METAPHORS IN THE SONG LYRICS OF GREEN DAY

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Strata One (SI)

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ABSTRACT


The purpose of this research is to analyze the metaphors of Green Day lyrics, which metaphor is mostly found in the texts such as song lyrics. In this case, the aims of this research are: (1) to find out the types of metaphorical expression, (2) to convey the meaning of the metaphors used by Green Day.

The method of this research is using qualitative analysis. The research questions will be answered in analytical description. The concept of metaphorical expressions are analyzed by using George Lakoff and Mark Johnson theory.

The result of this research shows that all types of metaphor are found in the data, with the ontological metaphor as the most frequently used type of metaphor based on Lakoff and Johnson theory. The meaning of metaphor can be easier to understand by using the theory to analyze.

Keywords: Metaphor, Lakoff and Johnson, Source Domain, Target Domain, Song Lyrics.
APPROVEMENT

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2017
LEGALIZATION

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Title : Metaphors in The Song Lyrics of Green Day

The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on July 21st, 2017. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, July 21st, 2017

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to my best knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or another institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, July 21st, 2017

Wiji Lestari
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the most Generous and the most Merciful

First of all, the writer would like to give all majesty and praise to Allah SWT, the lord of the world, who always gives her a wonderful life, strength, patients, blessing and guidance in completing this thesis. May blessing, peace, and salutation be upon the most honourable prophet and messenger of God, Muhammad SAW, his families, and companions.

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Jakarta, July 21st 2017

The Writer
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT ............................................................................................................................... i  
APPROVAL SHEET ................................................................. ii  
LEGALIZATION ....................................................................................................................... iii  
DECLARATION ........................................................................................................................ iv  
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ........................................................................................................... v  
TABLE OF CONTENTS ................................................................. vii  
CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION ......................................................... 1  
A. Background of the research ................................................................. 1  
B. Research Question ......................................................................................... 4  
C. Objective of the research .............................................................................. 4  
D. Focus of the research ..................................................................................... 4  
E. Significances of the research ....................................................................... 4  
F. Research Methodology .................................................................................. 5  
  1. Method of the Research ................................................................. 5  
  2. Technique of Data Collecting and Data Analysis ......................... 5  
  3. Instrument of the research ............................................................. 7  
  4. Unit of Analysis ................................................................................. 7
CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Language is used by human to express ideas, thoughts, and feelings in various situations of communication. Song lyrics are media used by composer to express ideas and messages to listeners or music lovers. Apart from an entertainment facility, lyrics can be used as a media to give information and opinion to social issues that happened in the community or a country. In addition, song lyrics is like a poem. The language used in a poem is similar to a song lyrics.

One of the dominant builder elements in poem is metaphor. Metaphor is used in the lyrics to aesthetic purpose, to make the song beautiful, and good to be heard. Generally, metaphors are not literally easy to understand, because they have a special character that literal expression does not. Metaphor is hard to understand by most of people, but in the song lyrics metaphor is commonly used by composers to inform social issues, because it assumed to be easier to understand by using metaphor instead of using the literal one.

According to Lakoff and Johnson metaphor consists of three types. They are structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor (14-25). The characterization of conceptual metaphor is set of mappings, in which this set of mappings obtain between basic constituent elements of the source domain and basic constituent elements of the target. To know a conceptual metaphor is to know the set of mappings that provides much of the meaning of the metaphorical
linguistic expression that make a particular conceptual metaphor manifest (Kovecses 14).

Therefore, in this research, the writer tries to find the metaphor that can explain how the metaphor can be understood by using conceptual metaphor theory conducted by Lakoff and Johnson, in the song lyrics of Green Day. Conceptual metaphor theory aid to elaborates the meaning of metaphor.

Regarding the revealed process of thoughts and feelings, a band named *Green Day* revealed thoughts and feelings about political and social conditions that happen in the United States through song lyrics. The composer uses metaphor to make listeners easily to understand the song lyrics. Below is an example of the song lyrics of *American Idiot*.

(1) Don’t wanna be an American idiot
(2) Don’t wanna a nation under the new media
(3) And can you hear the sound of hysteria?
(4) The subliminal mind fuck America

In the first stanza, line (2) *don’t wanna a nation under the new media* the metaphor concept *under the new media* belongs to the type of **orientational metaphor** that marked by the word *under* which shows negative nuance which means that a person is controlled by other.

Green Day was part of the California punk scene. The band independently released in 1989 with three personnels, Billie Joe Amstrong as a guitar player and vocalist, Mike Dirnt as a bass player, and Al Sobrante as a drummer. *American
Idiot album was released in 2004. Songs in this album concatenated into a story and reality in the era of 2004 when the administration of George W. Bush goes.

Related to the use of metaphor in daily life to express the social reality in society, the writer is interested to analyze metaphor in the song lyrics. In this case, writer is interested to analyze song lyrics by Green day in the album of American Idiot, because of the content of the songs generally indicates social criticism to the government and social-political condition in the era of George W. Bush. The lyrics were controversial, containing allusions to the American government at that time. The lyrics show displeasure of songwriter to the government, even in the song American Idiot can be called anti-American song because the title is harassing. Writer also interested to analyze song lyrics by Green Day, because most of people know about them and their songs, not only in their country, but also in other country such Indonesia. There are some achievements of Green Day; Grammy Award for Best Rock Album (2005, 2010), MTV Europe Music Award for Best Rock (2005,2009,2013), Grammy Award for Record of the Year (2006), MTV Video Music Award for video of the Year (2005), MTV Video Music Award for Best Rock (2005, 2009), iHeartRadio Music Award for Rock Songs (2017), and many more. Writer uses conceptual metaphor theory by Lakoff and Johnson to get the types of metaphor used in the data.

B. Focus of the Research

The research focuses on the song lyrics by a semantics approach, which contains metaphor by Lakoff and Johnson in several stanzas; explained the meaning of metaphorical language used by Green Day in their lyrics.
C. Research Questions

   Based on the background of research, there are some questions that need to be answered through this research; they are:

1. What are the types of metaphor used in the Green Day lyrics?
2. What are the meaning of the metaphors used in the Green Day lyrics?

D. Objectives of the Research

   Based on the research questions, writer concludes objectives of the research.

   There are some objectives of the research as follow the research questions:

1. To find out the types of metaphorical expression in the Green Day lyrics.
2. To convey the meaning of metaphors in the Green Day lyrics.

E. Significances of the Research

   By analyzing the theory of conceptual metaphor in the song lyrics, the writer expects that through this research:

   The readers are able to understand deeply about the topics of semantics especially conceptual metaphor, the readers have better understanding about metaphor from the songs, the readers can also apply their knowledge in using metaphors. By recognizing the conceptual metaphor, the learners hopefully will get some important information occurring in this world accurately especially in English songs. This research is expected to be an additional contribution to what has been done by other people in the field of metaphor. Particularly, it can enrich the research of linguistics fields in this university, especially the English Letters Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities.
F. **Research Methodology**

1. **Research Method**

   This research uses qualitative method. Qualitative research is an inquiry that the data collection process result in open-ended, non numerical data, and analyzed primarily by non-statistical method (Dornyei 24). The qualitative method uses methods or relevant approach such as historical approach, sociological, psychological, and textual approach (Farkhan 33-34).

2. **Technique of Data Collecting and Data Analysis**

   The data source of this research is used written source in the form of Green Day song lyrics in the album of *American Idiot* in 2004. There are some stages of data collecting and analysis:
   
   a. The whole lyrics as a source of data is read thoroughly.
   
   b. Identifying the data which is restricted for the goal of the research. The goal of the research is to analyze the metaphor in the song lyrics. The data is taken from the album of *American Idiot* by Green day, then writer understands the content of the songs, and chooses the songs that have the same topic.
   
   c. Reducing the data that is not necessary. Writer only chooses four songs of the thirteen songs identified.
   
   d. Marking the data to be analyzed. Marking is done from each stanza containing metaphor. Writer will marks the word by **BOLD** sign.

   For example:

   1. *I dont want to lose my argument*
I won my argument

The words lose and won in debate or argue are regarded as being the face of war. It produces the concept of metaphor in the human mind that argument is war.

2. He worked all the time

You’re wasting my time

The words all the time in work show that he worked continuously to get money. It produces the concept of metaphor in the human mind that time is money.

e. Interpreting the data uses metaphorical concept by Lakoff and Johnson based on three types mentioned; structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor.

f. Last, the writer concludes the result.

3. Instrument of the Research

The instrument used on this research is the writer herself by classifying the metaphorical language appeared in the song lyrics.

4. Unit Analysis

The researcher uses song lyrics text of Green Day in the album American Idiot which was released in 2004 as Unit Analysis. Data source taken from the album of American Idiot by Green Day. Researcher chooses four songs that will be analyzed, and there are the title of the songs:

1. American idiot

2. Jesus of Suburbia
3. Holiday

4. Boulevard of Broken Dreams
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

There are some previous research of metaphor which is related to metaphor in the song and music. In order to avoid the similar corpus and explanation, there should be a review of previous research. The following is other related research that the researcher has read.

First, the journal was done by Selvia Neilil Kamaliah (2013), Linguistics major at English Language and Literature Study Program, Indonesia University of Education Bandung. The title of this research is Conceptual Metaphor in Mylo Xyloto Album by Coldplay. The aim of this research is to find out that the dominant conceptual metaphor used in the song lyrics. The qualitative method especially a case study is used. The result of this study is conceptual metaphor used in the Mylo Xyloto, dominantly about life, changes, and love. Those include life is journey, changes are movement, purposes are destination, love is s unity, love is war, love is struggle, states are location, and less is down. This research only focuses on the dominant conceptual metaphor which belongs to structural metaphor. This is different from what the writer studies, because the writer analyzes the type of metaphorical expression, not only structural metaphor, but also the three types of metaphor.

Second, the research has been done by Siti Aisah (2010), linguistics studies, University of Indonesia. The title of the research is Metafora Dalam Lagu Iwan Fals Yang Bertemakan Kritik Sosial. The aim of this research is to know the
dominant of metaphorical expression which contains in the song lyrics, to find the most dominant of source domain which contains in the song lyrics. Moreover, the method of this research is qualitative method. The result of this research shows that the dominant of metaphorical expression in the song lyrics of Iwan Fals is using figure of speech of metaphor, where a thing expressed through the other concept without using words like, as. This research also shows that the most dominant of source domain which contains in Iwan Fals song is the source domain of animal. There are eight songs using the metaphor of animal from nine songs that have been analyzed. This is different from what the writer studies. The writer analyzes what the dominant type used in the song lyrics based on the type of metaphor by Lakoff and Johnson.

Third, research on metaphor has been done by Sari (2007) entitled Metaphor on The Song Lyrics of Enka in Besuto Hitto Daizenshu, the research published in University of Indonesia. The aim of this research is to find out metaphor which contains in the song lyrics of Enka and to find out background of the using of the metaphor. The method used in this research is the qualitative method to analyze the data. While the result of this research, the researcher found the metaphors, those include life is journey, suffering is uphill road, suffering is rain/wind, suffering is cold, suffering is luggage, happiness is blooming flower, happiness is sun, happiness is spring, happiness is sunny day, sadness is fall flowers, love is flower, hope is tomorrow, dream is flower, soul is fire, soul is entity, life is entity, happiness is entity. Furthermore, background of the using the metaphor, related to the experience of Japanese with the environment. Japanese culture seen from the
background of using the metaphor are: (1) proximity of Japanese people with nature, (2) there is sensitivity ‘aware’, and (3) the concept of impermanence ‘mujo’. This research is also different from what the writer studies. This research only analyzes from the type of structural metaphor, and connects to the culture in Japan.

Fourth, the research has been done by Yuliana (2015), English Letter Department, State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The title of the research is Conceptual Metaphor Analysis in George W. Bush and Barack Obama Inaugural Address. The aim of the research is to elaborate the conceptual metaphors that leads to understand the meaning and also to convey their function of George W. Bush and Barack Obama’s Inaugural address. The method of this research is qualitative method. The result of this research shows that the used of metaphor is very flexible. There are 9 concepts in inaugural address are revealed through the analysis of conceptual metaphor using mapping process. They are nation is person, crisis is sick, nation as family, problem is storm, fire is attack, spirit is fire, life is journey, relationship is planting, and time is person. This research is different from what the writer studies. This research only analyzes from the type of structural metaphor and the function used in the speech. Whereas the writer analyzes the three types of conceptual metaphor.

B. Metaphors in Semantics

Classical Metaphor theory originates in Aristotle fundamental works, “Poetics” and “Rhetoric”. Aristotle defines the application of a strange term either transferred from the genus and applied to the species or from the species and
applied to the genus, or from one species to another, or else by analogy (Aristotle 1447b).

According to Aristotle, metaphor is essential for philosophy as a means of persuasion, in order to gain influence in the political sphere. For Aristotle, metaphor also played a key role in theatrical art and tragic poetry, where it is widely used to express and describe human emotions and actions. Thus, metaphor is useful for philosophy as it makes one’s speech clearer and brings into it elegance and style.

Later student, for example Richards criticized Aristotle’s point of view, according to which only an elite group of people with “an eye for resemblance” can distinguish and use metaphor, while ordinary people do not have the necessary skills and cannot be taught to observe metaphor in discourse. Richard opposes this statement, claiming that “we all live, and speak only through our eye of resemblance” (Richards 59), stressing that all speakers of a language learn how to use metaphor in the process of learning that language.

In his 1936 essay “Metaphor”, Richards criticize the traditional theory of metaphor which, he claims, is too narrowly focused on metaphor formation, and treats metaphor as a mere result of word change or context shifts. In contrast to this traditional theory, he emphasizes that metaphor:

“fundamentally (...) is a borrowing between and intercourse of ‘thought’, a transaction between contexts. ‘thoughts’ is metaphoric, and proceeds by comparison, and the metaphors of language derive there from” (Richards 47).

Along with this basic statement, Richards offers two technical terms for each half of the double unit called metaphor: “tenor” and “vehicle”. Tenor is the
underlying idea or principal subject and the vehicle is the figurative part, which provides a description of the tenor (48-50).

According to Richards metaphor is an important instrument of a language. Metaphor both activates and strains intellectual activity. Richard was the first scholar to cast doubt on the traditional conception of metaphor as a process simply based on similarity and comparison (46).

In 1955, Max Black published a landmark essay, which presented three different views on how metaphors operate. The substitution view and the comparison view, provide somewhat traditional account of metaphor as a stylistics device. The third view, the interactive view, is radically different: it underlines the way in which metaphor conveys cognitive content through contact and association.

In the substitution view, a metaphor (or even more complex metaphorical expression), which Black notes ‘M’ used in place of a literal statement, ‘L’, which being used instead of metaphor, would have an equivalent meaning. In other word, the meaning of the metaphoric expression M coincides with the literal meaning of the expression L. according to this view, the metaphoric use of an expression is its usage in a sense different from its usual or direct meaning, and in a context that favour the revelation of such indirect and non-typical meaning. For example, the metaphor, “Richard is a lion” means “Richard is brave”.

The comparison view, the conception of metaphor is a special case of the substitution view. Black says that a metaphor consists in the presentation of the underlying analogy or similarity (Black 161), and thus says something about each
part of the metaphor. The literal equivalent of the metaphor, “Richard is a lion” would be “Richard is like a lion” (in being brave).

The interactive view, according to Black, a system of associated commonplaces is the totality of statements and knowledge of a common person (not a specialist in the sphere in question) about some particular notion or object, which is usually the same for all the representatives of a single culture, and which, although it may include some mistaken information, the very important of the process of metaphorical, as it may be quickly activated in the mind. Thus in the process of metaphorical, an interaction occurs between two conceptual systems, those of main and subsidiary objects. In the course of this interaction, a system of “associated implications” (Black 167), connected with the subsidiary object, added to the main object. In the case of metaphor “Man is a Wolf”, the subsidiary object (Wolf) calls to mind a “system of associated commonplaces” (Black 165), which are generally accepted characteristics of wolves (whether those characteristics are actually true or not). Black’s conception of metaphor is clearly a forerunner of the “Cognitive theory of metaphor” that was later to be developed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980).

Cognitive metaphor theory was first introduced by Lakoff and Johnson (1980). The founding principles of the cognitive theory of metaphor were established by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson in *Metaphor We Lived By* (1980). In this book, the authors argue that metaphor is not just in language, but also in thought and action. George Lakoff and Mark Johnson point out that the linguistic expression of metaphor is possible due to the fact that the notional
system of human being is metaphorical in its essence. According to the authors, metaphorical models are a kind of schema, according to which people think and act. Thus, observation of the functioning of metaphors are a source of data about the functioning of the human mind.

“since metaphorical expressions in our language are tied to metaphorical concepts in a systematic way, we can use metaphorical linguistic expressions to study the nature of metaphorical concepts and to gain an understanding of the metaphorical nature of our activities” (Lakoff and Johnson 7).

C. Conceptual Metaphor

Conceptual Metaphor theory is a theory of metaphor developed by Lakoff. The basic idea is that metaphor is essentially a relation between conceptual domains, whereby ways of talking about one domain (the ‘source domain’) can be applied to another domain (the ‘target domain’) by virtue of correspondences, or mappings between the two. Typically, the source domain relatively familiar and conceptually well-structured, and the structures are used to articulate the target domain. In the case of well-established metaphors, the correspondences are held to be permanently laid down in the cognitive system. By this theory, metaphor is not tied to particular linguistic expressions: a given conceptual metaphor can in principle underlie any number of metaphorical expressions, some of which may be conventionalised, others not. An example of conceptual metaphor is life is journey. Here, the source domain is that of journey and the target domain what the metaphorical expression refers to is that of life where many aspects of arguments
are framed in terms of life e.g. “beginning of journey”, “reaching destination”, “going uphill”, “obstacle” etc (Cruse 31). These correspondences allow expression such as the following to be interpreted: *My son is just beginning life’s journey, She has come to a crossroads in her life.* Another example to illustrate this point would be the argument is war metaphor where many aspects of arguments are framed in terms of war e.g. “shooting down arguments”, “launching counter-attacks” winning strategies that are “right on target” etc.

In daily life, language used to realize everything that is to be cognitively. For instance, in daily life often contend argumentation. People can actually win or lose argument. People see the person that is arguing with as an opponent. People attack other positions and defend theirs. Many of the things that do in arguing are partially structured by the concept of war. Though there is no physical battle, there is a verbal battle. It is in this sense that we live by the argument is war metaphor in this culture, structure the actions we perform in arguing. Based on the concept argument is war, the terms appearing like *I don’t want to lose my argument, I won my argument.* The victory and defeat in debate or arguing considered as a war. Another metaphor that emerge from the concept argument is war are; *he shot down all my argument, and I demolished his argument.* The words *shot down* and *demolished* is part of the concept war, where the actors in the war shot and overthrow each other. From the example, the concept of argument can be understood and formed through the concept of war. Here are the mappings to support the conceptual metaphor of “life is journey” and “argument is war”.
Mapping of LIFE IS JOURNEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source: JOURNEY</th>
<th>Target: LIFE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life has a start and an end</td>
<td>A journey has a start and an end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life has a goal</td>
<td>A journey has destination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problem when achieving the goal</td>
<td>Obstacle during the journey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mapping of ARGUMENT IS WAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source: WAR</th>
<th>Target: ARGUMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>War contenders</td>
<td>People arguing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War strategies (tactics, high technology weapons, strong fortress)</td>
<td>Strategies for arguing (strong argument, facts, and beliefs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To win or lose a battle</td>
<td>To win or lose an argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To stop fighting</td>
<td>To stop arguing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the example that given from (Lakoff and Johnson 4) about “argument is war”, it can be understood that people treat a variety of things they met, they feel, and they applied in the form of language which is metaphorical through their utterances in daily life. (Lakoff and Johnson 3) mentioned:

“...metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not just in language but in thought and action. Our ordinary conceptual system, in term of which we both think and act, is fundamentally metaphorical in nature”.

This metaphor theory is known as Conceptual Metaphor Theory. In Conceptual Metaphor Theory, there are two conceptual domains, those are the source domain and the target domain. Source domain generally such things that
usually found in daily life. Source domain is concrete, while the target domain is abstract. Source domain used by people to understand abstract concept in the target domain.

Next, it (Lakoff and Johnson 5) states that “The essence of metaphor is understanding and experiencing one kind of thing in terms of another”. Based on that statement, it can be said that a person can understand something through the process of understanding the other things that have been known and understood in advance. Lakoff’s opinion suggests that metaphor not just in the words used but more than that, this is a fact that the process of human thinking and system of understanding is partly metaphorical.

According to Lakoff and Johnson (14-25) metaphor consist of three types:

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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 kindof purposes served. Take the experience of rising prices, which can be metaphorically viewed as an entity via the noun *inflation*. This gives us a way of referring to the experience:

**INFLATION IS AN ENTITY**

*Inflation is lowering our standard of living*

*Inflation makes me sick*

Viewing inflation as an entity allows us to refer to it, quantify it, identify a particular aspect of it, see it as a cause, act with respect to it (Lakoff and Johnson 26). Ontological metaphor has other subpartcalled *container metaphor*, that is an abstract entity considered to has the physical form of the container or some kind of space that has entrance “in” and exits “out”. For instance, *he’s in love. We’re out of trouble now.*

Perhaps the most obvious ontological metaphor is that where the physical object is further specified as being a person. This allows us to comprehend a wide variety of experiences with nonhuman entities in terms of human motivations,
characteristics, and activities. In this case, personification included into the
otological metaphor (Lakoff & Johnson 33). Here some examples:

*Inflation is eating up our profit*

*Inflation has attacked the foundation of our economy*

Based on these examples, the entity of inflation considered to be able to do
something properly human, that is *eating* and *attacked*. 
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

The data used in this research is song lyrics by Green Day. All the song lyrics are read carefully. The writer takes 27 stanzas which contain metaphor taken from four songs; American Idiot, Jesus of Suburbia, Holiday, and Boulevard of Broken Dream. The data is classified according to Lakoff’s categories of the metaphor; structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor. The writer analyzes the lyrics in each stanza. The title will be coded 1.1, and the lyrics will be coded (1). All lyrics will be attached.

B. Findings and discussion

The table below is the findings of the analysis that has been done:

B.1 Structural Metaphor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Lexeme</th>
<th>Conceptual Metaphor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>And you can hear the sound of <strong>hysteria</strong></td>
<td>Shout is Hysteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>It says <strong>home</strong> is where your heart is</td>
<td>Comfortable is Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>To live and <strong>not to breathe</strong></td>
<td>Freedom is Breathe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>So I run, <strong>run</strong> away</td>
<td>Freedom is Run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To the light of <strong>Masochists</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Lexeme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Coming down like an Armageddon <strong>flame</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anger is Fire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Check</strong> my vital signs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To know I’m still <strong>alive</strong> and I walk alone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Healthy is Alive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B.2 Orientational Metaphor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Lexeme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Under</strong> the new media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>To <strong>fall in love</strong> and <strong>fall in debt</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Coming <strong>down</strong> like an Armageddon flame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Hear the dogs</strong> <strong>howling out</strong> of key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Hear the drum</strong> <strong>pounding out</strong> of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Of what’s <strong>fucked up</strong> and everything’s alright</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B.3 Ontological Metaphor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Lexeme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>The subliminal mind fuck</strong> America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Television dreams</strong> tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>One nation <strong>controlled</strong> by the new <strong>media</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>I’m the son of <strong>rage and love</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>On a steady diet</strong> of soda pop and ritalin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>City of the dead</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><strong>Signs misleading</strong> to nowhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><strong>City of the damned</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 9 | I read the **graffiti** in the bathroom stall  
And so it seemed to **confess**  
It didn’t **say** much  
But it only **confirmed** that the center of the earth is the end of the world |
| 10 | **The space that’s in** between **insane and insecure** |
| 11 | **Oh, therapy**, can you **fill** the void? |
| 12 | A million and one **fucking times** |
| 13 | Running away from pain when you’ve been **victimized**  
**Tales** from another broken home |
| 14 | **Hear the sound of the falling rain** |
| 15 | And **bleed**, the **company lost the war** today |
| 16 | There’s **flag wrapped** around a score of men |
| 17 | **Boms away** is your punishment |
| 18 | **Pulverize the Eiffel towers**  
Who **criticize** your government |
| 19 | Where the **city sleeps** |
| 20 | **My shadow’s** the only one that **walks** beside me |
| 21 | I’m walking down the **line** |
That divides me somewhere in my mind

C. Data Analysis

1.1 Song title: American Idiot

The song American Idiot consists of seven stanzas. The stanzas that analyzed are; 1, 2, and 4. Another stanzas are repetition.

Stanza 1

1. Don’t wanna be an American idiot
2. Don’t wanna a nation under the new media
3. And can you hear the sound of hysteria?
4. The subliminal mind fuck America

The context of this stanza shows about the rejection of the control by a new media. Lyrics “Don’t wanna be an American idiot, Don’t wanna a nation under a new media”, from these lyrics, creator wants to show unwillingness of being idiot. There is metaphor under the new media in the lyrics “Don’t wanna a nation under the new media”. The metaphor is Orientational Metaphor that is marked by the word under which shows a negative nuance, meaning that a person is controlled by other. The expression of sound of hysteria belongs to Structural Metaphor because the concept sound of hysteria is conceptualized as a shout. In this case, shout is the source domain implicitly, and hysteria is a target domain. Here the metaphorical expression hysteria is used to represent society which society is the people that has unusual voice because of anger. Shout and hysteria are two things that have different conceptual domain, therefore there is cross
domain conceptual mapping shout is hysteria. Furthermore, *subliminal mind* in the lyrics “**The subliminal mind fuck America**” is viewed as an alive entity. The words *subliminal mind* show Personification. Personification according Lakoff and Johnson belongs to the categories of **Ontological Metaphor**.

The metaphorical expression *sound of hysteria* here does not literally mean the voice of hysteria, but the voice of the society. Based on the context, the sound of hysteria means the guff of the society. Another metaphorical expression *under the new media* means the control of another. Meanwhile the metaphorical expression *the subliminal mind fuck* means anger. Based on the analysis, there are three metaphors in this stanza, **Orientational Metaphor**, **Structural Metaphor** and **Ontological Metaphor**.

Mapping of SHOUT IS HYSTERIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHOUT</th>
<th>HYSTERIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shout is a loud vocal expression of strong emotion</td>
<td>Hysteria is a state in which your emotions are strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shout has unusual voice</td>
<td>Situation in an uncontrolled way</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stanza 2**

(1) **Welcome to a new kind of tension**

(2) **All across the alienation**

(3) **Where everything isn’t meant to be okay**

(4) **Television dreams of tomorrow**

(5) **We’re not the ones who’re meant to follow**
(6) For that’s enough to argue

The context of this stanza basically is telling about the condition of the country. The lyrics “where everything isn’t meant to be okay”, show about condition of the country is not okay. It means a change of a good condition into a real bad condition of the country.

From the lyrics “Television dreams of tomorrow”, the word television is viewed as an alive entity followed by the word dreams. Creator uses figure of speech of Personification, and it belongs to the categories of Ontological Metaphor. Dreams used to explain the desire of a person, but here the metaphorical expression dreams used to television which obviously not a person. The meaning of the metaphorical language is about dreams or desire to have a better media for a nation. Based on the analysis, Ontological Metaphor exists in this stanza.

Stanza 4

(1) Don’t want to be an American idiot

(2) One nation controlled by the media

(3) Information age of hysteria

(4) It's calling out to idiot America

The context of this stanza actually to illuminate the first stanza. The lyrics “One nation controlled by the media” indicates a negative nuance, because of the word controlled. In this case, a nation that is controlled by the media becomes idiot, it’s corresponding with the title of the song American Idiot. It belongs to the categories of Ontological Metaphor, the lyrics contains
**Personification**, where the word *media* is viewed as an alive entity, to do something that is controlling a nation.

The metaphorical expression has the meaning people was controlled by other. Based on the analysis, there is one metaphor in this stanza, **Ontological Metaphor**.

1.2 **Song title : Jesus of Suburbia**

The song *Jesus of Suburbia* consists of five parts. Each part has sub-title. Part 1 consists of four stanzas. Stanzas that will be analized are stanza 1 and 3. Part 2 consists of four stanzas. Three of them will be analyzed, and the fourth is repetition. Part 3 consists of two stanzas. Part 4 consists of two stanzas, and two of them will be analyzed. The last part, consists of four stanzas. Four of them will be analyzed.

The context of this song is about the character. Creator calls the character, Jesus. The character tells about himself who feels bored about the condition of the country.

**Part 1**

**Sub-title : Jesus of Suburbia**

**Stanza 1**

1. *I’m the son of rage and love*
2. *The Jesus of Suburbia*
3. *From the bible of none of the above*
4. *On a steady diet of Soda pop and Ritalin*
5. *No one ever died for my sins in hell as far as i can tell*
6. *At least the ones I got away with*
The character describes himself as the son of rage and love through “I’m the son of rage and love”. The character is conceptualized having two parents, that are rage and love. Rage and love are parents who can educate him, and he get an opposite education, which are rage and love. Personification exists because the words rage and love are viewed as an alive entities, parents. This line belongs to the categories of Ontological Metaphor. The metaphorical expression described that rage and love reflected as a person. Officially, son used to explain a person, but here son used to rage and love which rage and love obviously not a person. The character is living “On a steady diet of Soda pop and Ritalin”. Soda pop and Ritalin are previously consumed by the character. This line belongs to sub-part of Ontological Metaphor that is Container Metaphor, by the concept diet is container. This stanza is mostly based on the life of the character, Billy Joe Armstrong. Armstrong defines Jesus as someone who lives the rock and roll lifestyle. Furthermore, lyrics “No one ever died for my sins in hell as far as I can tell” is related to the lyrics “At least the ones I got away with”. The words no one refer to the word ones. These words refer to his family. His sins will be his sins, so his family would not receive the consequence of what he did.

The meaning of metaphorical expression rage and love is the way to educate a person. Another metaphorical expression on a steady diet describes about the character who does not consume again the soda pop and Ritalin. Based on the analysis, there are two metaphors in this stanza, Ontological
Metaphor and Container Metaphor. Container Metaphor as a part of Ontological Metaphor.

Stanza 3

(1) Get my television fix
(2) Sitting on my crucifix
(3) The living room or my private womb while the mom’s and brads are away
(4) To fall in love and fall in debt
(5) To alcohol and cigarettes and Mary Jane
(6) To keep me insane, doing someone else’s cocaine

Lyrics “To fall in love and fall in debt” refers to the lyrics “To alcohol and cigarettes and Mary Jane”. Fall in love with Alcohol and Cigarette and Mary Jane makes the character fall in debt. This line belongs to the categories of Orientational Metaphor, concept happy is up, and sad is down. To fall in love (happy is up), fall in debt (sad is down). People feel ‘up’ when they are falling in love and people feel ‘down’ when they are falling in debt. Both are characterized by word fall in the sentence. All of these make him insane.

The metaphorical expression fall in love here is usually used to describe a feeling of human. The meaning of fall in love is addicted to alcohol and cigarette. The meaning of metaphorical expression fall in debt is regret at the end. Based on the analysis, Orientational Metaphor exists in this stanza.
Part 2

Sub-title: City Of The Damned

Stanza 1

(1) At the center of the Earth in the parking lot
(2) Of the 7-11 where I was taught
(3) The motto was just a lie
(4) It says home is where your heart is
(5) But what a shame
(6) Cause everyone’s heart doesn’t beat the same
(7) It’s beating out of time

City of the Damned describes about the city. The city considered as a home, it changes into a dead city. Lyrics “At the center of the Earth in the parking lot” refers to the title City Of The Damned, and lyrics “Of the 7-11 where I was taught”, the 7-11 refers to the motto in the lyrics “the motto was just a lie”. The abstract concept of ‘comfortable’ in the lyrics “It say home is where your heart is” explained with the concrete concept ‘home’, and it belongs to Structural Metaphor. ‘Comfortable’ is a source domain, and ‘home’ is a target domain.

The meaning of the metaphorical expression it say home is where your heart is is the condition of home. ‘Comfortable’ and ‘home’ are two things that have different conceptual domain. However there is cross domain conceptual mapping ‘comfortable is home’. Home usually defines as a house or a building, but in here the metaphorical expression where your heart is used
to describe the comfortable which comfortable is not related to home. Based on the analysis, there is only one metaphor in this stanza, **Structural Metaphor**.

Mapping of COMFORTABLE IS HOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMFORTABLE</th>
<th>HOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comfortable is allowing to be relaxed</td>
<td>At home is more relaxed and comfortable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfortable is Enjoying contentment and security</td>
<td>At home is enjoying togetherness with the family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfortable is a good condition</td>
<td>Home is a good place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stanza 2**

(1) *City of the dead*

(2) *At the end of another lost highway*

(3) *Signs misleading to nowhere*

(4) *City of the damned*

(5) *Lost children with dirty faces today*

(6) *Noone really seems to care*

Lyrics "*City of the dead*" contains **Personification**. The word *City* is viewed as an alive followed by the word *dead*, and it belongs to the categories of **Ontological Metaphor**. The word *signs* in the lyrics "*Signs misleading to nowhere*" refers to the condition of the city, which is *dead*. It contains **Personification**, indicated by the word *misleading*, which is viewed an alive
entity. Therefore, it belongs to Ontological Metaphor. Ontological Metaphor also mentioned in the lyrics “City of the damned”, the word city is viewed as an alive entity followed by the word damned.

The metaphorical expressions have the meaning a hesitancy about the existence of the country. Based on the analysis, Ontological Metaphor exists in this stanza.

**Stanza 3**

1. I read the graffiti in the bathroom stall
2. Like the holy scriptures of a shopping mall
3. And so it seemed to confess
4. It didn’t say much
5. But it only confirmed that the center of the earth is the end of the world
6. And I could really care less

Lyrics “And so it seemed to confess”, “It didn’t say much”, and “But it confirmed that the center of the earth is the end of the world” refer to the graffiti, it contains Personification. The word graffiti is viewed as an alive entity followed by the word confess, the word say, and the word confirmed. Therefore, it belongs to the categories of Ontological Metaphor.

The meaning of the metaphorical expression graffiti is information to the people. The word I in the lyrics “And I could really care less” refers to the character Billy, who is bored with the condition of the country. Based on the analysis, one metaphor exists in this stanza, Ontological Metaphor.
Part 4

Sub-title: Dearly Beloved

Stanza 1

(1) Dearly beloved are you listening?

(2) I can’t remember a word that you were saying

(3) Are we demented or am I disturbed?

(4) The space that’s in between insane and insecure

This stanza addressed to the government, shown by the words beloved, you and we which refer to the government. There is something implicit in the lyrics “The space that’s in between insane and insecure”, it can be called as Container Metaphor with the concept ‘insane and insecure is container’, insane and insecure as a container object. It belongs to the categories of Ontological Metaphor.

The meaning of the metaphorical expressions insane and insecure describes about the condition of people. Based on the analysis, Container Metaphor exists in this stanza. Container Metaphor belongs to the categories of Ontological Metaphor.

Stanza 2

(1) Oh, therapy, can you please fill the void?

(2) Am I retarded or am I just overjoyed?

(3) Nobody’s perfect and I stand accused

(4) For lack of a better word, and that’s my best excuse
Lyrics “Oh, therapy, can you please fill the void?” contains Personification, the word therapy is viewed as an alive entity followed by the word fill, it belongs to the categories of Ontological Metaphor. Lyrics “Nobody’s perfect and I stand accused”, “For lack of a better word, and that’s my best excuse” basically show the character’s thought. He thinks that what has been done is the best thing according to him.

The meaning of the metaphorical expression void shows about the feeling of the people. Based on the analysis, it is only Ontological metaphor that exists in this stanza.

Part 5

Sub-title: Tales Of Another Broken Home

Stanza 1

(1) To live and not to breathe
(2) Is to die in tragedy?
(3) To run, to run away
(4) To find what you believe
(5) And I leave behind this hurricane of fucking lies

The context of this stanza shows about freedom of life. The concept ‘freedom’ is conceptualized by the concept ‘breathe’, shown in the lyrics “To live and not to breathe”. The creator reveals that his life is controlled by other, and he can not do what he wants. The creator uses Structural Metaphor, abstract concept ‘freedom’ is formed by using other concept,
‘breathe’. In this case, the source domain is ‘freedom’, and the target domain is ‘breathe’.

The meaning of the metaphorical expression shows about the nation’s freedom. ‘freedom’ and ‘breathe’ are two things that have different conceptual domain, therefore there is cross domain conceptual mapping ‘freedom is breathe’. Based on the analysis, creator uses **Structural Metaphor** in this stanza.

Mapping of FREEDOM IS BREATHE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FREEDOM</th>
<th>BREATHE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>Relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberation from slavery or restraint or</td>
<td>To inhale and exhale freely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from the power of another</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is an effort to get freedom</td>
<td>there is an effort to take a breathe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stanza 2**

(1) *I lost my faith to this*

(2) *This town that don’t exist*

(3) *So I run, I run away*

(4) *To the lights of masochists*

The context of this stanza is about the character who leaves the town which is considered *don’t exist*. *Don’t exist* here is not about physical condition but it is about the comfortable condition in the town. The abstract concept ‘freedom’ is conceptualized through the other concept ‘run’. ‘freedom’ is the
source domain, and ‘run’ is the target domain. So the creator uses **Structural Metaphor** in this stanza.

The meaning of the metaphorical expression *don’t exist* is the condition of the country. ‘freedom’ and ‘run’ are two things that have different conceptual domain, therefore there is cross domain conceptual mapping ‘freedom is run’. Based on the analysis, there is only one metaphor used in this stanza, **Structural Metaphor**.

**Mapping of FREEDOM IS RUN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FREEDOM</th>
<th>RUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>Move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberation from slavery or restrain or from the power of another</td>
<td>Move freely and faster than walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is an effort to get freedom</td>
<td>‘There is an effort to run’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stanza 3**

1. *And I leave behind this hurricane of fucking lies*

2. *And I walked this line*

3. *A million and one fucking times*

4. *But not this time*

Similar to the previous stanza, the context of this stanza is about boredom of the character who has been long in a bad condition. “*A million and one fucking times***” these lyrics indicate **Personification**, the word *times* is viewed
as an alive entity followed by the word *fucking*, and it belongs to the categories of **Ontological Metaphor**.

The meaning of the metaphorical expression *fucking times* is a hate of the useless time. Based on the analysis, **Ontological Metaphor** exists in this stanza.

**Stanza 4**

(1) *I don’t feel any shame, I won’t apologize*

(2) *When there ain’t nowhere you can go*

(3) *Running away from pain when you’ve been victimized*

(4) *Tales from another broken home*

The context of this stanza is still about the character. He feels fine with what he did, he does not feel any shame and he would not apologize. It mentioned in the lyrics “*I don’t feel any shame, I won’t apologize*”. **Personification** exists in the lyrics “*Running away from pain when you’ve been victimized*”, “*Tales from another broken home*”. The word *Tales* is viewed as an alive entity followed by the word *victimized* which can make someone become a victim. It belongs to the categories of **Ontological Metaphor**.

The meaning of the metaphorical expression is about the society has been a victim of a bad condition of the country. Based on the analysis, **Ontological Metaphor** exists in this stanza.
1.3 Song title: *Holiday*

The context of this song is about satire to the government which has more vacation and less to work. The song consists of eight stanzas, writer would analyze six of them which contain metaphor in stanza 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7.

**Stanza 1**

(1) *Hear the sound of the falling rain*

(2) *Coming down like an Armageddon flame*

(3) *The shame, the ones who died without a name*

**Personification** exists in the Lyrics *“Hear the sound of the falling rain”*, and it belongs to the categories of **Ontological Metaphor**. The word *rain* is viewed as an alive entity followed by the word *falling*. Creator also uses **Orientational Metaphor** in the lyrics *“Coming down like an Armageddon flame”*. The word ‘down’ is connected to spatial orientation and has a negative nuance. Another concept also exists in this lyrics. The abstract concept of ‘anger’ is conceptualized by the other concept ‘fire’, and it belongs to the categories of **Structural Metaphor**. In this case, the source domain is ‘anger’, and the target domain is ‘fire’. ‘anger’ and ‘fire’ actually the two things that have different conceptual domain. Therefore, there is cross domain conceptual mapping between these two.

Based on the context, the meaning of these metaphors is anger and disappointment. It is the society hopes to the government to work more than
Based on the analysis, there are three types of metaphor, **Structural Metaphor**, **Orientational Metaphor**, and **Ontological Metaphor**.

**Mapping of ANGER IS FIRE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANGER</th>
<th>FIRE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiery</td>
<td>Hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need caused</td>
<td>Need to fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The longer it become strong</td>
<td>The longer it become big</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stanza 2**

(1) *Hear the dogs howling out of key*

(2) *To a hymn called “Faith and Misery”*

(3) *And bleed, the company lost the war today*

Creator uses **Orientational Metaphor** in the lyrics “*Hear the dogs howling out of key*”. The word ‘out’ is connected to spatial orientation and has a negative nuance. However, the word ‘out’ in the *howling out* has a positive nuance, which means that the dogs release the sound. The metaphorical expression show anger that represented by dogs. **Personification** also exists in the lyrics “*And bleed, the company lost the war today*”, the word *company* is viewed as an alive entity followed by the words *lost the war*. The word *bleed* also refers to the *company*. Therefore, it belongs to the categories of **Ontological Metaphor**.

The meaning of the metaphors is that the country defeats of the war. The war here is to face the government. Based on the analysis, two types of
metaphor exist in this stanza, **Orientalional Metaphor** and **Ontological Metaphor**.

**Stanza 4**

(1) *Hear the drum pounding out of time*

(2) *Another protester has crossed the line*

(3) *To find, the money’s on the other side*

The concept of ‘pounding out’ in the lyrics “*Hear the drum pounding out of time*” belongs to the categories of **Orientalional Metaphor**. The word ‘out’ is connected to spatial orientation and has a negative nuance. However, the word ‘out’ in the *pounding out* has a positive nuance, which means the sound of a drum. The words *Another protester* in the lyrics “*Another protester has crossed the lines*” refer to the society which are unable to face the bad circumstances of the country. They want to get money to survive from the outside.

The meaning of the metaphor is about against to go out from the condition of the country. Based on the analysis, creator uses one type of metaphor, **Orientalional Metaphor**.

**Stanza 5**

(1) *Can I get another Amen?*

(2) *There’s flag wrapped around a score of men*

(3) *A gag, a plastic bag on a monument*
In the lyrics “There’s flag wrapped around a score of men” exists Personification. The word flag is viewed as an alive entity followed by the word wrapped, and it belongs to the categories of Ontological Metaphor. The word Flag is a plastic bag which is mentioned in the lyrics “A gag, a plastic bag on a monument”. And the word men which means a monument.

The meaning of the metaphorical expression is about a flag that has no function again and not aflutter again. It also has the meaning that the country in a bad condition. Based on the analysis, creator uses one type of metaphor, Ontological Metaphor.

Stanza 7

(1) Zieg Heil to the president Gasman
(2) Boms away is your punishment
(3) Pulverize the Eiffel towers
(4) Who criticize your government
(5) Bang bang goes the broken glass and
(6) Kill all the fags that don’t agree
(7) Trials by fire, setting fire
(8) Is not a way that’s meant for me
(9) Just cause, just cause, because we’re outlaws

Lyrics “Zieg Heil to the president Gasman” actually is not like the meaning literary. Based on the lyrics “Boms away is your punishment”, the actual meaning is about a blaspheme. Meanwhile, Personification used in the lyrics “Boms away is your punishment”, the word boms is viewed as an alive
entity followed by the word away as a punishment for the president. It belongs to the categories of Ontological Metaphor. Personification also exists in the lyrics “Pulverize the Eiffel towers”, “Who criticize your government”. Eiffel towers is viewed as an alive entity followed by the word criticize, and it also belongs to the categories of Ontological Metaphor.

The meaning of the metaphorical expression Eiffel towers is the people who do not agree with the government which is described in the lyrics “Kill all the fags that don’t agree”. In the lyrics “Trials by fire, setting fire”, “Is not a away that’s meant for me” the creator mentions that he can not keep up for his country, so in the lyrics “Just cause, just cause, because we’re outlaws” he says that he was an outlaws, hence he was running away just described in the previous song. Based on the analysis, Ontological Metaphors dominant in this stanza.

1.4 Song title: Boulevard Of Broken Dreams

The song Boulevard Of Broken Dreams consists of eight stanzas. The context of this song is about a street as substitutes of the country. The character feels the street is his home, and he keeps walk alone. Writer will analyze four of them. They are stanza 2,3,4, and 5. Another stanza are repetition.

Stanza 2

(1) I walk this empty street
(2) On the Boulevard of Broken Dreams
(3) Where the city sleeps
(4) And I’m the only one and I walk alone
The context of the lyrics “I walk this empty street”, “On the Boulevard of Broken Dream” is about a dream that is not accordance with the reality.

Personification is used in “Where the city sleeps”, the word city is viewed as an alive entity followed by the word sleeps. It belongs to the categories of

Ontological Metaphor.

The meaning of the metaphorical expression is about the bad condition of the city, where the city is facum. Based on the analysis, Ontological Metaphor exists in this stanza.

Stanza 3

(1) My shadow’s the only one that walks beside me
(2) My shallow heart’s the only thing that’s beating
(3) Sometimes I wish someone out there will find me
(4) ‘Til then I walk alone

Lyrics “My shadow’s only the one that walks beside me”, “My shallow heart’s the only thing that’s beating”, it contains Personification. The word shadow is viewed as an alive entity followed by the word walks, and the word heart also viewed as an alive entity followed by the word beating. It belongs to the categories of Ontological Metaphor.

The meaning of the metaphorical expression is about loneliness of the character. Based on the analysis, Ontological Metaphor used in this stanza.

Stanza 4

(1) I’m walking down the line
That divides me somewhere in my mind

On the border line

Of the edge and where I walk alone

Personification exists in the lyrics “I’m walking down the line”, “That divides me somewhere in my mind”. The word line is viewed as an alive entity followed by the word divides, and it belongs to the categories of Ontological Metaphor.

The meaning of the metaphorical expression is about loneliness of the character. Based on the analysis, Ontological Metaphor used in this stanza.

Stanza 5

Read between the lines

Of what’s fucked up and everything’s alright

Check my vital signs

To know I’m still alive and I walk alone

The concept ‘fucked up’ in the lyrics “Of what’s fucked up and everything’s alright” belongs to the categories of Orientational Metaphor. The word up is connected to spatial orientation which has a positive nuance. However, creator says fucked up and it makes a negative nuance.

The meaning of the metaphorical expression is about hate. Meanwhile, the abstract concept ‘healthy’ is conceptualized through the concrete concept ‘alive’, shown in the lyrics “Check my vital signs”, “To know I’m still alive and I walk alone”. It belongs to the categories of Structural Metaphor. The
source domain is ‘healthy’, and the target domain is ‘alive’. ‘Healthy’ and ‘alive’ actually are two things that have different conceptual domain. Therefore, there is cross domain conceptual mapping between these two.

The meaning of the metaphorical expression *fucked up* is about hate. And also the meaning of the metaphorical expression contained on the sentence is the condition of the character and prove that he is still alive. Based on the analysis, there are two types of metaphor in the stanza, **Orientational Metaphor** and **Structural Metaphor**.

Mapping of HEALTHY IS ALIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Healthy</th>
<th>Alive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healthy is a good condition of body</td>
<td>Alive is that the body is still active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy implies full strength</td>
<td>Alive marked by alertness or energy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Metaphor is not only a linguistic phenomenon which shows the usage of figurative language, but metaphor also shows the concept of thinking and used widely pervasive in everyday life. Therefore, the word choice of someone is not random, but it has a certain structure based on everyday experiences, background knowledge and culture.

Metaphors that are found in political text such as song lyrics by Green day, shows that the used of metaphor is flexible. The whole types of metaphor in the song lyrics are revealed through the analysis of conceptual metaphor theory by Lakoff and Johnson. They are structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor. The types of Ontological Metaphor are the most frequently used in the song lyrics.

The meaning of metaphors also revealed from the analysis process which shows the condition of the country that has a bad condition, criticism to the government, where they do not stand up for the society. It can be seen that metaphor has been used as a tool in communication in order to make such impression in the interpretation of the listeners. Metaphor also shows the concept and point of view from this band toward the actual situation.
B. Suggestion

After analyzing the data and summarizing the conclusion, researcher suggests to linguistics students who want to do a research in semantics approach, to deeply explore about conceptual Metaphor theory, for instance, observing other media or clues such as poem to find the types of metaphor.

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


http://rockdownload06.blogspot.co.id/2015/01/green-day-discografia.html web 20 October 2016.
APPENDICES
American Idiot

Don’t wanna be an American idiot.
Don't want a nation under the new mania
And can you hear the sound of hysteria?
The subliminal mind fuck America.

Welcome to a new kind of tension.
All across the alienation.
Where everything isn't meant to be okay.
Television dreams of tomorrow.
We're not the ones who're meant to follow.
For that's enough to argue.

Well maybe I'm the faggot America.
I'm not a part of a redneck agenda.
Now everybody do the propaganda.
And sing along to the age of paranoia.

Welcome to a new kind of tension.
All across the alienation.
Where everything isn't meant to be okay.
Television dreams of tomorrow.
We're not the ones who're meant to follow.
For that's enough to argue.

Don't want to be an American idiot.
One nation controlled by the media.
We're not the ones who're meant to follow.
For that's enough to argue.
Data 2

Jesus Of Suburbia

[Part 1]

I'm the son of rage and love
The Jesus of Suburbia
From the bible of none of the above
On a steady diet of
Soda pop and Ritalin
No one ever died for my sins in hell
As far as I can tell
At least the ones I got away with

And there's nothing wrong with me
This is how I'm supposed to be
In a land of make believe
That don't believe in me

Get my television fix
Sitting on my crucifix
The living room or my private womb
While the Mom's and Brad's are away
To fall in love and fall in debt
To alcohol and cigarettes
And Mary Jane
To keep me insane,
Doing someone else's cocaine

And there's nothing wrong with me
This is how I'm supposed to be
In a land of make believe
That don't believe in me

[Part 2: City Of The Damned]

At the center of the Earth
In the parking lot
Of the 7-11 where I was taught
The motto was just a lie
It says home is where your heart is
But what a shame
'Cause everyone's heart
Doesn't beat the same
It's beating out of time

City of the dead
At the end of another lost highway
Signs misleading to nowhere
City of the damned
Lost children with dirty faces today
No one really seems to care

I read the graffiti
In the bathroom stall
Like the holy scriptures of a shopping mall
And so it seemed to confess
It didn't say much
But it only confirmed that
The center of the earth
Is the end of the world
And I could really care less

City of the dead
At the end of another lost highway
Signs misleading to nowhere
City of the damned
Lost children with dirty faces today
No one really seems to care

[Part 3: I Don't Care]

I don't care if you don't
I don't care if you don't
I don't care if you don't care
[4x]

I don't care

Everyone is so full of shit
Born and raised by hypocrites
Hearts recycled but never saved
From the cradle to the grave
We are the kids of war and peace
From Anaheim to the middle east
We are the stories and disciples
Of the Jesus of suburbia

Land of make believe
And it don't believe in me
Land of make believe
And it don't believe
And I don't care!
I don't care! [4x]
[Part 4: Dearly Beloved]

Dearly beloved are you listening?
I can't remember a word that you were saying
Are we demented or am I disturbed?
The space that's in between insane and insecure

Oh, therapy, can you please fill the void?
Am I retarded or am I just overjoyed?
Nobody's perfect and I stand accused
For lack of a better word, and that's my best excuse

[Part 5: Tales Of Another Broken Home]

To live and not to breathe
Is to die in tragedy
To run, to run away
To find what you believe
And I leave behind
This hurricane of fucking lies

I lost my faith to this
This town that don't exist
So I run, I run away
To the lights of masochists

And I leave behind
This hurricane of fucking lies
And I walked this line
A million and one fucking times
But not this time

I don't feel any shame, I won't apologize
When there ain't nowhere you can go
Running away from pain when you've been victimized
Tales from another broken home

You're leaving...
You're leaving...
You're leaving...
Ah you're leaving home...
Data 3
Holiday

Say, hey!

Hear the sound of the falling rain
Coming down like an Armageddon flame (Hey!)
The shame
The ones who died without a name

Hear the dogs howling out of key
To a hymn called "Faith and Misery" (Hey!)
And bleed, the company lost the war today

I beg to dream and differ from the hollow lies
This is the dawning of the rest of our lives
On holiday

Hear the drum pounding out of time
Another protester has crossed the line (Hey!)
To find, the money's on the other side

Can I get another Amen? (Amen!)
There's a flag wrapped around a score of men (Hey!)
A gag, a plastic bag on a monument

I beg to dream and differ from the hollow lies
This is the dawning of the rest of our lives
On holiday

(Hey!)
(Say, hey!)

"The representative from California has the floor"

Zieg Heil to the president Gasman
Bombs away is your punishment
Pulverize the Eiffel towers
Who criticize your government
Bang bang goes the broken glass and
Kill all the fags that don't agree
Trials by fire, setting fire
Is not a way that's meant for me
Just cause (hey, hey, hey), just cause, because we're outlaws yeah!

I beg to dream and differ from the hollow lies
This is the dawning of the rest of our lives
I beg to dream and differ from the hollow lies
This is the dawning of the rest of our lives

This is our lives on holiday
Boulevard Of Broken Dreams

I walk a lonely road
The only one that I have ever known
Don't know where it goes
But it's home to me and I walk alone

I walk this empty street
On the Boulevard of Broken Dreams
Where the city sleeps
And I'm the only one and I walk alone

I walk alone
I walk alone
I walk alone
I walk a...

My shadow's the only one that walks beside me
My shallow heart's the only thing that's beating
Sometimes I wish someone out there will find me
'Til then I walk alone

Ah-ah, ah-ah, ah-ah, aaah-ah,
Ah-ah, ah-ah, ah-ah

I'm walking down the line
That divides me somewhere in my mind
On the border line
Of the edge and where I walk alone

Read between the lines
Of what's fucked up and everything's alright
Check my vital signs
To know I'm still alive and I walk alone

I walk alone
I walk alone
I walk alone
I walk a...

My shadow's the only one that walks beside me
My shallow heart's the only thing that's beating
Sometimes I wish someone out there will find me
'Til then I walk alone

Ah-ah, ah-ah, ah-ah, aaah-ah
Ah-ah, ah-ah
I walk alone
I walk a...

I walk this empty street
On the Boulevard of Broken Dreams
Where the city sleeps
And I'm the only one and I walk a...

My shadow's the only one that walks beside me
My shallow heart's the only thing that's beating
Sometimes I wish someone out there will find me
'Til then I walk alone...