An Analysis of Metaphor in the Lyrics of Selected Minangkabaunese Songs

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Abstract

Metaphor is two things of an implicit comparison which two unlike objects are compared with factual, the first is original meaning and the second is describing of metaphor. The purpose of this research is to analyze the types of metaphor using the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980). The researcher used descriptive method. The data were collected by downloading Minangkabaunese songs based on themes which fail in love or romance theme and rantau theme, listening them repeatedly, identifying and putting them into table. The data were also analyzed by classifying the data, analyzing the data, deciding the research findings, and drawing the conclusion. The result in this research there are 23 the data found in Minangkabaunese songs whose theme is fail in love or romance: structural (34,78%), orientational (39,13%), ontological (26,09%) and 25 the data found in Minangkabaunese songs whose theme is rantau: structural (56%), orientational (36%), ontological (8%). Therefore, a number of selected Minangkabaunese songs were dominated by both structural and orientational metaphor.

Key words: Metaphor, Minangkabaunese Songs, Song Lyrics.

A. INTRODUCTION

Language plays important roles in human development and technology. Language is arbitrary or a primary communication system for human being language is a system that relates sounds on gestures to meaning. According to Fernandez and Cairns (2010:26-27), all languages are profoundly similar, even though thousands of languages are spoken in the world now, thousands have been spoken in the past, and still thousands more will be spoken in the future.

Meaning is important to understand to study words, terms phrases and sentences. Griffiths (2006:10) stated in an introduction to English semantics and

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pragmatics that, "Sentence meaning and word meaning utterance meaning is a necessary fiction that linguists doing of semantics and pragmatics have to work with". It is because every word, phrase and sentence has a meaning but that language without meaning is meaningless. The study of the linguistic meaning of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences is called semantics. The semantics also studies about types of meaning, idiom, simile, figurative language and metaphor.

Metaphors are figure of speech that is used to compare two things indirectly without showing the words that indicate the similarity. They are short and solid figures of speech, which consist of two ideas. The first idea is the reality which is assumed to be an object and the other one is the comparison of the reality (Tarigan, 1995).

Armstrong (2005:189) states that a metaphor is an implicit comparison, most often using imagery. It means that metaphor is a kind of figurative language comparing two objects implicitly. According to Simpson (2004:41-42), metaphor is a process of mapping between two different conceptual domains; the target domain is the topic or concept that; to describe through the metaphor while the source domain refers to the concept; draw upon in order to create the metaphorical construction. The target domain understands of the concept of anger because it is the concept; to describe through the metaphor.
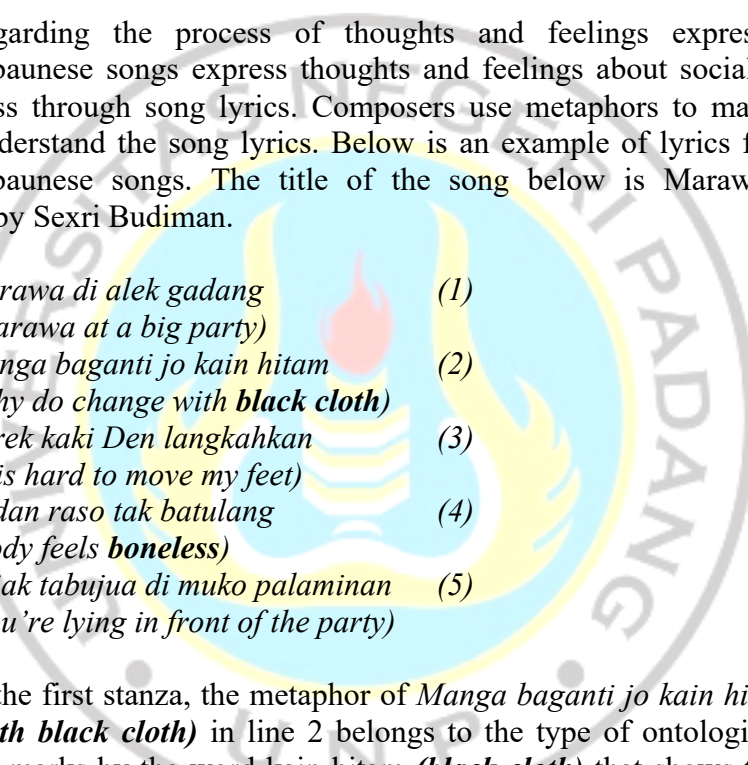
According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphor consists of three types. They are structural metaphor, orientaitonal metaphor, and ontological metaphor. First, Structural metaphor cases where one concept is metaphorically structured in terms of another. Structural metaphor often involves using a concept from one domain to structure a concept from another domain. Structural metaphor based on two domains, source domain and target domain. Structural metaphor based on systematic correlation in daily experience.

Second, orientational metaphor, called as orientational metaphor because most of them have to do with spatial orientational: up-down, front-back, on-off, deep-shallow, etc. Orientational metaphor gives a concept a spatial orientation, for example, happy is up. The fact that the concept happy is oriented up leads to English expression like "I'm feeling up today". Such metaphorical orientations are not arbitrary. They have a basis in our physical and cultural experience. Though the polar opposition, up-down, in-out, etc., are physical in nature, the orientational metaphor based on them can vary from culture to culture. For example, in some cultures the future is in front of us, whereas in others is in back.

Third, ontological metaphor, that is the ways of viewing events, activities, emotions, ideas, etc., as entities and substances. For example, in metaphor of the mind is a machine in a sentence we're still trying to grind out the solution to this equation. Ontological metaphor assumes that abstract noun as concrete noun. Ontological metaphor serves various purposes, and the various kind of metaphor there are reflect the kind of purposes served.

In literary works, using metaphors is an interesting way to deliver a meaning. It is considered as the art of language due to its variety of diction and the unique style. One of the literary works that uses metaphors is song. Moreover, songs are also considered as language of emotion. They deliver what human actually feels such as fear, sad, anger and happy. Many songs are often used to express our sad feelings to someone or object. In this research, the researcher tries to find the metaphor that can explain how the metaphor can be understood by using conceptual metaphor theory proposed by Lakoff and Johnson, in the lyrics of Minangkabaunese songs.

Regarding the process of thoughts and feelings expressed, many Minangkabaunese songs express thoughts and feelings about social conditions and sadness through song lyrics. Composers use metaphors to make listeners easy to understand the song lyrics. Below is an example of lyrics from one of Minangkabaunese songs. The title of the song below is Marawa and was composer by Sexri Budiman.

> *Marawa di alek gadang*   *(1)*
> *(Marawa at a big party)*
> *Manga baganti jo kain hitam*   *(2)*
> *(Why do change with **black cloth**)*
> *Barek kaki Den langkahkan*   *(3)*
> *(It is hard to move my feet)*
> *Badan raso tak batulang*   *(4)*
> *(Body feels **boneless**)*
> *Adiak tabujua di muko palaminan*   *(5)*
> *(You're lying in front of the party)*

In the first stanza, the metaphor of *Manga baganti jo kain hitam **(Why do change with black cloth)*** in line 2 belongs to the type of ontological metaphor concept. It marks by the word kain hitam *(**black cloth**)* that shows the feeling of sadness. It also means that it is a sign of the person who has died. The marked words are referential meaning because the words are related to objects.

Minangkabaunese song is one of the traditional and modern styles of Nusantara music that grow and develop in the Minangkabau cultural area. One type of art in Minangkabau is Minangkabaunese song. Minangkabaunese song, especially Minang lamo song is an expression of the feelings and thoughts of Minangkabaunese artists which are poured into the form of music and songs that contain values and describe the conditions of reality that occur in the community, as well as the actualization of values contained in Minangkabau customs. These values are used as guidelines in making actions and behaviors that reflect the character of Minangkabau people.

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There are several previous studies which have been done related to the analysis of metaphor. First, the research was conducted by Uswati, Jufri, Rosa (2013) that studied about metaphor in Pasambahan script of wedding party in KamangAgam. The second research was conducted by Septiana, Syarif, Rosa (2013) that studied about metaphor in daily Minangkabau conversation. The third, the research was conducted by Kamaliah (2013), Ahmad (2014), Savitri, Rajeg, Maharani (2017), Yusuf and Amelia (2018) studied metaphor in western songs.

The previous researcher has conducted research of the metaphor based on the type of structural, concept and meaning of the metaphor. It means that the previous researches focused more on the type of metaphor. What makes this research is different from the previous researches is the focus of the study. This research is focused on the types of metaphor and its meaning. This research was deal with the types of metaphor by Lakoff and Johnson.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used descriptive method because the aim is to describe the metaphor in the selected Minangkabaunese song lyrics. According to Gay (2009:275), a descriptive research is a research that determines and describes the way things are. Gay also says that descriptive research is helpful for examining a variety of educational problems and issue. The data of this research were the words and phrases which contain metaphor found in Minangkabaunese songs.In this research, the data were taken from Minangkabaunese songs based on themes. The first song themes were about failing in love. In this theme the researcher used three songs. The first song was *Marawa* by Ratu Sikumbang (Sexri Budiman), the second song was *Patah Bacinto* by Boy Sandi (Ferry Zein), the third song was *Salah Manimbang* by Elsa Pitaloka (Sexri Budiman). Then in the second song themes were about Rantau. And in this theme the researcher also used three songs. The first song was *Marantau* by Ades Sadewa (Ades Sadewa). The second song was *Ratok Anak Rantau* by Andra Respati (Andra Respati). The third song was *Bakilah ka Rantau* by Ipank featuring Kintani (Ipank). The writer used six Minangkabaunese songs according to the themes above as data sources.

In this research, there were three instruments that used in conducting the research to get the result. The first was the researcher as the key instrument of this research. The researcher collected, transcribe, and analyze the data based on the theories in order to answer the research problem. The second was table of indicators which contains every aspect of analysis for the research. The third was laptop which used to download and listen to the videos of Minangkabaunese songs and as the media to transfer the data. The data were collected by downloading the songs from the internet and youtube. Then listen to the songs repeatedly. After that, printing the data, thetranscriptionofthosesongswereprintedtomaketheresearcher easier in investigating. Finally, the researcher identified all of the types of metaphor used in the collected songs whether it is in the form of words, phrases or clauses. The data were also analyzed by the following procedures. The first, classifying the data.

The second, analyzing the data. Then, deciding the research findings. The last was drawing conclusion.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
1. Research Finding (tentative)

The researcher found 23 the metaphors for Minangkabaunese songs in theme fail in love or romance. The types of metaphor found for Minangkabaunese songs in theme fail in love or romance were: structural (8), orientational (9), and ontological (6). And the researcher found 25 the metaphor for Minangkabaunese songs in theme Rantau. The types of metaphor for Minangkabaunese songs in theme Rantau were: structural (14), orientational (9), and ontological (2). The types of metaphor that used by Minangkabaunese songs in fail in love or romance theme and rantau theme canbe seen in the table below:

Table 3.3 The percentage of the occurrence types of metaphor used by Minangkabaunese songs based on themes.

No	Types of Metaphor	Theme 1		Theme 2	
		Data	Percentage	Data	Percentage
1.	Structural	8	34,78%	14	56%
2.	Orientational	9	39,13%	9	36%
3.	Ontological	6	26,09%	2	8%
Total		23	100%	25	100%

According to the table above, there are 23 metaphor found for Minangkabaunese songs in theme fail in love or romance and 25 metaphor found for Minangkabaunese songs in theme Rantau. These data uses three the types of metaphor namely, structural, orientational, and ontological Metaphor.

Based on the findings above, there were 48 samples of data which contain metaphor that used by Minangkabaunese songs in themes fail in love or romance, and Rantau that have been analyzed. In these findings it can be seen that the use of structural metaphor of Minangkabaunese songs in theme rantau is higher than in Minangkabaunes songs whose theme fail in love or romance. There were 14 (56%) for Minangkabaunese songs in theme rantau and 8 (34,78%) for Minangkabaunese songs in theme fail in love or romance.

Other the type of metaphor which is in second percentage used by Minangkabaunese songs in theme fail in love or romance was ontological metaphor. In contrast, data of Minangkabaunese songs in theme rantau, ontological was the lowest percentage. There were 6 (26,09%) for Minangkabaunese songs in theme fail in love or romance and 2 (8%) for Minangkabaunese songs in theme rantau. The next type of metaphor is orientational metaphor. There were 9 (39,13%) for Minangkabaunese songs in theme fail in love or romance and 9 times appear for Minangkabaunese songs in theme rantau (36%).

The researcher found 4 differences in the metaphor used between Minangkabaunese songs based on fail in love or romance theme and rantau theme.

Table 3.4 Differences of Metaphor Used in Minangkabaunese Songs Based on Theme Fail in Love and Theme Rantau

No	The Metaphor of Minangkabaunese Song in Theme Fail in Love (Romance)	The Metaphor of Minangkabaunese Song in Theme Rantau
1.	In this theme, song lyrics are always about partner relationships	In this theme, song lyrics are more important about fate in foreign country
2.	In this theme, the type of orientational metaphor is more dominant	In this theme, structural is more dominant
3.	In this theme, structural is in the second position	In this theme, structural is in the first position
4.	In this theme, the researcher only found 23 type of metaphor	In this theme, the researcher found 25 type of metaphor

Based on the table above, there were 4 differences of the metaphor between theme fail in love (romance) and rantau. First, in song theme fail in love (romance) of the song lyrics are always about partner relationship, while in song theme rantau of the song lyrics are more important about fate in foreign country. Then, in song theme fail in love (romance) the type of orientational metaphor is more dominant and in song theme rantau, structural is more dominant. Type of orientational in song theme fail in love (romance) is in the highest position, while structural metaphor wins in song theme rantau. Next, in song theme fail in love (romance), structural metaphor is in the second position and in song theme rantau, structural is in the first position. At last, in song theme fail in love (romance) the researcher only found 23 type of metaphor, meanwhile in song theme rantau the researcher found 25 type of metaphor. So, in song theme rantau is more find the types of metaphor than song theme fail in love or romance.

2. Discussion

In song theme fail in love (romance), type of metaphor that appeared frequently was type of orientational metaphor. It is because this theme focuses on song lyrics related to sadness that occurs in partner relationships.The researcher states that because the definition of orientational metaphor is kind of metaphor that is found in daily life and also known as spatial metaphor. For example, in song "Patah Bacinto" there was many type of orientational metaphor found in this song.

In song theme rantau, type of metaphor that appeared dominantly was structural metaphor. It is because this theme focuses on song lyrics that are related to the fate of someone who goes to foreign country. And that will be a daily experience that will be carried out by someone who goes to foreign country. The researcher states that because the definition of structural metaphor is the metaphor that has similarity of structure or system. It can be identified structural metaphor there is the similarity of structure and system in structural metaphor. And structural metaphor based on systematic correlation in daily experience. For example in song *"Marantau"* there were many type of structural metaphor.

The next is the differences of metaphor used in Minangkabaunese songs. The researcher differentiates metaphor used in Minangkabaunese songs based on song theme fail in love (romance) and song theme rantau. In song theme fail in love (romance) of the song lyrics are always about partner relationship, while in song theme rantau of the song lyrics are more important about fate in foreign country. In song theme rantau more types of metaphors are found than song theme fail in love (romance). So, in song theme rantau many use metaphor for the song lyrics.

This research is different from the previous research entitled *An Analysis of Metaphor for Teenagers and Adults in Daily Conversations* by Septiana, Syarif, and Rosa (2013).This previous research is different from this research because in this previous research the type of metaphor that often appeared was ontological metaphor, while in this research that often appeared was the structural metaphor. And in this research the ontological metaphor was in the last position while in the previous research the ontological metaphor was in the first position. Furthermore, this research had the same results as the previous research entitled *A Study of Metaphors in Bob Marley Songs* by Ahmad (2014). This previous research had the same results as this research because this research and previous research the type of metaphor that was more dominant was the structural metaphor. But in this previous research no type of ontological was found while in this research found eight ontological metaphors. So, this research had differences and similarities in the findings.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The researcher described the types of metaphor and the differences of metaphor used by Minangkabaunese songs in themes fail in love (romance) and theme rantau. In this research, the researcher found out 23 metaphors in song theme fail in love (romance). The types of metaphor found in song theme fail in love (romance) were: structural, orientational, and ontological metaphor. The dominant types of metaphor in song theme fail in love (romance) were orientational metaphor, which appeared 9 times. And the structural metaphor appeared 8 times in song theme fail in love (romance). Meanwhile ontological metaphor was the lowest, which appeared 6 times. In this theme the song lyrics focus to sadness that occurs in partner relationships.

In Minangkabaunese songs with the theme rantau, the researcher found 25 metaphors. The types of metaphor found in song theme rantau were: structural, orientational, and ontological metaphor. In song theme rantau the dominant types of metaphor were structural metaphor, which appeared 14 times. And the orientaional metaphor appeared 9 times in song theme rantau. Meanwhile in song theme rantau the types of ontological were the lowest, which only appeared 2 times. In this theme the song lyrics focus to the fate of someone who goes to foreign country.

The next is the conclusion of differences of metaphors used by Minangkabaunese songs in song themes that fail in love (romance) and song theme rantau. First, in song theme fail in love (romance) of the song lyrics are always about partner relationship, while in song theme rantau of the song lyrics are more important about fate in foreign country. Then, in song theme fail in love (romance) the type of orientational metaphor is more dominant and in song theme rantau, structural is more dominant. In song themerantau more types of metaphors are found than song theme fail in love (romance). So, in song theme rantau many use metaphor for the song lyrics.

In this research, the researcher conducted the research on types of metaphor used by Minangkabaunese songs in theme fail in love (romance) and song theme rantau. After analyzing the data and summarizing the conclusion, the researcher suggests to linguistics students who want to do research in the semantics approach, to deeply explore about types of metaphor theory, for instance, observing other media or clues such as poem to find the types of metaphor. In this research, the researcher analyzes the types of metaphor using the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980).

In the song lyrics, the types of metaphor used to convey the concept of metaphor that leads to understanding the meaning of the metaphor. Meanwhile, in poem we can also use this theory in order to know what the poem is actually talking about. Therefore, the researcher hopes that there will be other researchers who will conduct the research using the types of metaphor.

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