

## **THE CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR ANALYSIS IN THE SONG LYRIC “IS YOU” BY JAY CHANG (2020)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The objective of this study research is to investigate the manner in which metaphors are communicated in song lyrics through the application of conceptual metaphor theory, which consists of source and target data and aims to clarify how abstract concepts are conceptualized and comprehended. By employing a descriptive qualitative research method and conceptual theory, this study achieves coherent and systematic findings. The data used is a song from Jay Chang entitled "Is You". The data produced in this research comprises metaphors that have the potential to aid in the creation of vivid, realistic, and memorable imagery in the composition of songs that symbolize elaborate emotional experiences or concepts. The results show that the categorization of target domains found in the song is three, namely, Romantic Relationships, Mental Imagery or Memory, and Difficult Relationships.

**Keywords: Conceptual Metaphor, Conceptual Theory, Song Lyric**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Due to the fact that not every individual is able to immediately comprehend the definition of metaphor and the meaning of metaphor, it is essential to acquire knowledge of both the metaphor and its meaning. Metaphor is the usage of a word or phrase that is at odds with its conventional (literal) meaning so that some of its meaning is transferred to an unrelated semantic domain. Metaphors are not limited to poetic or figurative expressions but are deeply embedded in the way one understands and communicates about the world. A metaphor is defined as the creation of a new frame as a result of the interaction of two or more starting frames in which some important feature of each of them is shared by all (Penchev, 2016). In conventional and conceptual metaphors, which feature various schools of thought adopting verbal and cognitive approaches to the idea of metaphor. Conceptual metaphors serve an important purpose with the aim of communication. Conceptual metaphors are the cornerstones that structure an individual's thinking. Studying conceptual metaphors will help reveal how to conceptualize and understand abstract concepts. In essence, metaphors in language and metaphors in meaning are the same thing. In both cases, a metaphor is a way to talk about something by making a comparison to something else. In semantics, a metaphor is often used to explain how we understand abstract ideas by comparing them to more real ones.

Through the use of the source domain, metaphors are able to accomplish the transfer of meaning and comprehension from one domain to another. The origin of the literal meaning of a metaphor is a domain or concept referred to as the source domain. As such, it serves as a descriptive and illuminating instrument for the surrounding environment. The source domain is made up of a collection of items, properties, or processes that are physically and semantically linked in the mind (S et al., 2020). On the other hand, the metaphor is applied to the target domain, which is the notion or domain that receives the

metaphor. In other words, it is the idea or topic that the source domain is utilized to explain or comprehend (Arifatin, 2019). In order for humans to be able to use an efficient tool for comprehension and communication in a range of domains, such as literary work, psychology, and everyday language, it is necessary to map the source domain onto the target domain.

Literary works are created by individuals who have a desire to communicate their thoughts to other individuals through the medium of spoken and written words (Amalia & Juanda, 2021). A song is a literary work that is delivered with tones and instruments as accompaniment. The lyrics in a song must be conveyed by the listener with both denotative and connotative meanings. Emotions must be expressed in song lyrics to reach the hearts of the listeners. Incorporating figurative language into a song can aid in the development of emotion. Therefore, there is a lot of figurative language, especially metaphors, that can be found in song lyrics. The song used in this research is Jay Chang's song entitled "Is You". The song "Is You" which was written by Jay Chang himself was released in 2020 as a digital single. The song talks about the feeling of being deeply in love with someone and wanting to be with them. It expresses the emotions and desires that come with being in a romantic relationship. The researcher uses this song as analysis material because this song has a metaphor that is easy to understand because the lyrics are simple and sequential.

In previous research (Jati, 2019), the analysis was conducted on a song with a specific alternative metal rock genre with creativity in the lyrics. The entire song lyrics were analyzed and inserted into a table by distinguishing denotative and connotative meanings, which resulted in two separate studies: the distinction between the types of metaphors in the song and the song's meaning and symbols. Another similar research was conducted by (Lukmana et al., 2019), who used traditional songs in the research. The research was done using a descriptive method, which led to the discovery of three types of metaphors: structural, orientational, and ontological.

Another previous research (Rahman, 2021) entitled "Metaphor Analysis on Students' English Poems". The researcher identified poems in semantic perspective, mystical love metaphor, and in order to interpret the meaning of the metaphor. The results found by the researcher that. The analysis of metaphor in their poems reveals not only semantic meaning in semantic perspective. The purpose of this analysis is to show the metaphorical aspects of the song "Is You" by displaying five example sentences in the lyrics. Researchers ensure that the current study is distinct from previous ones. The distinction is the object of research and the intended focus of analysis. Researchers will focus on five sentences and divide them into two parts: the target domain (the subject being described) and the source domain (the object or idea used to describe it), as proposed by Lakoff and Mark Johnson in their book *Metaphors We Live By*. This study employs the qualitative descriptive method to analyze, characterize, and summarize the results of the conditions and circumstances of the data obtained by collecting and analyzing song lyric samples.

## **METHODS**

The research method used in this research is the qualitative descriptive analysis method by Creswell. The qualitative research process entails a number of significant activities, including the formulation of questions and processes, the collection of particular data from participants, the inductive analysis of data ranging from specific to broad themes, and the interpretation of the significance of the data (Creswell, 2013). The research process involves collecting specific data on the metaphors in the song lyrics using tables. The categorization in the table is based on the employed research,

specifically, the metaphor study, which is divided into the target domain and source domain. The explanation of similarities is then presented in paragraph format. Data analysis uses theoretical concepts that assist researchers in understanding and interpreting qualitative data in a systematic way (Wijaya, 2020). First, the researcher identified concepts relevant to the research topic, after which, the researcher collected qualitative data. This data was then analyzed using appropriate methods. During the analysis process, researchers look for patterns, themes, or relationships between the pre-selected concepts. Then, researchers compile their findings in a systematic and coherent research report, which explains how metaphors can work in the context of songs.

**RESULTS**

The writers found data on conceptual metaphors divided into target and source domains.

**Table 1.** Research Result Data

No	Verse	Target Domain	Source Domain
1	<i>When my night sky and your sunshine come together</i>	Romantic Relationship	My night sky and your sunshine
2	<i>Because those eyes were stuck in my mind last night</i>	Mental imagery or memory	Those eyes were stuck in my mind
3	<i>So, until I have you in my arms</i>	Romantic Relationship	I have you in my arms
4	<i>you make me melt inside</i>	Romantic Relationship	You make me melt inside
5	<i>Another headache you call</i>	Difficult Relationship	Another headache you call

The target domains that were discovered were Difficult Relationships, Mental Imagery or Memory, and Romantic Relationships. Having lyrics that have a romantic feel built into them is associated with a romantic connection, having mental imagery or memory associated with impressions, and having a difficult relationship associated with discomfort in the relationship are all tied to the same thing.

**DISCUSSION**

The clause below is an example taken from the verse of the song "Is You" by Jay Chang.

1. *When my night sky and your sunshine come together*

**Table 2.** Target and Souce Domain Clasification Verse 1

Target Domain	Source Domain
A Romantic Relationship  (Two people have different personalities or qualities that complement each other and create something beautiful when combine)	My night sky and your sunshine  (Celestial Body)

### The Similarities

Night sky and Sunshine are both the celestial bodies that are beautiful, interesting, and awe-inspiring. People often see celestial things like galaxies, planets, and stars as signs of grandeur and mystery, and they can make them feel amazed and awed. This is similar to how love relationships can be seen as beautiful and amazing because they bring two people together in ways that are often hard to explain or understand. Both celestial bodies and relationships can make people feel strong emotions and make them think about the mysteries of life and the world.

"My night sky and your sunshine" is a metaphor that uses real and recognizable images to describe something abstract and difficult to express, which helps to simplify a challenging notion or emotion. The idea that a couple improves each other's lives is difficult to put into words. However, the song effectively conveys the essence of the topic by utilizing metaphors such as the night sky and the sun. Love relationships can also be portrayed metaphorically as beautiful and unexpected. Additionally, it fosters intimacy between the communicator and the receiver. A metaphor can be used by the song to make an otherwise complex notion or emotion easy to understand and enjoyable to hear.

#### 2. *Because those eyes were stuck in my mind last night*

**Table 3.** Target and Souce Domain Clasification Verse 2

Target Domain	Source Domain
Mental imagery or memory  (Someone's gaze was memorable and have left a lasting impression)	Those eyes were stuck in my mind

### The Similarities

The concepts of something powerful and influential are common to both. The speaker seems to be emotionally invested in the image because the word "stuck" implies that it is both stuck and difficult to remove.

Some ideas or feelings are hard to explain. The phrase "those eyes were stuck in my mind" helps by giving a clear picture of how the speaker feels. The metaphor relates a physical action (something sticking to a surface) to a mental action (a picture staying in the speaker's mind). This comparison helps people understand the idea better and makes the picture more powerful emotionally. Overall, the metaphor helps to make the speaker's feelings clear in a way that is clear and easy to remember.

#### 3. *So, until I have you in my arms*

**Table 4.** Target and Souce Domain Clasification Verse 3

Target Domain	Source Domain
Romantic Relationship  (A desire or longing for physical contact)	I have you in my arms

**The Similarities**

The source and goal domains of the metaphor "until I have you in my arms" are alike in that they both have to do with having control or ownership. In the source domain, control or ownership is physical. In the target domain, on the other hand, it is both mental and physical closeness. The figure of speech makes it sound like the person speaking wants to physically and emotionally possess or rule the other person. People in the picture are also talking quickly because they are waiting for the right time to be close to the person they want. The speaker wants something very much and wants it all.

This is shown by the similarities between the metaphor's source and goal areas.

Without words, the metaphor makes it clear how much the person speaking wants to be close to the other person, both mentally and physically. The metaphor shows that the speaker loves the person they want very much by comparing their desire to having or directing something to that. Adding the word "arms" to the picture, which is already about feeling safe and protected, makes it even more so. By using a comparison that is clear and easy to remember, the metaphor helps show how the speaker feels.

*4. you make me melt inside*

**Table 5.** Target and Souce Domain Clasification Verse 4

<b>Target Domain</b>	<b>Source Domain</b>
Romantic Relationship	You make me melt inside
(Someone is deeply affected emotionally by another person)	(Melting)

**The Similarities**

Both the target domain and the source domain of the metaphor "you make me melt inside" go through a process of change or transformation. The Metaphor suggests that the person being talked to has a big impact on the person speaking, changing them from emotionally closed off and stiff to emotionally open and weak. There is change or transformation in both the source area and the target area.

When the speaker compares his or her feelings to melting, it makes them seem more real and easier to understand. As if the person speaking is being taken over by their feelings in a good way, the image also makes you feel energized and happy. By using a comparison that is both real and vivid, the metaphor helps to show how the speaker feels. We can better understand and relate to how the speaker feels because of this. This is why the metaphor works so well.

*5. Another headache you call*

**Table 6.** Target and Souce Domain Clasification Verse 5

<b>Target Domain</b>	<b>Source Domain</b>
Difficult Relationship	Another headache you call
(Person's interactions are causing them stress or discomfort)	(Pain or Discomfort)

### **The Similarities**

"Another headache you call" is a metaphor for pain that is hard to ignore in both the target domain and the source domain. It can be hard to do normal things when you have a headache in the source area because it hurts and is painful. In the target area, the word denotes that the speaker is inflicting an emotionally distressing and difficult-to-overcome wound on the listener. Managing pain or discomfort at both the point of origin and the destination can provide a significant challenge.

This metaphor implies that the individual being addressed is perpetually inflicting mental anguish or discomfort on the speaker, comparable to a headache. In a metaphor, the speaker uses a vivid and explicit analogy to make their ideas seem more relatable and understandable. The speaker's anger and frustration are also depicted in the picture as if they are sick of constantly dealing with this distress or suffering. This illustrates how complex the speaker's feelings are; they are a mixture of hurt, rage, and a feeling that they are useless.

### **CONCLUSION**

In summary, metaphor serves as a valuable instrument in the composing process by facilitating the development of vivid, tangible, and indelible imagery that effectively conveys intricate emotional states or thoughts. The use of physical similarities to transmit emotional or relational experiences is one way for songwriters to generate a sense of universality and timelessness in their music. This allows listeners to relate to the song regardless of where they are from, what age they are, or what circumstances they are going through. By adding layers of meaning and complexity to the lyrics of a song, metaphors can also give depth and richness to the song's lyrics. These levels of meaning and complexity can be explored and grasped in a variety of different ways. As a whole, the use of metaphor in music has the potential to make music more interesting, memorable, and significant to listeners. Therefore, this song is successful in assisting listeners in comprehending the substance of the song and experiencing the emotion that it conveys. When it comes to songwriting, the usage of metaphors should be considered a deep and difficult problem that could provide light on how music can represent complex concepts and feelings. Other research should take this into consideration. By examining the ways in which metaphors are utilized in songs, researchers have the opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of the mental, social, and cultural processes that create our musical experiences. Additionally, they may delve into the ways in which music can be utilized to help individuals feel a stronger connection to it.

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