METAPHORS IN MICHAEL BUBLE'S FIFTH STUDIO ALBUM "CALL ME IRRESPONSIBLE"

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Abstract

This research discusses metaphors used in Michael Buble's fifth studio album "Call Me Irresponsible". This research examines the types of metaphors in Michael Buble's fifth studio album "Call Me Irresponsible" and the meaning of each metaphors in the album. The researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the objectives of the research. The results of this research indicate that there are 26 data found in the form of lyrics containing metaphors. Among them are 12 structural metaphors, 9 orientational metaphors, and 5 ontological metaphors which consist of personification metaphor. In addition,the meaning that contained in each of metaphors depends on the type of metaphor used which are: 1) structural metaphors happen when a concept is expressed in terms of other defined concepts, 2) orientational metaphor can highlight how cultural representations of physical and emotional experience such as "Happy is up, sad is down.", and 3) ontological metaphors happen when we see events, activities, feelings, and ideas as beings and things.

Keywords : Structural Metaphors, Orientational Metaphors, Ontological Metaphors, Song, Call Me Irresponsible Album

INTRODUCTION

In interacting, language is the most basic thing that must be mastered in communicating between human beings which is after all the most common way for speakers to understand each other. According to Kasim et al. (1981), language is a media for interacting and communicating with another . Without language, humans find it difficult to interact with each other.

Songs are often used as a tool to convey a message to others. According to Moeliono Peny (2003), the term "song" refers to a variety of rhythmic sounds. A song's rhythm helps the listener's emotions to be integrated into the song's message. Songs are based on musical compositions.

Song lyrics are part of literary works. They belong to works of art and poetry type literature. Siswantoro (2010) says that lyrics as a genre of poetry are different from novels, dramas, or short stories. Song lyrics or lyrics can be considered as poetry and vice versa. Jan van Luxemburg (1989) also said that the definition of poetry texts includes not only literary genres but also proverbs, advertising messages, political slogans, pop songs and prayers

Figurative language is frequently used in songs. Figurative language can attract readers and inspire them to write more passionately. According to Abrams (1999) figurative language is a different outlook obtained from what a language's 2 speakers normally interpret to be a meaning of a word common interpretation, or the conventional structure of words to generate some specific meaning or effect.

A metaphor is one of the most well-known figurative languages. Shawna Malvini (2017) argues that a kind of figurative language called a metaphor is used to make comparisons between things. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) believe that a metaphor's main function is to improve understanding. A metaphor is a form of speech that compares one thing with another, to put it another way.

Metaphor has a function in the use of language. Metaphors contribute to the creation of new words. Regarding the function of metaphor, Subroto (2011) describes three functions or uses of metaphor which include 1) overcoming the lack or limitation of the lexicon, 2) expressing speech, and 3) avoiding or reducing singularity (monotonicity).

This research focuses on the metaphors found in Michael Buble's song lyrics, focusing on the various metaphors and the real meaning in song lyrics. The 3 researchers chose this topic because metaphor is closely related to the use of language and human life. Therefore, the researchers are interested in conducting research by taking the song from Michael Buble as the object of their research and using the theory by Lakoff and Johnson (1980). Moreover, Michael Buble is a famous legendary singer who has had many albums.

Based on the research background above, the problems are formulated below:

1. What types of metaphors that contains in Michael Buble's fifth studio album "Call Me Irresponsible"?.
2. What are the meaning of each metaphors found in Michael Buble's fifth studio album "Call Me Irresponsible"?.

Review of Literature
Semantics
Semantics is the study that studies meaning. The word "semantics," which means to convey a sign or anything significant in Greek, is where we get the word. Semantics, then, is the study of how signs are understood (Verhaar, 2010). One of the three levels of language analysis (phonology, grammatical, and semantic) focuses on understanding the meaning of language (Chaer, 2013). Semantics, then, is the discipline study of linguistics that investigates the real meaning hidden in a language, code, or other form of representation. However, in linguistics, the sign or symbol in question is language, specifically words or other more accessible grammatical units with meaning. It can also be said that semantics is the study of 7 symbols or signs such as words that express meaning and relationships and their effects on speakers or users (humans).

Figurative Language
Figurative language commonly differs from the usual practice and word meanings in order to express a complicated idea, creativity, transparency, or a dramatic relation. Figurative languages uses words or phrases with a meaning that differs from the literal meaning. Visual language expresses diverse thoughts and feelings. It's about composing sentences effectively and aesthetically, you can give a concrete description in the mind of the reader. Figurative Language is very common in poetry but is also used in song. Briefly, it plays an important role in literary works. Its main purpose is to compel readers to imagine or understand what the author means by expressions. So it can be concluded that figurative languages are languages designed with a variety of specific languages. Also, it can be recognized by the use of language different from everyday speech.

Metaphor
The use of words or groups of words as a painting based on analogies or comparisons without using comparative terms is known as metaphor. Metaphor is a form of figurative language and one of the most widely recognized figurative languages is a metaphor. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) says that "metaphor is something that has another meaning and its main function is to understand. In other words, metaphor is a part of figurative language that compares one thing to another".

In cognitive linguistics findings show that metaphors exist in everyday life. Both in speech, action and thought. According to Lakoff (in Arimi, 2015) our conceptual attitudes,

in the form of thinking and acting, are fundamentally metaphorical. Lakoff who is also known as a pioneer figure of cognitive linguistics argues that, we speak using metaphors, we think using metaphors, even we act using metaphors. According to Arimi (2015), the essence of metaphor is to understand and even experience something through something else. So, everything we do, whether communicating or writing, cannot be separated from metaphors. The linguistic sphere has various types of metaphors. One type is conceptual metaphor, conceptual metaphor is a type of metaphor that means that each linguistic unit of expression (sentence) has one concept that is mapped with another linguistic unit of expression (sentence) that has another concept.

Types of Metaphors

Lakoff and Johnson (1980) argues that "metaphor is something that has another meaning and its main function is to understand. In other words, metaphor is a part of figurative language that compares one thing to another". Metaphors are separated into three types by Lakoff and Johnson, they are: structural metaphors, orientational metaphors, and ontological metaphors.

1. Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is indeed a metaphorical system in which a complex, usually abstract concept is described in terms of a simpler, usually more concrete concept. Lakoff and Johnson (1980/2003) defined structural metaphors as "cases where one concept is metaphorically structured in terms of another."

2. Orientational Metaphor

An orientational metaphor (or figurative comparison) that involves spatial relationships, according to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), is a unique type of metaphorical idea that is unorganized but organizes all system of concepts that are connected to one another. This metaphor also highlights how cultural representations of physical and emotional experiences—such as up-down, in-out, on-off, deep-shallow, front-back, and others—are expressed as forms of motion. It is possible to think of spatial orientation through orientational metaphors.

3. Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor is a part of metaphor (or figurative comparison) which something concrete is put onto something abstract. Lakoff and Johnson believes that ontological metaphors are "so natural and persuasive in our thought that they are typically taken as self-evident, direct descriptions of mental phenomena." They also said that ontological metaphors "are among the most fundamental devices we have for understanding our experience".

The two types of metaphor identification employed in ontological metaphors are the container metaphor and personification.

1. The Container Metaphor

In the metaphor of the container, a living or abstract item is a container or a location that people can enter and exit. This indicates that a container may be filled when an object is placed inside of it, and vice versa.

2. Personification

An ontological metaphor is personification. When representing objects, both real and abstract, are used and treated as if they were people, complete with all of their characteristics and activities (Lakoff and Johnson 1980).

The Function of Metaphor

One of the functions of a metaphor is to make a work or writing more beautiful. Lakoff and Johnson (1998) says that a metaphor is something that has meaning and focus on

what matters as a tool for understanding. Metaphor is part of figurative language. According to Keraf (2010), style of language in general is an intentional or unintentional means written by the author in expressing his work. Keraf also believes that good language style contains three elements, namely honesty, politeness, and attractiveness.

The existence of metaphorical language styles can make literary works, especially songs, more lively, interesting, and give rise to a clear dream picture (Pradopo, 2012). The language is metaphorical and functions to revive a certain atmosphere, respond to certain senses, and beautify the storytelling which supports the purpose of a literary work.

Metaphor as one of the semantic symptoms of course has a function or use in the use of language. In this case, especially metaphors will contribute to the creation of new words. A word that is really new, usually difficult for society to accept. With regard to the function of the metaphor above, Subroto (2011) describes three functions or uses of metaphor which include 1) overcoming the deficiencies or limitations of the lexicon, 2) expressing speech, and 3) avoiding or reducing singleness (monotonity).

Metaphors allow speech participants to understand and be able to communicate about abstract things and difficult concepts. Or it can be said that metaphors contain elements that are sometimes not mentioned explicitly. Metaphors are often used to equate or compare an object with other objects but do not use comparative words. In general, metaphors work for (Waluyo, 1995): 1. Produce an imaginative pleasure. 2. Produce additional images so that abstract things become concrete and readers can enjoy. 3. Increase the intensity of the author's feelings in terms of meaning. 4. Concentrate on conveying meaning that can express something in short sentences. It can be concluded that metaphors are in the form of using words or groups of words not with their true meaning, but as pictures based on similarities or comparisons.

Song and Song Lyrics

Song lyric is the result of a combination of language art and sound art, as a work of sound art involving singer's voice color and melody. Song lyrics are part of literary works, including literary works of poetry. Song lyrics or lyrics can be considered as poetry and vice versa. According to Wellek & Warren (1989), the lyrics are complex and full of expression, which makes literary language more likely to convince, influence, and eventually change the reader's viewpoint. From the opinion above, it can be concluded that a song is a work of art that combines sound art and poetic language art, the language is brief and there is a rhythm with a coherent sound and the choice of figurative (imaginative) words and involves the melody and voice of the singer. Song lyrics are a person's expression from within about something good that has been seen, heard, or experienced. Song lyrics also have their own 24 specificity and characteristics compared to poetry because the idea conveyed through song lyrics is reinforced by the melody and the type of rhythm that is adapted to the lyrics of the song. 5. Michael Buble and "Call Me Irresponsible" Album.

Michael Buble and "Call Me Irresponsible" Album

Canadian vocalist Michael Steven Bublé was born on September 9, 1975. The scope of Bublé's work has expanded internationally. Bublé's debut record reached the top ten in both Canada and the UK in 2003. His 2005 album It's Time and 2007 album Call Me Irresponsible helped him gain a global following; both albums reached number one on the Canadian Albums Chart, UK Albums Chart, US Billboard 200, US Australian ARIA Albums Chart, and a number of European charts.

Call Me Irresponsible, Michael's fifth studio album, was published on May 1 by

143/Reprise Records. This album is classified as vocal jazz and traditional pop. David Foster, Humberto Gatica, and Bob Rock produced the record. The album opened on the US Billboard 200 at number two and moved to position one in its second week. Few musicians, including Michael Jackson and Sugarland, have succeeded in doing this. The record has a US 1 platinum certification. The single's highest position on the ARIA Singles Chart in Australia was number 19.

METHOD

Design

The researchers decided to investigate metaphor in Michael Buble's fifth studio album, "Call Me Irresponsible" using the qualitative descriptive approach for this research. "Descriptive methodology is a research approach that combines data collecting in order to examine hypotheses or to clarify issues on the exact situation of the research problem," claimed Gay (1987). Qualitative research identifies and describes how things are. This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach to examine the questions related to the researcher's topic.

Instruments

Data from this research will be split into two categories: primary data and secondary data. The major source of data for this research is Michael Buble's fifth studio album, "Call Me Irresponsible" which serves as the primary data. The secondary data is other data that will support this research such as reading some research related to metaphor in song analysis and searching for articles on linguistics that focus on metaphors in song.

Procedures

The following procedures are the researcher's methods for collecting data:

1. Download all songs from Michael Buble fifth album "Call Me Irresponsible".
2. Find and transcribe all the song lyrics.
3. Listen to the all songs a few times while read the lyrics carefully.
4. Underline the metaphor found in each song lyrics.
5. Classify the types of metaphor found in each song lyrics based on Lakoff and Johnson (1980) theory.

Data analysis

The researchers use the techniques of data analyzing based on (Miles, Huberman and Saldana, 2014) method as follows:

1. ***Data condensation***

Data condensation is the process of selecting, simplifying, summarizing and/or transforming data found in the fields of Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014).

The information used in this research is a transcript of the lyrics from Michael Buble's fifth studio album "Call Me Irresponsible".

2. ***Data Display***

The second step is to present the data in a clearer and easier to understand way. This should simplify the data found and draw conclusions more easily. This makes it easier for the researchers to proceed further in the analysis process. (Miles et al., 2014).

3. ***Drawing and Verifying Conclusions***

The final step is to draw conclusions from the collected data and validate them to complete all the data.

The goal at this stage is an experimental conclusion. One conclusion cannot be reach and must be repeat. In particular, the meaning of the word being analyzes must be accurate, and the data must be analyzes frequently to ensure its accuracy.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. **Types Of Metaphors Are Contained in The Michael Buble's Fifth Studio Album "Call Me Irresponsible"**

a. *Structural Metaphor*

No	Song Title	Structural Metaphor
1	*The Best is Yet to Come*	• "Still its a real good bet, the best is yet to come" • "You think you've seen the sun, but you ain't seen it shine" • "Wait till you see that sunshine day" • "I'm gonna teach you to fly" • "We've only tasted the wine" • "You think you've flown before, but you ain't left the ground" • "Wait till you're locked in my embrace"

From the table above, we can see that Structural metaphor is a metaphor that is often used by Michael Buble. In the data collected, there are 12 structural metaphors used in Michael Buble's songs on his album *Call Me Irresponsible* especially in his song *The Best Is Yet to Come* which uses at least 7 structural metaphors in the lyrics. Even so, there are eight songs that do not use structural metaphors, namely the song entitled *It Had Better Be Tonight, Me and Mrs. Johnson, I'm Your Man, Call Me Irresponsible, Wonderful Tonight, I've Got the World on a String, Always on My Mind, and That's Life.*

b. *Orientational Metaphor*

No	Song Title	Orientational Metaphor
1	*Me and Mrs. Jhonson*	"And it hurts so much, it hurts so much inside"

2	*Lost*	• "That you were crying" • "Then rain turned into tear upon your face" • "When your worlds crashing down"
3	*Wonderful Tonight*	"I feel wonderful tonight"
4	*Everything*	"It's you, it's you, you make me sing"
5	*I've got the world on a string*	"I'm in love"
6	*Always on my mind*	I'm so happy that you're mine"
7	*That's Life*	"I thought of quitting, baby"

By looking at the table above, we can conclude that there are 9 orientational metaphors used in Michael Buble's collection of songs on the Call Me Irresponsible album. The song that uses this type of metaphor the most is the song entitled Lost in which there are 3 lines that use orientational metaphors. In addition, there are six songs that do not use orientational metaphors in the album, namely The Best Is Yet to Come, It Had Better Be Tonight, I'm Your Man, Comin' Home Baby, and Call Me Irresponsible..

c. **Ontological Metaphor**

No	Song Title	Personification Metaphor
1	*The Best is Yet to Come*	• "You came along and everything started to hum"
2	*Lost*	• "The days were slipping past" • "'Till the light comes pouring through" • "And the darkness has won" • "Life can show no mercy, it can tear your soul apart"

Personification metaphor is another type of metaphor that is rarely used in Michael Buble's collection of songs on his *Call Me Irresponsible* album. As we can see in the table above, there are 5 Personification metaphors were found by the researcher. Michael

Buble only uses this type of metaphor in his two song titles, namely *The Best is yet to Come* and *Lost*. Nevertheless, the researcher found Michael Buble's tendency to use personification metaphors in one of his songs entitled *Lost*. In this song, the researcher found 4 uses of personification metaphors contained in the lyrics of the song.

2. **The Meaning of Each Metaphor Found in Michael Buble's Fifth Studio Album "Call Me Irresponsible"**

One of the goals of using metaphors in a work is to give a beautiful impression to the work. This is because the diction used by the author makes the work more appealing to read or listen to. In this sub-chapter, the researcher presents the meaning of each metaphor found in Michael Buble's *Call Me Irresponsible* album. The results will be displayed below.

a. Structural Metaphor
1) The Best is yet to Come
   a. "Still it's a real **good bet**, the best is yet to come".
This lyric can be classified as structural metaphor. A structural metaphor is a metaphor in which one concept is metaphorically structured in connection to another. The phrase "good bet" is related to gamble. However, in this lyric, "a good bet" refers to "a good choice".

Based on the opinion above, the "good bet" domain, if we look at it textually, as mentioned above, will definitely continue with matters relating to gambling or betting. However, in its use in the lyrics of this song, the phrase "good bet" has a very different meaning from the textual meaning related to the bet but instead means a good choice in life.

b. Orientational Metaphor
1) Me and Mrs. Johnson
   In this song, there is only one orientational metaphor found which is taken from the lyric "*And it **hurts** so much, it hurts so much **inside***". The word "hurts" is often associated with wounds that occur on the outside of the body. However, once we read the lyrics further, there is the word "inside" hinting that what was hurt was the singer's heart after parting with the person she loved.
2) Lost
   "That you were crying"
   As we all know, people can cry because they are injured, or because they feel sad. We can see this through the song lyrics quoted above, the phrase "that you were crying" is a representation of the use of orientational metaphors that describe that "sad is down", namely when the singer sees his lover crying. If we examine the song more deeply, this song is a song that has a theme of sadness, this shows that the word "Crying" in the song is a word that refers to sadness (down)
3) Wonderful Tonight
   In this song, the researcher only found one lyric which is included in the orientational metaphor, the lyrics reads "*I feel **wonderful** tonight*". The word "wonderful" can be associated with happiness (up) and extraordinary feelings. The feeling of "wonderful" is a very beautiful feeling, because it can show that someone is very happy so that he will give positive energy to those around him. The song, which is sung in a cheerful musical atmosphere, also adds a cheerful atmosphere to the lyrics.
4) Everything

As above, the researcher only found one lyric included in the orientational metaphor in this song, namely *"It's you, it's you, you make me **sing**"*. In common, people sing to their heart's content. This song is sung with cheerful music, thus indicating that the lyrics signify the singer's happiness (up). The word "sing" in the lyrics of the song describes the singer's feelings of joy and happiness when he is with his girlfriend. Humans will hum or sing when they feel pleasure.

5) I've got the world on a string

The line *"I'm **in love**"* in the lyrics of this song tells us that the singer is in a state of falling in love. Normally, someone will feel very blossomed (up) when they are in love.

6) Always on my mind

The only use of the orientational metaphor found in this song reads *"I'm **so happy that you're mine**"* which shows the happy feelings (up) of the singer. Loving and being loved will add color to one's life. When a person feels close to other people, they will appear happier and even healthier. Love helps a person feel valued, understood, considered important and safe.

7) That's Life

The sentence *"I thought of **quitting**, baby"* in the lyrics of this song implies that the singer once felt a deep despair (down) so he used to feel like leaving and giving up. Even though the feeling was experienced in the past, the singer can still remember the feeling of downfall when he saw his girlfriend experiencing the same sadness as what she had experienced before. This feeling of sadness is a natural feeling that everyone can experience when experiencing a serious problem.

c. *Ontological Metaphor*

Since the researcher could not find any song which possesses container metaphor, the researcher will only discuss the personification metaphor found in Michael Buble's *Call Me Irresponsible* Album. Personification metaphors are metaphors that make inanimate objects or animals behave like humans.

1) The Best is yet to come

On the lyrics that read "*You came along and **everything started to hum**"*. We can see how the songwriter provides a personification metaphor in the sentence, namely "everything started to hum". The word "everything" in linguistics is an indefinite pronoun that refers to objects. If we think about it, there is no thing that can emit a hum because humming can only be done by humans.

2) Lost

"The days were slipping last". The word "slipping" denotatively means an incident when a human being falls because of something slippery. However, the Lyrics convey the meaning that the days pass so quickly. The days that pass so quickly are a sign that someone has gone through a lot in their life to the point that they feel that they have gone through very many days. The lyrics above describe time as if it were a human being who could slip.

'Till the light comes pouring through". The word "come" is always associated with the arrival of someone. However, in this lyric, the word "come" which is preceded by the word "lights" can be interpreted as "shine". The sentence above likens light to someone who has just arrived from somewhere, the word "comes" here does not mean someone has just arrived from a place as according to the text, but the word "comes" means that in a dark situation, a spark a light suddenly flashes without us

knowing where it is coming from. The light can also be interpreted as "good things" or "happiness".

"And the darkness has won". In a competition, there are known terms of winning and losing. True victory and defeat can only be experienced by humans because animals and objects cannot carry out a competition. The winning darkness means that the bright day has turned into night and it is time for the day to change. The meaning of "and the darkness won" in this song is equivalent to "when the light has faded".

"Life can show no mercy, it can tear your soul apart". In the lyrics of this song, the songwriter presents two personification metaphors at once, namely in the sentences "Life can show..." and "it can tear..." which, if interpreted connotatively, these sentences mean "Life can be bad and give us sadness.". Life is bitter and cruel when we do not want to accept the fact that the sweeteners that have been given to us are running out and not enough, this is where we have to start enjoying other alternatives which are none other than the bitterness.

DISCUSSION

1. Types of Metaphors Are Contained in The Michael Buble's Fifth Studio Album "Call Me Irresponsible"

In Michael Buble's album called Call Me Irresponsible, the researcher found 26 data which have been broken down into three kinds of metaphors, namely 12 structural metaphors, 9 orientational metaphors, and 5 ontological metaphors included in personification metaphors. This shows that most of the songs on the album use structural metaphors.

This happens because a term called a structural metaphor is one that is formed metaphorically from other concepts. The source domain and the target domain serve as the foundation for this structural metaphor. Systematic relationships in daily experience serve as the foundation for structural metaphors. Conceptual metaphors take on language form as structural metaphors. It follows that comparisons, interactions, and mapping of meanings owned by linguistic components create meaning. Meaning is gained by structuring one type of experience or activity with another type of experience or activity. Due to this metaphor is based on systematic correlation in everyday events, therefore this type of metaphor will be very easy to find in any work including song lyrics, one of which is Michael Buble's "Call Me Irresponsible" album.

Furthermore, the other kind of metaphors is orientational metaphor. This type of metaphors can also be found in Michael Buble's album, where there are 9 lyrics that use this type of metaphor. Orientational metaphors, namely metaphors related to spatial orientation, such as up-down, inside-outside, front-back, and so on. Since our bodies interact in a physical environment, this spatial orientation results from our physical structure.

This type of metaphor relates to spatial orientation derived from human physical experience. The idea of direction follows this spatial orientation. For instance, the idiom "happy is up" exhibits an upward and downward direction. Expressions of joy like "Today I feel wonderful" are referred to as an up dimension, whereas expressions of sorrow like "you were suffering" are referred to as a down dimension. To produce a more active expression of language, the analogy was developed based on actions that combine with human thought and physical experience.

The next kind of metaphor is ontological metaphor, in this case, the researchers only found personification metaphors in the songs on Michael Buble's album entitled *Call Me Irresponsible*. This metaphorical expression uses human behavior given to something that is not human, such as objects in real life that do not have that characteristic. Things that

can be given human nature using this metaphor include plants, inanimate objects, animals, clouds, sky, and so on. The function of personification metaphors is usually to provide a clear picture of the situation the writer wants to describe as well as an image that feels more concrete. This type of metaphor is also a metaphor that is very easy to recognize because this metaphor makes an inanimate object or animal behave like a human.

2. The Meaning of Each Metaphors Found In Michael Buble's Fifth Studio Album "Call Me Irreponsible"

Metaphors are used to make writing more beautiful and imaginative. It is generally used in literary works such as poetry or songs. Metaphors are made to form a sentence that has the aim of giving a certain impression or purpose (implied) to the reader. Therefore, metaphors make ordinary things becoming extraordinary and memorable. Metaphors use words or groups of words that have no real meaning, but rather represent images based on similarities or comparisons. The characteristic of this metaphor is that it uses figurative words and there are also choices of words that equate something with something else. In equating or also comparing something, metaphor uses a direct comparison without being followed by a comparison word. This metaphor itself falls into the category of comparative figure of speech.

Metaphor is an expression that is directly in the form of an analogical comparison in which the words or phrases used are not the true meaning but to describe comparisons or similarities between one object and another. Metaphoric language style is widely used in various literary works where the aim is to be able to express a meaning with an emphasis on the impression that will be generated. Apart from that, the use of metaphor is also intended to be able to overcome the limitations of the choice of words as well as the form of expression of a writer.

The use of metaphor a literary work can indeed make the words in the work look livelier and more interesting to read. In addition, the use of metaphorical language style can also make a writer's concepts and ideas easier to understand by readers or even make complex expressions of thoughts easier to understand. For example, it is used to explain something abstract to concrete, explain things that cannot be understood to make it easier to understand and so on. With the existence of metaphors, it can make readers not only able to enjoy the literary works they read, but also can gain new knowledge about writing sentences in these literary works.

Metaphor then has many types of variants, each type can be applied in sentences with certain contexts. For example, when you want to make something look more alive and feel the emotions of the reader, you can add a personification metaphor.

This type of figurative language is also able to provide new knowledge for readers related to the style of language of the author of a work. The description of the sentence is a manifestation of the creativity of the author as well as the various colors of information expression. It has become commonplace in the use of poetic language styles, that metaphors serve as a means of forming sentences with more weight and attracting the reader's attention. In this case the metaphor has a synonymous position or word equation that is metaphor serves to make the choice of words easier to understand and pleasant to read or hear. Although the words used are different, they actually have the same meaning.

Even though in its application it looks like it has a simple sentence form, in fact the choice of words in this metaphor gives a long and deep meaning. None other function is as an explanatory. In addition, simplification is this sentence is positioned as a form of

beautifying sentences and choosing words. Something that looks simple, often gives a deep and meaningful impression.

Metaphors place themselves in a source domain on the one hand, and a target domain on the other hand. A conceptual metaphor known as a structural metaphor uses participants' knowledge of some concepts as other concepts to map the structure of the source domain to the structure of the target domain. In addition, an orientational metaphor is a type of metaphor that has a principal evaluative function that metaphor builds a larger group of metaphors that are mutually linked in meaning to one another. Meanwhile, ontological metaphors are metaphors that map their language expressions into basic or essential understanding concepts, generally mapped in the form of personification while Ontological metaphors can also be understood as metaphors that provide a basic but raw understanding of the target concept.

Understanding how to understand human experience as a concrete object and entity that goes beyond simple spatial orientation is known as ontological metaphor. Because physical human experience can be described, categorized, and measured in accordance with this metaphorical concept, the ontological metaphor also implicitly opposes the foundation of a distinct space between entities and it. Additionally, they contend that ontological metaphors serve human needs by communicating a more thorough communication through metaphorical expressions.

Call Me Irresponsible is an album filled with love songs that make listeners feel enchanted and enjoy the entire content of the song, from the music to the lyrics. The metaphors used in the songs on the album are also very appropriate so they can convey deep meaning to the listeners. The choice of diction such as "I feel wonderful", "you are every minute of my every day", and I'm gonna teach you to fly" can represent the listeners' excited feelings. Not only that, the lyrics used the troubled songs on this album are also very touching, words like "The rain turned into tears upon your face" or "The days were slipping fast" are also words that have enormous power in influencing the emotions of the listeners.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussions of this research, the researchers concludes that:

The researchers found 26 data in the form of lyrics containing metaphors. Among them are 12 structural metaphors, 9 orientational metaphors, and 5 ontological metaphors which consists of personification metaphors. One of the aims of using metaphors in a work is to give the work a beautiful impression. It is because the diction used by the author makes the work more attractive to read or listen to.

Metaphors are used by someone to make the reader get a certain effect from the style of language which tends to be emotional. Figures are usually embedded in a literary work, both songs and poetry. Metaphor is a style of language used as a figure of speech which explicitly represents another intention based on similarities or comparisons. Metaphors express something directly in the form of analogical comparisons by removing words like and so on.

In addition, Metaphors are classified into three types which are 1) Structural metaphor, 2) Orientational Metaphor, and 3) Ontological Metaphor. Structural metaphors happens when a concept is expressed in terms of other defined concepts, an orientational metaphor can highlight how cultural representations of physical and emotional experience such as "Happy is up, sad is down.", and an ontological metaphors happens when we see events, activities, feelings, and ideas as beings and things.

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