spatially related to each other (Lakoff and Johnson 1980: 15). It is also said by Kövecses (2010:40) in his book Metaphor A Practical Introduction. He stated that “The name “orientational metaphor” derives from the fact that most metaphors that serve this function have to do with basic human spatial orientations, such as up-down, center-periphery, and the like”. Orientation metaphor gives a spatial concept to associate an abstract knowledge area with some aspect of experiential knowledge grounded in how human bring understand their orientation in physical space. This metaphor has spatial characteristics, i.e. “up vs down”, “front vs back”, “in vs out”, “on vs off”, “deep vs shallow”

Example: expression such as following seem to relate the abstract notion of being conscious with being located in a physical UP position: 1) wake up. 2) I’m up already. 3) He rises early morning.

Here are metaphorical expressions in Jason Mraz’s album Yes! which belongs to orientational metaphor:


   (1) I’m everywhere, I’m reaching out in every direction

   (2) I believe I’m in the water too cause you act just like you need me

   (3) mmmm… I’m everywhere.
The metaphorical expression in this verse belongs to **orientation metaphor**, because this verse indicates there is a spatial concept, it seen from the line 2, *I’m everywhere, I’m reaching out in every direction.*

This metaphorical expression has a meaning that the God is everywhere and God know what we want and what we need, so God always accompany us in every step we passed.


(1) And I know my life is better  
(2) Because you’re part of it  
(3) I know without you by my side  
(4) That I would be different

In this verse can be found metaphorical expression in line 3, *I know without you by my side.* Literally, *by my side* meant someone standing near us, but metaphorically, *by my side* meant there is someone who always accompany him in every situation whether it is good or not. The word *side* is indicated spatial concept, so the metaphorical expression in this verse belongs to **orientation metaphor**.

This verse has a meaning that someone is realize that his friend really influenced his life so far. Without his friend he thought that his life will different.


(1) Thank you for calling me up  
(2) Thank you for walking me up  
(3) Thank you for breaking it down  
(4) Thank you for choosing us  
(5) Thank you for all you’re about  
(6) Thank you for lifting me grounded
(7) And being here now

In this verse there are some metaphorical expressions can be found, in line 1 and line 2. Those metaphorical expressions in this verse belong to orientational metaphor. The words *calling me up* and *walking me up*, physically human can call and walk when they are awaken, so the concept of *Conscious* in this verse is oriented with the word *Up*. As said by Lakoff and Johnson (2003:15) *orientation metaphors are not arbitrary, they have a basis in our physical and cultural experience*. Most of the lines in this verse are saying thank to someone, it mean that there is a cultural experience that all kind of someone’s kindness are good for us.


(1) The only explanation for the high rise
(2) Must be that everybody want to get high
(3) And move on up to deluxe apartment
(4) In the sky

The metaphorical expression in this verse is belongs to orientation metaphor, because the conceptual metaphor in this verse had been formed because of there is physical and cultural experience. In line 2 the words *to get high* indicated the level of someone living goes up. In line 3 the words *deluxe apartment* correlated with social power, only the rich man can buy a luxurious apartment. In another word this verse has a conceptual metaphor **HIGH STATUS IS UP**. This is the reason why this verse belongs to orientation metaphor.

5. Song title: *Out of My Hands*. Code: G.4.(2)

(1) Was it something I said, something I did
(2) It must be over my head, I didn’t quite understand it
(3) But now, it’s out of my hands

The metaphorical expression in this verse can be found in line 2 *it must be over my head, I didn’t quite understand*. This metaphorical expression belongs to **orientation metaphor**, because there is indicated spatial concept in the words *over my head*. The word *head* literally means the topmost part of body, figuratively *head* means ‘chief, mind, and intelligence’. Metaphorically, *it must be over my head* means it is beyond his intelligence.

**C. Ontological Metaphor**

**Ontological metaphor** is a metaphor where such abstraction as activity, emotion, or idea is represented as something concrete. Lakoff and Johnson (1980:31). This metaphor can also be interpreted as a conceptualizing of mind, experiences, such as an object, substance, container, or person. In simply words ontological metaphor consider abstract noun as a concrete noun.

For example: *my mind is just not operating today*. In this metaphorical expression the abstract concept of word *mind* is compared with concrete object of the word *machine*. In this case human mind is compared to a machine that can work and that cannot work.

Here are metaphorical expressions used in Jason Mraz’s album *Yes!* belong to ontological metaphor:


(1) Love is a funny thing
(2) Whenever I give it, it comes back to me
(3) And it’s wonderful to be
(4) Giving with my whole hearth
(5) As my heart receive your love
   In the line 1 love is a funny thing is belong to metaphor, because it
   compared two things directly. In this metaphorical expression the target domain
   is the abstract form of the word Love whereas the source domain is the concrete
   form of word Funny Thing

   This metaphorical expression describes that Love make someone’s life
   become more beautiful. Love also described as a thing that could filled someone’s
   heart. In line 4 as my heart receive your love it could be seen that Love made as if
   it can come in and out from someone’s heart, this is why this metaphorical
   expression belong to ontological metaphor.


   (1) When you love someone
   (2) Your heartbeat beats so loud
   (3) When you love someone
   (4) Your feet can’t feet the ground

   In this verse, the source domain is the abstract term Love, whereas the
   target domain is Power. In this metaphorical expression, as if Love has a power
   which can change human’s habit. In the line 2, the powers of love makes
   someone’s heartbeat beats faster and sound so loud. In line 4, Love can blot out
   the power of gravity. This metaphorical expression is indicated activities that do
   by Love. So, this metaphorical expression belongs to ontological metaphor.

3. Song title: It’s So Hard to Say Goodbye to Yesterday. Code: H.1.(2),(3)

   (1) How do I say goodbye to what we had?
   (2) The good time that make us laugh outweigh the bad
   (3) I thought we’d get to see forever, but forever gone away
(4) It’s so hard to say goodbye….

In this verse, there are metaphorical expression belongs to **ontological metaphor**. In the line 2 *the good time that make us laugh* and in the line 3 *but forever gone away*, these metaphorical expressions indicates experience and activity, it does not mean literally, but metaphorically. *The good time that make us laugh* means the moments they spent full of happiness. *But forever gone away* has a metaphorical meaning that their happiness are replaced with sorrows because they separated. This is why this metaphorical expression belongs to ontological metaphor because the characteristics of ontological metaphor exemplify an experience and activity.

**4. Song title: It’s So Hard to Say Goodbye to Yesterday. Code: H.2.(1)**

(1) I don’t know where this road is going to lead
(2) All I know is where we’ve been and what we have been through

The metaphorical expression in this verse can be found in line 1 *I don’t know where this road going to lead*. This metaphorical expression the abstract concept of word *road* described as human who can leads someone going into the right direction. This metaphorical expression has a meaning that the lover feels getting lost in their relationship because they were desperate. This is why this metaphorical expression in this verse belongs to **ontological metaphor**.

**5. Song title: It’s So Hard to Say Goodbye to Yesterday. Code: H.2.(2),(3)**

(1) If we get tomorrow, I hope it’s worth all the wait
(2) It’s hard to say goodbye to yesterday
(3) And I’ll take them with me the memories to be my sunshine after rain

The metaphorical expression in this verse could be seen in line 2 and line 3. In line 2, the abstract concept *yesterday* represented as a human that can be take
leave and said farewell. In line 3 and I’ll take them the memories the word memories represented as a commodity that can be brought everywhere we go. This is why the metaphorical in this verse belongs to ontological metaphor.

6. Song title: It’s So Hard to Say Goodbye to Yesterday. Code: H.3.(2)

(1) Yes, I feel my life better
(2) So this is the world we’re living in

In this verse can be found the metaphorical expression in line 2, so this is the world we’re living in. In this metaphorical expression the word world described as a container where people can live in inside it.

7. Song title: Back to Earth. Code: K.2.(3)

(1) I try to stop the world moving so fast
(2) Try to get a grip on where I’m at
(3) And simplify this dizzy life
(4) And put my feet in this grass

This verse can be found the metaphorical expression in line 3 and simplify this dizzy life. The metaphorical in this line the word life is source domain and the word dizzy is target domain. The abstract concept of life is described as something concrete which can feel the dizzy like human’s head. This is why this metaphorical expression belongs to ontological metaphor.


(1) Waking up I stretch my body and acknowledge some aches
(2) It must be something I did yesterday
(3) Pour a cup of liquid gold, because my engine’s still cold
(4) But in minute everything gonna change.

The metaphorical expression in this verse can be found in line 3 pour a cup of liquid gold, because my engine’s still cold. This metaphorical expression
gives a conception of the human’s body has an engine and it needs some liquid to make this body become full of energy. This is why this metaphorical expression belongs to **ontological metaphor**.


(1) Looking out from a cul-de-sac watching the night
(2) Of the earth take a plaque of the night from the dirt
(3) I can see from the depths of my readjusting eyes
(4) A reflection of yes’s and that ever changing sky

The metaphorical expression in this verse can be found in line 1 and line 3. In line 1 the word *cul-de-sac* means *dead end road*. The word *cul-de-sac* is an abstract concept, and it’s describes as a container where people can trapped in.

In line 3, *I can see from the depth of my readjusting eyes*. In this metaphorical expression, the words *readjusting eyes* is an abstract concept that described us to see something inside of it. As said by Lakoff and Johnson (1980:30) “*we conceptualize our visual field as a container and conceptualize what we see as being inside it*” this is the reason why these metaphorical expressions belongs to **ontological metaphor**.

10. **Song title: Hello, You Beautiful Things. Code: B.7.(1)**

(1) But why do bad dreams linger long after I wake
(2) I don’t need no scene of violence or pain replayed
(3) And I fell quite foolish when I pray
(4) But my thought are all I got so I try to make ’em brave

The metaphorical expression in this verse can be found in line 1 *but why do bad dreams linger long after I wake*. This metaphorical expression indicates an
activity that do by the abstract concept of bad dream. This is the reason this metaphorical expression belongs to ontological metaphor.

11. Song title: Shine. Code: M.1.(1),(2)

(1) Once upon a time there were meeting minds
(2) The sun and the moon made a deal with the sky
(3) One would take the morning and the other is night
(4) Together they would blanket the world with light

This metaphorical expression contains of physical object the moon and the sun further specified as being a person. The words made a deal, would take the morning, would blanket the world are made reference to personification. Personification according to Lakoff and Johnson (2003) belongs to ontological metaphor. In personification, the entity of nonhuman objects, both of abstract and concrete term are used and treated like a human being with all aspects and its activities, or the human nature that attached into nonhuman object or abstract ideas. So, the words made a deal, would take the morning, would blanket the world are indicate activities that do by the sun, the moon and the sky. So the metaphorical expression found in this verse belongs to ontological metaphor.

12. Song title: Shine. Code: M.2.(1),(2),(3),(4)

(1) But the moon had a shadow, he felt like a liar
(2) The sun was the only one who carried the fire
(3) The sun saw this, she keep on glowing
(4) Bound to the moon, never saying “you own me”

This verse is the continuance of the verse in above. This metaphorical expression contains of physical object the moon and the sun further specified as being a person. The words carried the fire, the sun saw this, and bound to the
moon are made reference to personification. These words are indicating activities that do by the sun and the moon. They treated like human. So the metaphorical expressions in this verse belong to ontological metaphor.

13. Song title: Shine. Code: M.7.(2)

(1) Think of people that you love the most
(2) Send them your light and hope it glows
(3) Say I will shine on you, I will shine on you
(4) No matter the distance, the space or the time

The metaphorical expression in this verse can be found in line 2 *send them your light and hope it glows*. The word *light* is the abstract concept and it is described as commodity that can be sent like a letter. Literally, the word *light* means a form of energy that produces brightness. Something bright is always associated with happiness or pleasure like love. So the metaphorical expression in this verse belongs to ontological metaphor.


(1) All of our prayers will be answered
(2) The sum of all our failures,
(3) They cannot hurt us now

The metaphorical expression found in this verse can be found in line 3 *they cannot hurt us now*. The word *they* refer to *failures* is the abstract concept and it is described as human that can do something like hurting each other. So, this metaphorical expression belongs to ontological metaphor. This metaphorical expression has a meaning our failure is our teacher to teach us to be better when we do something.

15. Song title: Quite.
(1) Things are always moving into a futuristic place
(2) Where you and I will try, we’ll try to dance into tomorrow

This verse can be found the metaphorical expression in line 1. In line 1 things are always moving into a futuristic place. The abstract concept of the word futuristic described as a container where all the things in this world can come in it.


(1) Love is where things begins
(2) Thank you for letting me in
(3) You’ve always knew who I’m

The metaphorical expression in this verse can be found in line 1 and line 2. This metaphorical expression the abstract term of word Love described as a container where people go into this place. So this metaphorical expression belongs to ontological metaphor.

17. Song Title: You Can Rely on Me. Code: J.2.(2)

(1) Someday we’re hot, someday we’re cool
(2) Someday we’re carrying a heavy load
(3) Someday we’re digging it before it, and the love may not show
(4) Oh, but I want you to know

In this verse, could be found the metaphorical expression in line 2 someday we’re carrying a heavy load. The words heavy load is the abstract concept and it describe as a commodity that can be bring by our hand. Literally, heavy load mean things are weighty. Metaphorically, carrying heavy load mean the condition of our heart when we felt so sad or depressed when things are goes wrong with our hopes. So, the metaphorical expression in this verse belongs to ontological metaphor.
D. Frequency

After analyzed the data, there are 29 verses contained metaphorical expression in Jason Mraz’s album Yes!. Below is the number of each type of metaphor:

1. Structural Metaphor : 7 verses
2. Orientational Metaphor : 5 verses
3. Ontological Metaphor : 17 verses

Here are percentages of each type metaphor:

1. Structural Metaphor
   
   Structural = \( \frac{7}{29} \times 100 \approx 24.1\% \)

2. Orientational Metaphor
   
   Orientational = \( \frac{5}{29} \times 100 \approx 17.2\% \)

3. Ontological Metaphor
   
   Ontological = \( \frac{17}{29} \times 100 \approx 58.6\% \)
In this chapter I present the conclusion and suggestion of the metaphorical expression used in Jason Mraz’s album *YES!*

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the metaphorical expression found in Jason Mraz’s album *YES!* I can be drawn the conclusion of the problems that exist in the problem statements that contained in previous chapter, it deals with the type of metaphorical expression and find out the most dominant of the metaphorical expression used in Jason Mraz’s album *YES!* Based on the data analysis some conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. Based on theory proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) the types of metaphor that used in Jason Mraz’s album *Yes!* are as follow:

   1.1 Structural Metaphor

   This metaphor grounded on the clearer structure of metaphor. I found 7 or 24,1% verses in this album belong to structural metaphor. For instance, in *Yes!* album can be found the concept abstract of *God* structured in term of concrete abstract of *gosh, bird* and *snow*.

   1.2 Orientational Metaphor

   This metaphor relates to spatial orientation like “*up vs down*”, “*in vs out*”, “*deep vs shallow*”. I found 5 or 17,2% verses classified as orientation
metaphor. For example, in Yes! album can be found the spatial concept in the word *by my side, call me up, and over my head.*

### 1.3 Ontological Metaphor

This metaphor can be interpreted as a conceptualizing mind, experiences, such as an object, substance, container, or person. For instance the “*failure*” is an abstract concept, and in one of the verse in Yes! album “*failure*” represented into more concept, that is it described as human that can do something like hurting each other. I found 17 or 58.6% verses in the album which classified as ontological metaphor.

2. The data shows that the most dominantly type used is ontological metaphor. Ontological metaphor turns out to be the dominant type because ontological metaphor has largest scope. Then, in second rank is Structural metaphor and in the last one is orientational metaphor.

### B. Suggestions

After I analyzed and identified metaphorical expression in Jason Mraz’s lyrics, I suggest to:

1. **Teacher**

   From this research they can get additional knowledge about metaphorical expression and learning source for their students

2. **Student**

   a. Student can study about figurative language especially about metaphorical expression song lyrics.
b. They know about definition of kind of metaphorical expression and how it used.

c. They can interpreted the meaning of metaphorical expression found in song lyrics

3. English Department

a. English department can use this paper as a reference about the study of figurative language, particularly metaphor.

b. In order to enrich our comprehension about metaphor and to get a more reliable justification, a wider and further scope of the study needs to be conducted.