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The Analysis of Metaphor in the Second Album of Secondhand Serenade

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Abstract.

This research is based on the study which attempted to analyze metaphor in the second album of Secondhand Serenade and its meaning. The main purposes of the study were to elaborate on the metaphor used in the lyrics and its meaning in the songs of Secondhand Serenade's second album. This study is qualitative research. There are two types of data in this research. The first data is all the lyrics that contain metaphor, and the second data is the meaning of the lyrics in every song. To collect the data, the total sampling technique was applied. The result of the analysis shows that there are 75 metaphors from lyrics found in Secondhand Serenade's songs. The first types are structural metaphor withe the total 37 metaphor. The second types are orientational metaphor with the total 5 metaphor. The third types are ontological metaphor with 33 metaphor. The types of structural metaphors are the most frequently used in the song lyrics. The meaning of metaphors is also revealed from the analysis process which shows the circumstances of his love story, from falling in love, being in a good and bad relationship, and also the break-up. It is expected that this study can provide a comprehensive understanding of how important. The result of the study is also expected to trigger another researcher in creating similar research with different objects.

Keywords: figurative language, metaphor, secondhand serenade, song, lyrics

Introduction

Language is communication that has several functions in daily life. People needing a language to communicate, interact, and get information from other people. The function is to express the ideas and meaning of the language. The language used to communicate wills or feelings with others. With a song, other people can communicate in several languages. Humans are continually creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations (Yule, 2010:13). People use language to exchange knowledge, express their thoughts, feelings, opinions, and emotions. In reality, without language, people cannot understand what others are saying or interact effectively with them.

Figurative language is a language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language is rarely used in our daily conversations. Keraf (2009) said figurative language is a way to express thoughts through language. It is typically showing the spirit and personality of the author. The use of figurative language in a sentence often has the effect or certain influences. Every medium of

The 1ˢᵗ Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature
Universitas PGRI Semarang, Faculty of Language and Arts Education, English Education Study Program
August 7, 2021

communication, including everyday conversation, newspaper articles, advertisements, novels, poems, and music, uses figurative language.

A metaphor is one kind of figurative language. Metaphor is a figurative language that could be a linguistic device since it has a variety of possible meanings in a few words. Metaphors have been used in conversation, literature, poems, and song lyrics. With song lyrics, the meaning of metaphor can be seen from the meaning of free context or semantic meaning. A metaphor is described as a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two dissimilar things. A metaphor is a figure of speech that implies a comparison between two unlike entities, as distinguished from simile, an explicit comparison signaled by the words 'like' or 'as' (Zoltan, 2010:11). In other words, it describes one thing in terms of another. So the function of metaphor is to describe the imagination of interpreting the speaker or writers.

The researcher chooses the second album, is A Twist In My Story from Secondhand Serenade's song. All songs were written by John Vesely or the vocalist itself. Secondhand Serenade is an American rock band, led by vocalist, pianist, and guitarist John Vesely. He has released four studio albums to date name Secondhand Serenade; the first album is Awake that released on January 31, 2007, by Glassnote Records with 10 songs. The second album is A Twist in My Story that was released on February 19, 2008, with 11 songs and there is a song remake of the album Awake accompanied by the band. The third album is Hear Me Now that released on August 3, 2010, with 11 songs. The fourth album is Undefeated that released on October 24, 2014, with 11 songs. The researcher uses the hypothesis by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson (1980) to get the types of metaphors used in the data. Referring to the importance of metaphor used in the lyric of the song, the researcher intends to research metaphor entitles: "The Analysis of Metaphor in the Second Album of Secondhand Serenade."

This study has purposes to answer the following research questions:

1. What types of metaphors are used in the selected lyrics of Secondhand Serenade's songs?

2. What is the meaning of each metaphor used in the selected lyrics of Secondhand Serenade's songs?

In line with the research questions above, the writer's final project has purpose as listed below:

1. Map out the metaphors used in selected lyrics of Secondhand Serenade's songs.

2. Describe the meaning of each metaphor used in the selected lyrics of Secondhand Serenade's songs.

Literature Review

Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language is rarely used in our daily conversations. Figurative language is often found in literary works, such as; articles in newspapers, advertisements, novels, poems, music, etc. Figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires you to use your imagination to figure out the author's meaning. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the fact as they are.

The 1ˢᵗ Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature
Universitas PGRI Semarang, Faculty of Language and Arts Education, English Education Study Program
August 7, 2021

According to Booth, et al., (2006:195) stated that figurative language is a language that creates imaginative connections between our ideas and our sense or that reveals striking similarities between things we had never associated before. The figurative language also can be used to express feeling like an express theme, ideas, and feeling of the author. Usually, it is used in the situation and the condition of the fact.

Figurative language is a distinction within some of the language analysis in semantics, figurative is uses to the recycled (Griffiths 2006, p. 79). The statement above that figurative language is a study of semantics because there is a combination with meaning. Figurative can describe like as a metaphor they are seemed to figurative of speech and to describe one thing. For example, your eyes like a star, so metaphorically is 'she is beautiful'.

Metaphor

Etymologically, the word 'metaphor' is taken from the Greek word metaphor meaning 'transfer' or 'carry-over'. It is a derivation from 'meta' meaning 'over across and pherein' meaning 'to carry'. Metaphor is concerned with using words, phrases, or sentences in abstract rather than literal ways. A metaphor is a way of expressing an idea, feeling, emotions, even influence someone's mind by comparing it with something else that has a similar characteristic. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) defined metaphor as pervasive in everyday life, not only just in language but also in thought and action. A metaphor is something that has another meaning and its main function is to understand. In other words, metaphor is part of a figurative language that compares one thing with another. Lakoff and Johnson's theory is better known as the conceptual metaphor theory. Lakoff and Johnson divide metaphors into three types: structural metaphors, orientation metaphors, and ontological metaphors (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003).

A metaphor is a figure of speech that implies a comparison between two unlike entities, as distinguished from simile, an explicit comparison signaled by the words 'like' or 'as' (Zoltan, 2010:11). According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003:4) said that metaphor is for most people a device of the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish-a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language. It means metaphor is assumed to be the same as everyday human language, while the daily language has no metaphor. The statement above that metaphors is not only related to decoration or as an ornament to beautify the elements in a language style but also an important part of human cognition components.

According to Subroto cited in Risdianto (2016) said that metaphor is created particularly based on the similarity of two referents. The first referent is called tenor and the second one is called a vehicle. The similarity of both referents is the basic builder of metaphor creation. Simpson (2004, p. 41, 42) said that he had defined the metaphor two types, the target domain, and the source domain. A metaphor is a process of mapping between two different conceptual domains; the target domain is the topic or concept that; to describe through the metaphor while the source domain refers to the concept; draw upon to create the metaphorical construction. The target domain understands the concept of anger because it is the concept; to describe through the metaphor.

The 1ˢᵗ Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature
Universitas PGRI Semarang, Faculty of Language and Arts Education,
English Education Study Program
August 7, 2021

Types of Metaphor

1. Structural metaphors

Structural metaphors are the concept in the form of metaphorically using another concept. This structural metaphor is based on two domains, namely the domain of the source and target domains. The structural metaphor is based on a systematic correlation in daily experience. In short, a metaphor in which a complex concept (mostly abstract) is presented in a more concrete term. The concept of structural metaphor is saying something in another term with a similar meaning. For example in Argument is War concept; "time is money" in "that flat tire cost me an hour" and "do you have much time left?" (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003, p.8). Cost and left in the previous examples are usually used for money. Therefore "time is money" is used to represent time which someone spends when he has a flat tire in "that flat tire cost me an hour" and how much time someone has "do you have much time left?" time is considered as important as money.

2. Orientational metaphors

Orientational metaphors is a metaphor that refers to the spatial concept describing abstract knowledge areas with a real aspect of human experience, such as up-down, inside-out, front-back, on-off, deep-shallow, central-peripheral. It comes from our physical and cultural experiences (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003, p. 15). For example: Speak up and Keep your voice down, I'm feeling up, I'm feeling down, He's at the peak of his health, He fell ill.

3. Ontological metaphors

Ontological metaphors are a metaphor for conceptualizing the thoughts, experience, and processes into something which is more abstract thinking about the physical properties. The ontological metaphor is defined as a metaphor views events, activities emotions, and ideas as entities and substances. For example:

a. Entity and Substance Metaphors

   1) A mind is a machine (in the phrase My mind just isn't operating today).

   2) Inflation is an entity (Buying land is the best way of dealing with inflation; inflation makes me sick).

   3) A mind is a brittle object (She is easily crushed).

b. Container Metaphors

   It is a combination of spatial and ontological metaphors. It has spatial directions like up-down, in-out, etc., and it has boundaries.

   1) Land Areas

      The land area metaphor is a kind of metaphor that has surfaced. Land areas tend to stress on the objects which have surface or size. For example: Do you agree that left-wing politics are losing ground among the working classes? Losing ground can be categorized as belonging to the land area metaphor because the word ground has a surface and size.

The 1ˢᵗ Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature
Universitas PGRI Semarang, Faculty of Language and Arts Education,
English Education Study Program
August 7, 2021

2) The Visual Field

The visual field metaphor involves our optical ability to see. This kind of metaphor requires us to consider our visual ability as containers. For example, The ship is coming into view. In this sentence, we have to think that we are seeing the ship, which is a container substance, in our vision (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003, p. 30).

3) Events, Actions, Activities, and States

They are included in the container metaphors because they happen in space and time. Space and time are also containers because they have boundaries or limits. For example: Are you in the race on Sunday? In the interrogative sentence, the race is a container metaphor because of the use of the preposition, demonstrating that the race has boundaries, and happens in space and time.

c. Personification

This form of metaphor turns a concept of a physical object into a person (Lakoff & Johnson 2003). For example: 'Life has cheated me'. Life here is being personified. It is portrayed to resemble a human being by doing something that generally only a human being would do, which is 'cheating'.

d. Metonymy

Metonymy is similar to that of personification. The difference between metonymy and personification is that metonymy does not apply a human's feature or act like a human being. For example: "the ham sandwich is waiting for this check" is not a personification. It is a metonymy since in this case 'the ham sandwich' refers to the person who is ordering a ham sandwich and who is waiting for his bill (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003, p. 35).

Method

Research Design

The researcher used analytical methods from George Lakoff and Mark Johnson (2003) stated that he had classified metaphor into three types as Structural Metaphor, Orientational Metaphor, and Ontological Metaphor.

The research was library research. Library research is the research in which materials were like novels, newspapers, textbooks, songs, magazines, movies, papers, and articles. According to George (2008:1) said that library analysis is a controlled investigation from start to finish, even though you can't always predict what sources you'll find. It's the product of a well-structured investigation using particular methods, laws, and techniques. Library research, on the other hand, is research that collects and analyzes data using library sources. The researcher used some books and many sources as references.

This research was an analysis of metaphor in the second album of Secondhand Serenade's songs. The researcher used qualitative methods because the data was the form of words and identify how many kinds of metaphors in selected lyrics of Secondhand Serenade's songs.

The 1st Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature
Universitas PGRI Semarang, Faculty of Language and Arts Education, English Education Study Program
August 7, 2021

Object of the Study

The objectives of the research are to map out the metaphors used in selected lyrics of Secondhand Serenade's songs, and describe the meaning of each metaphor used in the selected lyrics of Secondhand Serenade's songs.

Sources of the Data

In this study, the source of the data resers to the object from which the data obtained. The source of the data in this study is the selected lyrics of Secondhand Serenade's songs.

Roles of the Researcher

In this sudy, the researcher had a role as an observer, a data collector and data analyzer. The writer collected the data which were the observation, study documentation, studi pustaka, library research and browsing internet. And then, the writer analyze the data then interpret it.

Techniques of Data Collection

The technique used to collect the data is documenttation. That is in the form of song lyrics of Secondhand Serenade's songs. In collecting the data, the researcher took some steps as the followings: (1) Library Research, (2) Internet Research (Downloading the song and Finding the lyric of the song).

Technique of Data Analysis

In conducting this analysis, the researcher wanted to find out figurative language are used in Pamungkas song lyrics. After collecting the data, the next steps were analyzing data. They are as follow : Reading, Identifying and Analyzing, and Making Conclusion.

Finding and Discussion

The research findings and discussions based on the analysis of the data through qualitative analysis. This study was carried out to analyze the metaphor found in the song lyrics from Secondhand Serenade.

1. The Types of Metaphor used in the Selected Lyrics of Secondhand Serenade's songs

Table 1: Types of metaphor used in the selected lyrics of secondhand serenade's songs

Songs	Structural Metaphors	Orientational Metaphors	Ontological Metaphor
Like a Knife	6 metaphor	1 metaphor	5 metaphor
Fall for You	5 metaphor	1 metaphor	3 metaphor
Maybe	5 metaphor	-	2 metaphor
Stranger	5 metaphor	-	6 metaphor
Your Call	2 metaphor	-	4 metaphor

The 1ˢᵗ Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature
Universitas PGRI Semarang, Faculty of Language and Arts Education, English Education Study Program
August 7, 2021

Suppose	3 metaphor	-	3 metaphor
A Twist in My Story	3 metaphor	2	4 metaphor
Why	4 metaphor	-	-
Stay Close, Don't Go	2 metaphor	1	1 metaphor
Pretend	1 metaphor	-	3 metaphor
Goodbye	1 metaphor	-	2 metaphor

a. **Structural Metaphor**

Structural metaphors are the concept in the form of metaphorically using another concept. This structural metaphor is based on two domains, namely the domain of the source and target domains. The structural metaphor is based on a systematic correlation in daily experience.
Data Sample:

Data 4.1.1 *(The world is not yours for the taking)*

The world is a target domain and not yours for the taking is a source domain. Not yours for the taking is structural metaphors. She asked about his dream or world. A beautiful world with his wife. But she said that all of this is not his world. She is wanted to discord but he did not want it.

Data 4.2.1. *(I know you don't think that I am trying)*
I am is a target domain and trying is a source domain. Trying is a structural metaphor. The lyrics can be conceptualized as trying to stop a fight or try to convince his wife that he loves her. His wife did not trust him anymore. So everything he did was in vain.

Data 4.3.1. *(The sound of all the places we could go)*
The atmosphere is a target domain and the sound of all the places is a source domain. The sound of all the places is a structural metaphor. The lyrics can be conceptualized as a place they usually came to. The atmosphere and sounds around made him feel homesick for the days when their relationship was still fine.

b. **Orientational Metaphor**

Orientational metaphors is a metaphor that refers to the spatial concept describing abstract knowledge areas with a real aspect of human experience, such as up-down, inside-out, front-back, on-off, deep-shallow, central-peripheral. It comes from our physical and cultural experiences (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003, p. 15).

The 1ˢᵗ Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature
Universitas PGRI Semarang, Faculty of Language and Arts Education, English Education Study Program
August 7, 2021

Data Sample:

Data 4.1.1. *('Cause today, you walked out of my life)*
The lyrics "'Cause today, you walked out of my life" belong to the categories of orientational metaphor. The concept 'happy is up' and 'sad is down' referring to the walked in (happy is up) and walked out (sad is down). Therefore, walked out indicates that expression of disappointment referred to the woman who seemed to want to broke up with him.

Data 4.2.1. *(I know you're wearing thin down to the core)*
The lyrics "I know you're wearing thin down to the core" belong to the categories of orientational metaphor. The concept 'happy is up' and 'sad is down' referring to the thin down to the core. Therefore, walked out indicates that the physics' changes from the healthy one into the skinnier one because of the previous bad circumstances. It referred to the fight between both of them that affect their mental health.

c. **Ontological Metaphor**
Ontological metaphors are a metaphor for conceptualizing the thoughts, experience, and processes into something which is more abstract thinking about the physical properties. The ontological metaphor is defined as a metaphor views events, activities emotions, and ideas as entities and substances.
Data Sample:

Data 4.1.1. *('Cause today, your words felt like a knife)*
The data above is a type of ontological metaphor because the lyrics "your words felt like a knife" can be conceptualized as your words feel sharp, like stabbing with a knife so that it makes my heart hurt.

Data 4.2.1. *(I know you're wearing thin down to the core)*
The above data is a type of ontological metaphor because in the lyrics "I know you're wearing thin down to the core" can be conceptualized that "He knows the consequences of their previous quarrel, the girl becomes very messy and her body is getting thin".

2. The Meaning of Metaphor used in the Selected Lyrics of Secondhand Serenade's songs

Table 2: Meaning of Metaphor used in the Selected Lyrics of Secondhand Serenade's songs

Song	Meaning
Like a Knife	This song was telling the hurt things that happen to the composer's life.
Fall for You	In this song, the composer wanted her wife to come back and fix his relationship with her.
Maybe	In this song, the composer still wanted to fix his relationship with her. He regrets for made a loved one go away because of the mistake he made.
Stranger	In this song, the composer hopes that the woman comes back

The 1ˢᵗ Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature
Universitas PGRI Semarang, Faculty of Language and Arts Education, English Education Study Program
August 7, 2021

	to him and he almost gave up on asking her back.
Your Call	In this song, the composer still waiting for his wife to contact him. He missed the day they were together and their relationship was fine.
Suppose	The composer was supposing about everything and regretting everything that happens.
A Twist in My Story	The composer started to accept their condition. He tried to accept their break down relationship with his ex-wife.
Why	He knew that in this condition he was the one to blame, but what was the reason she left him, she would rather leave than solve the problem. He still hopes that he can fix his relationship.
Stay Close, Don't Go	In this song, the composer realized all his mistakes.
Pretend	In this song, the composer tried to forget the woman. He tried to get over it and accept that the separation was the best way for them.
Goodbye	In this song, the composer was telling about farewell with the woman. He has completely given up on asking her to come back to him.

Conclusion

From the data found above, the writer found 75 metaphors from lyrics of Secondhand Serenade's songs. The three classification types of metaphor found in the lyrics of the songs are structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor. The first types are structural metaphor withe the total 37 metaphor. The second types are orientational metaphor with the total 5 metaphor. The third types are ontological metaphor with 33 metaphor. The types of structural metaphors are the most frequently used in the song lyrics.

The meaning of metaphors is also revealed from the analysis process which shows the circumstances of his love story, from falling in love, being in a good and bad relationship, and also the break-up. It can be seen that metaphor has been used as a tool in communication to make such an impression in the interpretation of the listeners. The metaphor also shows the concept and point of view from this band toward the actual situation.

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The 1ˢᵗ Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature
Universitas PGRI Semarang, Faculty of Language and Arts Education, English Education Study Program
August 7, 2021

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The 1ˢᵗ Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature
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August 7, 2021

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