

An Analysis of Metaphors “Dizzy Up the Girl” Song Album By The Goo Goo Dolls

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Abstract

This research discussed “An Analysis of Metaphors in ‘Dizzy Up the Girl’ Song Album by The Goo Goo Dolls”. This study aimed to focus on the types of metaphors contained in the lyrics of the songs on the Dizzy Up the Girl album. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. The technique used in this data collection is looking at each lyric from May to June 2024 and recording the lyrics, each of which contains three types of metaphors, namely structural, orientational, and ontological. This data is based on Lakoff and Johnson's theory. In addition, the data source used is the Spotify music application. The results of this study found 44 data. Researchers found 20 song lyrics containing ontological type, 15 song lyrics containing structural, and 2 song lyrics containing orientational. Based on the data found, the most widely used type of metaphor is the ontological type

INTRODUCTION

Language is a method of communication that uses sounds or symbols to represent emotions, ideas, and experiences. Language helps us to communicate with interlocutors and express our feelings, ideas, desires, instructions, and emotions. The language that requires translation is metaphorical. Figurative language is often used to investigate the underlying meanings of words. Part of the culture is a language, which means cultures have many languages from other countries and regions. Language represents sound produced by the speech organ and serves as a communication medium among community members. Languages have a profound impact on culture and the thought processes of individuals within a society. The language employed by people affects their cultural expression, or culture shapes the language they use. Language represents each nation, as a fable once said. Deepening our understanding of the relationship between language and the attitudes and behaviors of language speakers can lead to more informed decisions (Jannah & Istiqomah, 2021). Some argue that the language is heavily impacted by culture and that everything in the culture will be mirrored in the language. Language, on the other hand, is said to impact culture and how humans or their speakers think. Language is a system, which implies it comprises multiple stable and patternable components. The language subsystem includes phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicon. Unique implies having features or attributes that other languages do not have, whereas universal means having the same traits that all languages have. For example, they employ

metaphorical language to express assertions in speech. It is frequently employed in songs to enhance the beauty of the words.

The importance of metaphors is to make an abstract or difficult concept simpler to grasp. For example, "time is money" expresses the worth of time in understandable words. Metaphors may also be used to graphically depict feelings, such as "heart of stone" for someone who is emotionally frigid. Metaphors are also important in advertising, speeches, and politics because they help statements become more remembered and effective. Metaphors can enhance poetic language, but they can also convey deeper meanings for some individuals. A metaphor is also a shift from one word's real meaning to that of another. Metaphors in lyrical language in songs can communicate aspirations and conditions that are not explicitly stated. A metaphor is a derivative phrase from generation to generation that crystallizes based on "parallelism" and "comparison" between the true meaning of terms and meaning comparison. Metaphor is a metaphorical term used to indirectly compare two or more unrelated issues. A metaphor is a specific type of expression or figure of speech. The terms "spheres" and "meta" are the roots of the word "metaphor", which itself refers to metaphors. An idea or concept is expressed through a metaphor when it is contrasted with a simpler version of the same idea or concept. People are typically lured to a musician with lovely lyrics and a catchy song. (Riwaldi et al., 2023). This also happens to be a medium for conveying poetry and other types of expression based on the creator's feelings and circumstances, as well as the listener's experience. Creating a comparison between abstract or difficult concepts and more tangible, well-known notions, conceptual metaphors are effective cognitive and language aids.

Metaphors can help grasp abstract concepts by comparing them to familiar ones. We may have a deeper emotional connection to the lyrics and a more profound musical experience by delving into the symbolic meaning of the song through conceptual metaphor analysis (Nugraheny et al., 2019). Mostly, metaphors often used by writers of songs, novels, poems, or filmmakers use metaphors to make their work more interesting for people who read, watch, or listen to it. (Ndraha, 2018a). A song is a single (sometimes stand-alone) composition of music designed to be sung by the human voice, with distinct and set pitches and rhythms, sound and silence, and various genres that frequently involve section repetition. Song has been an interesting companion for humans for at least as long as we can remember. The songs are very expressive. Others express love and emotion; others tell a vivid and compelling narrative; some represent one's ambitions and ideals; and some recall the golden age. Songs are rich in ideas and language that will resonate in the learner's heart. A singer or songwriter makes lyrics in music to express their feelings towards something or someone. Metamorphic phrases in lyrics can inspire the creator and the listener's imagination.

Lyrics are literary expressions of a person's feelings about anything they've seen, heard, or experienced, often using words and language. A song consists of music and words. Singers were thereafter referred to as singers or vocalists. Singers sing songs both with and without accompaniment. Singing along with other musicians is a common hobby. Tonality and rhythm in speech can help produce musical sounds with the voice. To make their lyrics interesting to listen to and understand their meaning, they use metaphors as pronouns or linguistic features to convey their message. Lyrics are messages in the form of written words and sentences that may be utilized to create a certain mood and imaginative image for the listeners, allowing them to develop multiple interpretations. Song lyrics consist of a set of words that form a song. Lyrics can be examined academically. For example, certain songs might be interpreted as societal criticism. Lyrics can also be studied for their feeling of unity (or lack thereof) with music (Chaerunnisah, 2020). Lyrics are composed in verse and sung to a tune to form a song. Sometimes, the song could be media teaching that can be used to teach any material, it may be used to create a more relaxing way of learning a foreign language. It also can be used to teach vocabulary because, in the lyrics of the song, there are several kinds of vocabulary.

Concerning this research, there are several studies on metaphors that have been conducted by previous researchers such as researching songs, written by Sitepu et al., 2023; Aulia et al., 2023; Maoula et al., 2022; Pardede, 2023; Sofian, 2022; Wahyuda, 2022; Ndraha, 2018; Rahmadhanti et al., 2022; Nugraheny et al., 2019; Zulaika et al., 2023; Indahningrum & Lia Dwi Jayanti, 2020; of the few studies mentioned, only one examined one song, and its research results only refer to meanings explained in one song. Other previous studies that are still related to metaphors are also found in songs but have other discussions such as the semantic analysis of songs written by Pasingi et al., 2022. The result found 34 dates with lexical and contextual meanings. Furthermore, previous research is still related to linguistic research on songs but focuses on figurative language written by Nursolihat & Kareviati, 2020; Riwalidi et al., 2023; Azmi et al., 2023; Among the few research cited, the result showed that this song consists of some figurative language, such as alliteration, simile, personification, metaphor, and hyperbole. However, this study focuses solely on one song. The similarities of some of these studies both examine metaphors in songs.

There is also research that examines metaphors in the short story written by Monika, 2020; The results of this research found nine metaphors in Kate Chopin's story. The similarity between this research and this research is that both examine metaphors.

Another previous research that is still related to metaphors is also found in the news written by Chaerunnisah, 2020; the results of this study do not focus on metaphor research but also examine metonymy. In addition, other research from Jawad & Noori, 2023; Kozlova, 2021; Magaña et al., 2023; and Anisa, 2022; the study results that conceptual metaphors are as ubiquitous in political news stories as they are in everyday conversational English, also revealing a range of lexical methods to represent the dynamic picture of news. The similarity between that research and this research is that both examine metaphors.

Apart from the examples of previous research, there is also research that is still related to linguistics, namely examining code-mixing in social media written by Wibowo et al., 2023; the study's findings show a wide range of code-mixing patterns, with six main groups. Each relates to linguistics, the research written by Wibowo et al., 2024; which examines Euphemisms on social media, this research yielded 129 data points. The study discovered ten sorts of euphemisms utilized in captions on Instagram Folkative accounts. Since this research is on metaphor, the similarity with previous research is that it is still in the discussion about linguistics.

From the several reviews of others' research, this research will conduct different and detailed research, not only one or two songs but one album whose purpose is to find the types and functions of metaphors using Lakoff and Johnson's theory. In addition, this research is also focused and conducted to find the meaning contained in the song lyrics on the Dizzy Up the Girl album. The song lyrics in the Goo Goo Dolls album contain meaning or are presented indirectly.

Many songwriters sometimes write songs or works that are more straightforward, explicit, and easy to understand. But, it's different from The Goo Goo Dolls' songs on this album titled Dizzy Up the Girl. The reason for these researchers is that the purpose of this research about this album of songs owned by The Goo Goo Dolls is because there are several songs whose lyrics contain a lot of metaphorical meaning and also contain implicit messages. An example of song lyrics by The Goo Goo Dolls found in the song entitled Iris, "And I don't want the world to see me". In addition, the owner of this album is a band that existed before the 2000s and has a similar genre to Hoobastank and Oasis. Songs with alternative rock and pop rock genres can still be enjoyed because they are not too noisy like metal songs. Music has many kinds of genres, such as rock, pop, blues, classical, and so on. But the genre of The Goo Goo Dolls mixes rock songs with pop songs so that they sound like rock songs.

Based on the previous explanation, every song and album made by the author or songwriter has not been discussed and researched by people thoroughly. This research is intended to find out the form of metaphors contained in the song lyrics on The Goo Goo Dolls album entitled *Dizzy Up the Girl* and researchers will discuss the kinds of metaphors in this song. This research will also look for how metaphors are used in the songs contained in the Album.

There are 14 albums owned by The Goo Goo Dolls, one of which is the album “*Dizzy Up the Girl*”. The Goo Goo Dolls' album *Dizzy Up the Girl* was popular 25 years ago in 1999. The album contains the songs *Dizzy*, *Slide*, *Broadway*, *January Friend*, *Black Balloon*, *Bullet Proof*, *Ami Gone*, *All Eyes on Me*, *Full Forever*, *Iris*, *Extra Pale*, *Acoustic 3*, and *Hate This Place*. The alternative rock and pop rock band has been around since 1985. This band from Buffalo, New York, United States has four members. The data researchers took was from The Goo Goo Dolls' album *Dizzy Up the Girl*, which was published in 1998. The Goo Goo Dolls band was active in 1986 until now, which originally had 4 personnel and now only 2 personnel are still in the band.

This study seeks to address the following question: What type of metaphor is most used in the lyrics of the songs on this album? What type of metaphor is most used in the song lyrics on this album? Which songs have metaphors and what are their meanings? This research aims to discover the form of metaphor and explore the meaning of the lyrics in The Goo Goo Dolls' album entitled “*Dizzy Up the Girl*”. In addition, the purpose of this research is to find out the meaning that every sentence with a metaphor sometimes has a different meaning from the sentence. Old songs that were popular again are usually more poetic and not so understandable by many people, therefore this research was conducted to find out the meaning of the song lyrics. Analyzing each song lyric contained in the album *Dizzy Up the Girl* the benefit of this research is that it hopes to be useful to get new words that contain metaphorical and implied or implicit messages. Not only that, the benefit of this research is also to find out the meaning that exists in each song lyric in this album.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Semantics

Semantics is the study of language usually used in texts and writings. Semantics is a field of language and linguistics that studies meaning. Studying semantics can help you gain a deeper knowledge of English. Studying semantics involves understanding word connections and meanings. Semantics is typically highly useful in resolving challenges linked to comprehending a word or its meaning. The reason is that each person might understand the same collection of words differently. Semantics is a branch of linguistic research that explores all aspects of meaning. Semantics exist outside of language grammar, as opposed to morphology and syntax, which are both part of language grammar. This statement is supported by several experts, According to Wiwin Pasingi, Ana Mariana, and Dahlia Husain (Pasingi et al., 2022).

Semantics is the study of how meaning is organized and expressed via language. The study of semantics is fascinating when applied to literary works like songs, poetry, and prose (Nursolihat & Kareviati, 2020). Semantics is the study of meaning in language. It may be used for entire texts or individual words. Semantics is the branch of linguistics concerned with meaning. Semantics can handle meaning at the level of individual words, phrases, sentences, or larger units of discourse. Based on the statements of the experts, it can be concluded that semantics is the study of how meaning is represented via language and used in appealing ways through works such as poetry, songs, and other types of storytelling based on the level of words, sentences, and phrases.

Figurative Language

Figurative language is a style of communication that does not adhere to a word's precise or actual definition. Figurative language, which is commonly utilized in comparisons and exaggerations,

is typically used to add artistic flare to written or spoken language or convey a complex concept. This statement is supported by several experts, one of them is Siti Nursolihat and Evi Kareviati figurative language is the language that employs words or idioms with meanings that deviate from their literal interpretation. As a result, inferring the meaning of the words or expressions is required, because it may be difficult to grasp if the words are understood based on the dictionary definition (Nursolihat & Kareviati, 2020)

Besides the statement from Dhila Nurul Azmi, Didin Nuruddin Hidayat, Nida Husna, Alek, and Sri Lestari, figurative language is often employed in literature to enhance a phrase (Azmi et al., 2023). In the latest statement from Adilia Eka Agustina and Yunitari Mustikawati (Eka Agustina & Mustikawati, 2023), figurative language is commonly employed to study the underlying meanings of words. It is frequently employed in songs to enhance the beauty of the words. From the three statements above, it can be concluded that figurative language is words whose original meaning is different from the sentence which aims to heed words or expressions and keep the meaning in them.

Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase designating one sort of thing or concept is used instead of another to convey a similarity or analogy. A metaphor is a term or phrase that refers to another item, action, or concept and serves as a symbol for something else. This statement is supported by several experts, the statement is reinforced by Lakoff and Johnson found in the article (Jannah & Istiqomah, 2021). Metaphor is a trait of concepts, not of words; its role is to help people grasp specific concepts, rather than for artistic or aesthetic reasons; and metaphor is frequently not dependent on similarities. The second statement from (Rahmadhanti et al., 2022) is that metaphors are a common way to communicate with language. The third statement (Chaerunnisah, 2020), is that metaphor is a technique for understanding abstract concepts by comparing them to familiar ones. It can be concluded from the three statements above that a metaphor is a concept from a piece of writing and has a role to help people understand the concept rather than for artistic or aesthetic reasons. In metaphors, the sentence also has a different meaning from the writing itself.

Type of Metaphor

Because metaphor is ubiquitous in ordinary language, it deserves increased attention in language training. This article examines three typical conceptual metaphors and how detailed explanations of them might benefit language learners :

1. Structural Metaphors

Lakoff and Johnson recognized that structural conceptual metaphors are prevalent. In these metaphors, challenging and abstract situations are understood through the perspective of fundamental and tangible experiences.

2. Orientational Metaphors

Orientational conceptual metaphors arrange concepts based on their spatial relationships, such as up-down, inside-out, front-behind, shallow-deep, and center-periphery. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) referred to this group as the orientational metaphor since it is associated with spatial orientation.

3. Ontological Metaphors

According to Lakoff and Johnson, categorizing our experiences as physical or tangible entities aids in comprehending abstract notions and ideas. Tran Van Co (2007) states that assigning meaning to experiences through language enables us to identify and examine certain aspects of them. By transforming an experience into a concrete object or material, we can categorize, group, and measure it. Consequently, this allows us to think critically about our experiences.

Even if the distinctions between entities in the physical world are ambiguous, we can classify them such as mountain ranges, intersections, and rows of trees, among others. Establishing such boundaries plays a crucial role in human communication, much like defining a geographic area or scheduling a meeting. Lakoff and Johnson argue that our interactions with specific objects or substances form the basis for a variety of conceptual metaphors, which encompass events, actions, emotions, thoughts, and more (Ngoc, 2015).

The Function of Metaphor

The aesthetic value of metaphor. According to Aristotle, metaphor is an artistic phenomenon that is intended to elicit favorable feelings in the reader. The metaphor expresses communication, creates a sense of freshness and surprise, and thereby achieves the age-old concept of beauty. Beauty in antiquity is defined as everything that is aesthetically expressive and is synonymous with the notion of art. Then there is the psychological significance of metaphor. Aristotle believes that metaphor places the human vision of the universe in a psychologically stable framework.

It is based on regularly used terms and facilitates the visual presentation of conveyed information in the form of visuals. The last is the cognitive function of metaphors. This duty is achieved mostly through clarifying actions. The metaphor prevents exaggeration in the comments and helps to communicate them succinctly. Metaphors do not render speech meaningless or unintelligible, whereas common words do. Concretizes a notion by connecting it to a specific semantic context. (Muzaffarova & Usmonova, 2022). In explaining the function of metaphor according to Aristotle, each of the three functions has a different function. There are three: Aesthetic to please the reader or viewer, Psychological to place the human vision of the universe in a psychologically stable framework, and lastly Cognitive to prevent excessive commentary and help communicate it succinctly.

METHOD

The author uses qualitative methods in this research using the theory of Lakoff and Johnson. The data source in this research will be found from the song The Goo Goo Dolls Album entitled Dizzy Up the Girl. The time duration used is from May to June 2024. Researchers use this album song from the Spotify application to read the types of metaphors from the lyrics in the Dizzy Up the Girl album.

There are several ways or steps taken by the author for data collection, the first step is that the author looks for The Goo Goo Dolls album to be studied entitled Dizzy Up the Girl, then the author will identify it. The second step is to look for song lyrics in the album, which are 12 songs, the data is documented by recording the lyrics that have been found. Data collection in this study is by determining each lyric into three types of metaphors, namely Structural metaphors, Orientation metaphors, and Ontological metaphors.

Song lyrics in the album Dizzy Up the Girl that contain metaphors are used for data analysis. All song lyrics containing metaphors are used to classify the types of metaphors. The third step is to determine the type of metaphor by using Lakoff and Johnson's theory. After that, the lyrics were analyzed one by one and divided into categories of metaphor types by dividing them into 3 types: ontological, structural, and orientational. After classifying the types, the total of each type of metaphor found was calculated.

FINDINGS

Table: A table of metaphor-type findings

No	Type of Metaphor	Frequency	Percentage
1	Ontological Metaphors	27	62%
2	Structural Metaphors	15	34%
3	Oriental Metaphors	2	4%
Total		44	100%

The table above presents the number of findings of metaphor types in the song Dizzy Up the Girl. The highest findings of this study are 61,36% of the ontological metaphor type, and 34,09% of the structural metaphor type which is not too much and not too little, and the least findings of this study are the orientational metaphor type as much as 4,55%.

Type of Metaphor

1. Ontological Metaphor

According to Lakoff and Johnson, categorizing our experiences as material or tangible objects helps us understand abstract concepts and ideas.

1. Data/01/ONM/DZ: "You're cynical and beautiful, you always make a scene"

Ontological Metaphor in that lyric refers to the underlying nature or essence of the individual being discussed. It juxtaposes cynical and beautiful characteristics to produce a complicated, interesting picture that primarily serves an aesthetic function by eliciting opposing emotions and impressions. Then the lyrics "You're angry when you're beautiful" define wrath and beauty as important characteristics of the individual. This metaphor provides a psychological purpose by emphasizing the complexity and inconsistencies in the person's nature.

2. Data/02/ONM/SD: "And I'll do anything you ever dreamed to be complete, little pieces of the nothing that fall"

The Ontological Metaphor in the words identifies acts and desires as components of completion, using poetic imagery to create aesthetic appeal.

3. Data/03/ONM/JF: "You've gotta bear your cross"

An ontological metaphor based on carrying a load or obligation (similar to the crucifixion tale). It transforms an abstract idea (a burden or suffering) into a concrete form. This affects the listener's emotions by emphasizing the gravity of personal challenges or obligations.

4. Data/04/ONM/BB: "I saw the world spin beneath you"

That lyric is an ontological metaphor that gives the universe a real spinning action, resulting in a vivid and dramatic image that adds to the aesthetic experience.

5. Data/05/ONM/BP: "I wanna bulletproof your soul"

The lyrics use an ontological metaphor to describe keeping someone's emotional or inner self impermeable, similar to bulletproof material. The song evokes an emotional response, emphasizing a desire to protect someone and fulfill a psychological purpose.

2. Structural Metaphor

Lakoff and Johnson identified structural conceptual metaphors as the most common. In this conceptual metaphor, difficult and abstract events are conceived through the lens of basic and concrete experiences.

1. Data/01/SM/DZ: "Your laugh is a disease"

Structural Metaphors in that lyric frame the notion of laughter as either contagious or destructive. This figurative construction heightens the lyric's psychological impact by stressing the speaker's unpleasant reaction to the laugh.

2. Data/02/SM/BB: "Scatter like ice from the spoon"

A structural metaphor that compares scattering to ice dropping from a spoon. It gives a tangible image to grasp a chaotic or scattered situation, which aids cognitive comprehension.

3. Data/03/SM/BP: "Did you burn out to the air?"

These lyrics, which compare the loss of a relationship or hope to something burning out, conjure up a vivid image of absence or fatigue, assisting in the comprehension of the emotional effect and therefore fulfilling a cognitive purpose.

4. Data/04/SM/AEM: "They smile and stab my back"

A structural metaphor that equates treachery to being stabbed in the back as someone smiles, evoking a powerful image of deception and hypocrisy. This aids in conveying sentiments of betrayal and distrust, so it can influence emotions and provide a psychological purpose.

5. Data/05/SM/IS: "When everything feels like the movies"

That metaphor compares life to a film, implying that events might be dreamlike or staged, contributing to a sense of detachment or unreality. This helps us grasp the sense of life being unrealistic, hence serving a cognitive purpose.

3. Orientational Metaphor

Orientational conceptual metaphors arrange concepts based on their spatial relationships, such as up-down, inside-out, front-behind, shallow-deep, and center-periphery. Lakoff and Johnson referred to this group as the orientational metaphor since it is associated with spatial orientation.

1. Data/01/ORM/DZ: "Everything you are, falls from the sky like a star"

The orientational Metaphor in the lyrics orients the notion of everything falling from the sky by comparing it to falling stars. This metaphor primarily serves an aesthetic purpose, evoking a vivid and lyrical vision of beauty and uniqueness.

2. Data/02/ORM/JF: "Reach for higher ground"

That lyric employs an orientational metaphor to imply a desire for better or more secure situations. Orientational metaphors employ physical directions (up, down, etc.) to express abstract ideas. Here, it assists listeners in cognitively comprehending the notion of striving for betterment or safety.

DISCUSSION

This study analyzes the metaphors present in Dizzy Up the Girl to better understand how these figurative phrases contribute to the overall effect of the song lyrics. The metaphors used in the song lyrics not only serve an aesthetic purpose but also elicit a strong emotional response from the listeners. The results described in the findings show that the most common type of metaphor found in this study is the ontological type as much as 60%. The metaphors identified in the lyrics highlight the rich cognitive and emotional depth that language can evoke through metaphorical expression (Jannah & Istiqomah, 2021). For example, the lyrics in The Goo Goo Dolls' song "Daylight burns your sleepy eyes" in the song All Eyes on Me have the meaning of daylight giving it an aggressive, almost painful

nature, heightening the impression of discomfort and stark reality. In addition, there are also song lyrics "I saw the world spin beneath you" in the song Bulletproof has the meaning of the universe as a real spinning action, resulting in a vivid and dramatic image that adds to the aesthetic experience.

This affects the listener's emotions and has a psychological purpose. In both examples, it can be confirmed that the metaphor in the song gives a different meaning, explanation, and meaning that is conveyed implicitly. This research is similar to previous research that also examines metaphors using Lakoff and Johnson's theory conducted by (Aulia et al., 2023), in her research the most common metaphors found are structural. In addition, there are also who examined the novel use of Lakoff and Johnson's theory by (Monika, 2020) This research is the same as previous research that also examined metaphors in songs, which was conducted by (Pasingi et al., 2022), (Rahmadhanti et al., 2022), (Jannah & Istiqomah, 2021), (Zulaika et al., 2023), (Nursolihat & Kareviati, 2020), (Eka Agustina & Mustikawati, 2023), (Maoula et al., 2022), (Pardede, 2023), (Ndraha, 2018), (Nugraheny et al., 2019), (Sofian, 2022), and (Riwaldi et al., 2023). For future research, this study can be developed more broadly such as focusing on analyzing metaphors from other theories such as those of Aristotle or Kurz. Not only that, research on metaphors other than metaphors can also be done in this album, which will certainly produce new findings and different meanings.

CONCLUSION

In the conclusion section of this research, the Goo Goo Dolls album "Dizzy Up the Girl" emphasizes the extensive use of metaphorical language, with an emphasis on ontological, structural, and orientational metaphors. Ontological metaphors, which attach human aspects to abstract abstractions, are prevalent throughout the album, considerably increasing the emotional depth and psychological complexity of the songs. Songs like "Dizzy" and "Bullet Proof" demonstrate this by contrasting opposing human characteristics and depicting emotional experiences, resulting in a multidimensional and emotionally intimate relationship with listeners.

The album also relies heavily on structural metaphors, which help to interpret abstract ideas in concrete terms. They assist listeners in processing complicated thoughts through accessible imagery, as evidenced in "Broadway" and "Slide," where metaphors such as "Broadway is dark tonight" and "Don't you love the life you killed?" organize and clarify abstract concepts such as emptiness and internal turmoil. These analogies not only improve the lyrical substance but also increase the creative and cognitive appeal of the songs, making the ideas more accessible and powerful.

Although less common, orientational metaphors add to the album's lyrical variety by employing geographical orientation to communicate abstract themes. Phrases such as "Everything you are, falls from the sky like a star" and "Reach for higher ground" express beauty, desire, and growth in familiar physical ways. This usage of orientational metaphors enriches listeners' cognitive and aesthetic experiences, adding to the album's intricate metaphorical environment. Together, these figurative aspects provide a very fascinating and emotionally powerful lyrical tapestry that invites listeners to investigate the music on various levels. This research can still be developed such as conducting further research that aims to find the semantics or types and functions of metaphors by using theories other than Lakoff and Johnson.

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