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Metaphor in Album Song Lyrics the Shape of Love Work Eclat Story

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Abstract

This research describes the metaphors in the album song lyrics Shape of Love by Eclat Story. This research applies a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The main data source is ten song lyrics on the album Forms of Love by Eclat Story. Data collection is carried out through documentation techniques. The song lyrics analyzed are song lyrics that are thought to contain metaphors at the level of words, phrases, and clauses. Data analysis uses the Miles and Huberman Model which includes: (a) data reduction (data reduction); (b) data presentation; and (c) conclusion drawing and verification. The research results show that there are expressions containing anthropomorphic metaphors, animal metaphors, synesthetic metaphors, and the metaphor of abstraction. This shows that metaphorical expressions can describe a reality in words with aesthetic value and at the same time transform into sharp personal social criticism. Researchers hope that it is very necessary to carry out further research on the album's song lyrics Forms of Love by Eclat Story.

1. Introduction

Language, Literature, and Music are closely intertwined with song lyrics. The art of music can be a source of inspiration for language and literary works, on the other hand, some language and literary expressions require a combination of music. The art of music was originally an activity of processing notes and rhythms to produce very harmonious sound compositions (instrumentals), in the end, requires language media to convey ideas and ideas. This is what underlies the presence of lyrics in a song. Therefore, according to Parker (Djohan, 2003) music is a product of the mind's ideas, the vibrational elements of a person's heart frequency, shape, amplitude, and duration do not become music for humans until they are transformed neurologically and can be interpreted through the brain. Bretagne (in Smith and Fauchon, 2001) believes that songs are a very special language and literature because the tempo of the song shows every depth of meaning.

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Song lyrics are a songwriter's expression about something he has seen, heard, and experienced (Nagakawa, 2000). Therefore, Song lyrics are a strategy for using language that is expressive and creates charm. According to Pradopo (in Jabrohim, 2012), each song lyric has a special expression. According to Endraswara (2011), it is the expression or metaphor that determines the value of a literary text.

The language of song lyrics is not much different from the language of poetry (Tesniyadi, 2016). The song itself is a poetic discourse, the language is short and has a rhythmic tone (Herawati, 2004). Meanwhile, Adhani (2004) said that songs are categorized as poetic discourse because the language used is the same as poetry, namely condensed, shortened, and given a rhythmic tone with coherent sounds and a choice of figurative words. According to Sudjiman (1992), lyrics are poetry which is the arrangement of the words of a song. According to Semi (1990), lyrics are poetry that is song. Therefore, a lyric is arranged in a simple structure and expresses something simple too. As a result, music that is played without lyrics (instruments only) cannot be enjoyed, understood, and felt freely.

If separated from the musical elements, namely melody, rhythm, rhyme, and arrangement of lines and verses, song lyrics can be analyzed as text (Sudjiman, 1992). Apart from that, the form of writing song lyrics is the same as poetry, namely consisting of verses and lines. Starting from the limitations above, song lyrics can be included in the boundaries of poetry because they have the same characteristics as poetic texts. Thus, song lyrics can be analyzed like a text. In Reffaterre's (2017) perspective, the poetic text says something indirectly, that is, it states something that means something else.

One device that is widely used in writing song lyrics is figurative meaning in the form of metaphor. Kridalaksana (1993) defines metaphor as the use of words or groups of words not with their actual meaning, but as a painting based on similarities or comparisons. Cruse (2004) states that a metaphor is the use of a word or phrase for a meaning that is different from its literal meaning. Knowles and Moon (2006) state that metaphor is a non-literal language that expresses an implicit comparison of two things.

The existence of metaphors in song lyrics, a kind of way for songwriters to express experiences, creates attraction and uniqueness to the lyrics or poetry they create. Apart from that, another attraction in song lyrics according to Awi (2003) is the presence of vocal play, language style, and deviations in the meaning of words which is strengthened by the use of melodies and musical notation that are adapted to the song lyrics so that the listener is increasingly carried away by what the song creator is thinking.

About a text, according to Ullmann (2009) metaphor in a text can be marked by two things, namely that there is always something being discussed or compared (tenor) and something used as a comparison (vehicle). Furthermore, Ullmann divided metaphors into four types, namely: (1) anthropomorphic metaphor; (2) synesthetic metaphor; (3) from concrete to abstract metaphor; and (4) animal metaphor.

Furthermore, in the development of the Indonesian music scene, the lyrics of the songs sung and created by the band Eclat Story are interesting to research and observe. Eclat Story is a music group from Indonesia that was formed in 2015, consisting of Yesua Abraham, Yosua Gunawan, and Louis Xander. Throughout their career, they have released one studio album *Shape of Love* with the hit main single of the same title. The beginning of the formation of Eclat Story started as a fun project. Joshua had already often used cover songs on YouTube. Then, he invited Klara to join Joshua. As time went by, Louis and Joshua decided to form an acoustic music group called Eclat Story. After forming the music group. They mostly cover songs from other singers and musicians. The first song they uploaded on YouTube was "Falling Heart" by Raisa. Shape of Love The Album in 2021. (*https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eclat_Story*, downloaded October 31, 2023).

As for the song lyrics that are interesting to study, one of them is collected from the album lyrics Shape *of Love from* Eclat Story. According to research by Meilinda (2020), the song sung by

Eclat Story in the album Forms of Love is interesting because its content contains feelings of love and affection for his beloved wife. The album title is taken from one of the singles the guitarist made. Once he created one dedicated to his wife. At that time five songs were selected, initially songs Shape *of Love* "I wrote it for my wife, not for Eclat Story, I told them that I had a song for my beloved wife," said Louis. Why didn't I give it to them the song was for my wife, and the lyrics he described were not commercial.

But the common thread is that there are various forms of love, whatever it is called, love will be felt. "Why is our album called Forms of Love because it is all about love," he continued. (quoted inhttps://www.grid.id/read/042627510/berawal-sering-cover-lagu-orang-band-eclat-story-berani-buat-album-bertajuk-bentuk-cinta?page=all, downloaded October 31, 2023).

In the lyrics of the song Eclat Story in the album Shape *of Love*, one of the metaphorical expressions used to describe feelings of the heart through phrases without *being able to look you in the eye*. This phrase has a metaphorical meaning that Eclat Story compares without seeing all the contents of someone's heart. People without concocting words are heeded in their hearts. More specifically, this expression contains the lyrics of the song "Dunia Maya" from Eclat Story as follows.

Staring at the screen replying to messages
Menatap layar kaca membalas pesan
Without being able to look you in the eye
Tanpa bisa menatap matamu
Hearing you laugh close to your ear
Mendengarmu tertawa di dekat telinga
Without you by my side
Tanpa ada kamu di sisiku (Eclat Story)

the lyric quote above, describes the meaning of the feelings of someone who has fallen in love and then left without definite news. The lyrics of the song Eclat Story describe the life of someone who falls in love without being answered. In essence, the Eclat Story conveys the contents of a heart that has not been closely intertwined until the heart is hurt.

Apart from the expressions above, there are other expressions with metaphorical meaning in the song lyrics on the album Shape *of Love* by Eclat Story. In every song lyric that is created, there is certainly a result that is far more than the author's idea. Moreover, in the lyrics of the song by Eclat Story, it was found that there was a variety of metaphors used in constructing the song lyrics, making it interesting to study further.

Literature Review

This research is important to carry out to appreciate and explore the literary abilities possessed by a singer and lyricist. The Eclat Story band is known as a talented young band and always inserts beautiful rhetoric in every song. Album *Shape of Love* which was released in 2021 when our beloved earth was hit by the Covid-19 pandemic, is the work of his hand, one of which is "Dunia Maya" and "Forms of Love" are the album titles. Based on the description above, this research focuses on the metaphor in the lyrics of the song Eclat Story in the album Shape *of Love*, especially the discussion of the types and meaning of metaphors in song lyrics.

Furthermore, research related to the use of metaphorical aspects in song lyrics has been carried out before. There is research on Indonesian pop genre songs, the 80s, 90s, and 2000s, Japanese pop songs, regional songs, dangdut songs, Western pop songs, and the latest Indonesian pop songs. The Indonesian pop genre song of the 80s and 90s from Ebiet G. Ade, namely "Camelia I-IV" was analyzed by Nitisari (2021) and the results of his research were that a total of 44 metaphors were found consisting of 26 living metaphors and 18 dead metaphors, while the song The Indonesian pop genre of the 2000s that were studied were Agner Mo's songs which were researched by Dewi, Astuti, and Novita (2020) which showed that in these songs there were structural metaphors, orientational metaphors and ontological metaphors. Japanese pop genre

songs studied by Padmadewi, Putri, and Darmayasa (2020) examined the metaphor in the song "First Love" by Utada Hikaru and found that the song's lyrics contained anthropomorphic metaphors. Another Japanese pop genre song that has been studied is "Tsugi no Ashiato" from AKB48 which was analyzed by Puspita and Winingsih (2018) who found that in this song there are structural metaphors, orientational metaphors, and ontological metaphors.

Regional songs namely "Nyidam Sari" and "Yen Ing Tawang Ono Lintang" by Andjar Any were studied by Ranabumi (Ranabumi, 2018) and found that there were 13 metaphors in the two songs, namely 4 nominative metaphors, complementary metaphors, 4 predicative metaphors, and 1 sentence metaphor. Metaphors in dangdut genre songs were researched by Wiradharma and Tharik WS (2016) and the findings were that there were creative metaphors as expressions that were not yet found in the dictionary, such as poison snails, pregnant crocodiles, and 69 which metaphorically contain pornographic meanings. Furthermore, metaphors in Western pop genre songs such as songs by Taylor Swift were studied by Irwansyah, Wagiati, and Darmayanti (2019) who found that these songs contained love conceptualized in conceptual metaphors. The metaphors in the songs from The Script's "No Sound Without Silence" album were studied by Garing (2016) who found that the songs in the album contained 32 lines of concrete metaphor, 6 lines of humanizing metaphor, 6 lines of metaphor *animistic* 1 line and metaphor *synaesthetic* 3 lines.

Relatively new Indonesian pop songs, such as the song "Shoes" by Tulus, were studied by Astuti (2019) and this study resulted in the metaphor contained in the orientational metaphor. Furthermore, another song by Nadin Amizah entitled "Like Bones" was researched by Fitri, Sobari, and Kamaluddin (2020), and found that it contained personification figures of speech, rhetorical figures of speech, and paradoxical figures of speech.

Fundamentally, the difference between previous research and this research lies in the objects studied and the metaphors to be studied. The lyrics of the song Eclat Story in the album Forms of Love were chosen to be studied because the song had never been studied before so the results of this research will be able to enrich the literature regarding the study of metaphors in songs and can also become a reference for similar research in the future.

2. Methods

This qualitative research uses descriptive analysis methods, carried out by describing words which are then followed by analysis (Ratna, 2011), and in general to make sense of data in the form of text or images (Creswell, 2017). The data sources in this research are nine song lyrics contained in the album Forms of Love by Eclat Story, namely 'Dunia Maya', 'Nyatanya', 'Tak Mau So Your Friend', 'Bersemi Lagi', 'Cinta Trianga', 'What's Up? Didn't It Happen?', 'The Most Beautiful Memories', 'Melt Again', 'Not Just', and 'Forms of Love'. (AMI, 2022).

Data collection was carried out through documentation techniques, namely by reading carefully and recording data that shows metaphors in song lyrics. Data was taken purposively to determine the song lyrics selected for analysis. The data corpus was taken from nine song lyrics in the album Shapes of Love. The song lyrics analyzed are lyrics that are thought to contain metaphors at the level of words, phrases, and clauses. Apart from that, researchers still pay attention to the context of the sentence to help understand and analyze the metaphorical meaning. Data analysis uses the Miles and Huberman Model (Sugiyono, 2013) which includes: a) data reduction, b) data display, and c) concluding drawing or verification. In addition, conclusions were drawn regarding the results of the data obtained since the beginning of the research.

3. Results

Lyric text of the song on the Album Shape of Love by Eclat Story

Musically, the album *Shape of Love* Eclat Story's work was released by Warner Musik Indonesia, Warna Musik Indonesia (WM Indonesia), and Y$G PRODUCTION$ (2022) featuring folk-pop genre music. In the album description section, several musicians supporting Eclat Story are listed, including Yesua Abraham, Joshua Gunawan, and Louis Xander.

There are nine song lyrics presented on the album Shapes of Love by Eclat Story. From the lyrics of the song, we found quotations that contained metaphorical expressions, as presented in the following data table.

Table 1
List of song titles on the Album Shape of Love by Eclat Story

No.	Song title	Singer	Song Code
1	Cyberspace *Dunia Maya*	Eclat Story	DM
2	In fact *Nyatanya*	Eclat Story	N
3	Don't Want to Be Your Friend *Tak Mau Jadi Temanmu*	Eclat Story	TMJT
4	Blooming Again *Bersemi Kembali*	Eclat Story	BK
5	The love triangle *Cinta Segitiga*	Eclat Story and Misellia Ikwan	CS
6	What Happened? *Apa Yang Kan Terjadi?*	Eclat Story	AYKT
7	The Most Beautiful Memories *Kenangan Terindah*	Eclat Story	KT
8	Melt Again *Luluh Lagi*	Eclat Story and Kezia Amelia	LL
9	Not Only *Bukan Hanya*	Eclat Story	BH
10	Shape of Love *Bentuk Cinta*	Eclat Story	BC

Based on the table above, it can be explained that the quotation contains metaphor. Each quote is sorted coded and numbered according to the song title. The quotes were then analyzed and classified according to Ullman's (2019) metaphor theory.

4. Discussion

Metaphors in Album Song Lyrics Shape of Love karya Eclat Story

Based on the results of the analysis, in the album song lyrics *Shape of Love* Eclat Story works 10 data can be categorized as *anthropomorphic metaphor*, This anthropomorphic metaphor is an expression or speech that refers to inanimate objects compared to the way of transfer from the human body and limbs or the human senses and feelings. So, the creation of metaphors is based on the human body or body parts or from the meanings, values, and desires or pleasures that humans have, then transferred to inanimate objects that are perceived as animate. An example can be seen in the following quote.

(1) *What does the water look like without a container* (BC/10/2)
Seperti apa bentuk air tanpa wadah
(2) *I'm weak without you, I'm the vulnerable one because* (KT/7/1-2)
Aku yang lemah tanpamu, aku yang rentan karena

(3) *The love that has been lost from you can flatter me* (KT/7/3)
Cinta yang t'lah hilang darimu yang mampu menyanjungku

In the data quote number (1) above, said receptacle it can be perceived as empty without any content. As for data number (2), the poet describes that weak without you can do it without inner strength. Data number (3) is a word capable of flattering me, the level of human self-confidence has increased rapidly. In the three expressions above, it is clear that inanimate objects are associated with animate or personified.

Another type of metaphor found is an animal metaphor. This type of metaphor uses animals, animal body parts, or something related to animals to depict something else. In general, it is based on a fairly clear similarity in shape so that it does not produce strong expressive power. Based on the results of a study of 10 lyrics on the album Shape *of Love* Eclat Story's work, data was found that could be categorized as an animal metaphor, such as the following data excerpt.

(4) *Sweet bunny teeth smile* (BC/10/1-2)
Senyum manis gigi kelinci
(5) *Made me realize what love looks like* (BC/10/5)
Membuatku tersadar bentuk cinta itu

The animal depicted in the data above is a rabbit's tooth, which can give rise to a heart in love. Say rabbit *teeth* In the expression above, can be interpreted as a man who has a charming, charismatic face within him as if a happy heart appears. In expression (4) *Sweet bunny teeth smile* means someone who is in love with a smile that attracts the opposite sex, namely a woman. Lyrics number (5) *Made me realize what love looks like* interpreted as self-awareness strengthened by a form of love.

Apart from that, we also found the metaphor of abstraction. This type of metaphor is expressed as the opposite of abstract things which are needed as something animate so that it can act concretely or animately. An example is in the following data excerpt.

(6) *Time after time passed (Has passed)* (AYKT/6/11)
Waktu demi waktu berlalu (Telah berlalu)
(7) *And you kiss my cheek* (BH/9/6)
Dan kau kecup pipiku
(8) *You said love (you love me)* (BH/9/7)
Kau bilang cinta (kau cinta padaku)
(9) *I want to embrace your beautiful face with my eyes* (DM/1/11)
Ingin ku memeluk paras indahmu dengan mataku

In data number (6), the poet seems to want to explain that time flies quickly, you should manage your time appropriately for yourself. As for data number (7) *And you kiss my cheek* explained as if someone wanted to kiss his beloved lover on the cheek. However, lyric number (8) says that love is never separated from affection. Data number (9) interlocks as if they want to hug someone they love.

Another type of metaphor is from *synesthetic metaphor*, namely a transfer or transfer (*transfer*) from one sense to another, for example from sound (the sense of hearing) to sight, from touch to sound, and so on. An example as in the following data excerpt.

(10) *My ego is inflamed because of you* (TMJT/3/3)
Bergejolak egoku karenamu
(11) *In fact, now the rain is blocking the sky* (N/2/29)
Nyatanya sekarang hujan menghadang langit
(12) *Is it because of your flat shoes* (BC/10/3)
Apa itu karena sepatu flatmu
(13) *Or your newly colored nails* (BC/10/4)
Atau kukumu yang baru kau warnai
(14) *When you came back I melted a second time* (LL/8/4)

Saat kau kembali ku luluh kedua kali

In data quote number (10), there is a transfer of feelings from *turbulent* become *My ego is because of you*, which can be interpreted as a feeling of being devastated and feeling lost forever. As for data number (11), diversion from the sense of sight*in fact it's raining now* become*facing the sky*, which can be interpreted as the existence of boundaries within oneself that melt away without a trace. Data number (12) *Is it because of your flat shoes* and (13) *Or your newly colored nails* have similarities related to the transfer of the sense of touch indicating data number (13) *or your new nails* become*you color it* can be interpreted as an auxiliary tool to feel what will be achieved towards someone's selective decision. Then data number (14) *When you came back I melted a second time* becomes a series of feelings that return without news and are always forgotten without a deeper heart. Therefore, both can be categorized as containing synesthetic metaphors.

Another type of metaphor is from concert to abstract metaphor, namely a type of metaphor that can be expressed as something abstract or vague which is needed as something concrete or real. For example, "field star" is something abstract and then needed as something concrete, namely a mainstay player. An example is in the following data excerpt.

(15) *Don't get caught up in the love triangle* (CS/5/44)
Jangan sampai terjebak dalam cinta segitiga

(16) *There is only one love, no need divided by two* (CS/5/32)
Cinta hanya satu, tak perlu dibagi dua

In data quote number (15), a metaphor of abstraction is found in the word love triangle. The word love triangle contains several elements that can be considered as an abstract metaphor that describes the dynamics of the relationship between three people in love. One of them is the "love triangle". Grammatically, a triangle means a geometric shape, but if it is connected to the context of the data (15) above, it has a symbolic meaning related to a complicated love relationship. This metaphor represents a situation of tension, confusion, and difficulty in sharing feelings between three people in a relationship.

Furthermore, data number (16) found an abstracting metaphor in words divided into two. The word divided into two can be said to be a metaphor which implies that true love should focus on one relationship, without needing to be divided between two or more people. This depicts the idea that love should be exclusive and complete, not divided between several parties.

Based on the results of a metaphor study on 10 song lyrics on the album *Shape of Love* Eclat Story's work, there are some interesting things to discuss. *First*, a metaphor is used by the majority of authors to express one's feelings regarding current phenomena experienced by teenagers and adults. In the song "Bersemi Lagi" using writing, it turns out that there is receiving love without getting tired of searching for the miracle of complete love.

A heart that is hurt
Hati yang tersakiti
Recover
Sembuh kembali
When you are present
Saat dirimu hadir
Love blossoms again
Cinta bersemi kembali
(BK/4/14 — 18)

In the lyrics of the song above, the author repetitively conveys the feeling of love blossoming again without starting to love him from the beginning. The expression *again* and when *you are present* means the arrival of someone who has been loved unconditionally and still loves him without anyone's intermediary. As for the expression of a hurt heart and love blossoming again, it is a critical step to love someone without big hopes and then return with intact feelings that last forever.

In addition to the above, in the lyrics of the song "Cinta Segitiga" it is also metaphorically reflected that there are no three in love, only two who love and care for each other. Whereas a person loves himself more strongly without having a threesome with another person. If you forget yourself towards a partner, but the first partner is forgotten towards the person he loves. This is read in another expression in the lyrics of the song:

I am your lover
Akulah kekasihmu
I don't want him to be between us
Ku tak mau dirinya ada di antara kita
Just me and you, without him
Cukup aku dan kamu saja, tanpa dia
Why three, if two are better?
Untuk apa bertiga, kalau lebih baik berdua?
Love is only one, no need to divide it by two
Cinta hanya satu, *tak perlu dibagi dua*
(CS/5/10 — 14)

From the excerpt from the song lyrics below, it can be seen that the author conveys his criticism to someone by using antithesis in words*I found my life*. Antithesis is a style of language that presents groups of words that have the opposite meaning. The quote below can also be interpreted as a social criticism of human behavior itself. Therefore, the author who positions himself as a human reminds or hopes to entrust this message so that he can make decisions with a good heart and full of love.

As long as your eyes are open until the heart stops beating
Selama mata terbuka, *sampai jantung tak berdetak*
Even during that time I was able to remember you
Selama itu pun aku mampu untuk mengenangmu
From you, I found my life
Darimu, *ku temukan hidupku*
For me, you are true love, yea-yeah-this
Bagiku, kaulah cinta sejati, *yea-yeah-hu*
(You are true love)
(*Engkaulah cinta sejati)*
(KT/7/3 — 7)

Second, the author has succeeded in using metaphors to express his ideas. This is in line with Minderop (2010) who states that metaphor is a kind of language that originates from language that is usually used in a traditional and literal style to describe people or objects. About the lyrics of the song Eclat Story, the use of metaphor makes the imaginative presentation fresher and more impressive.

The use of metaphors in song lyrics on the album Shape *of Love* Eclat Story's work can be said to be a figurative form to describe meaning rather than actuality. Apart from that, the use of metaphor also functions as a form of beauty, or can also function as an amplifier for the meaning the author wants to convey. The use of metaphors will also be able to produce connotative meanings, namely meanings that are not true. This is in line with Simpson's (2004) opinion that metaphor is a process of mapping two different conceptual domains. The target domain is the topic or concept that you want to describe through a metaphor while the source domain refers to the concept that you utilize to create a metaphorical development.

Thus, metaphors are widely used by the author in composing the lyrics of his songs. The use of this metaphor indirectly describes the message or message the author wants to convey by comparing the actual situation. This is in line with Huda's (2019) opinion that the many metaphors found in the lyrics of songs by Eclat Story are basically to describe the reality of

romantic life in words so that the lyrics have high aesthetic meaning. Apart from that, this metaphorical expression also transforms into a sharp human social criticism of romance.

5. Conclusion

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that metaphorical expressions were found in the 10 song lyrics of the album "Forms of Love" by Eclat Story (AMI, 2022). These metaphors can be classified into anthropomorphic metaphors, synesthetic metaphors, concert to abstract metaphors, and animal metaphors. Thus, it is necessary to carry out further research on the lyrics of other songs by Eclat Story. Another thing is that these metaphorical expressions can describe a reality into words with aesthetic value and at the same time transform into sharp personal characteristics. Thus, it is necessary to carry out further research on the lyrics of other songs by Eclat Story.

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