

GRAMMATICAL METAPHOR IN ONE DIRECTION'S ALBUM

“MADE IN THE A.M”

SKRIPSI

*Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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MEDAN
2017**

ABSTRACT

Ritonga. Elviyani. Grammatical Metaphor in One Direction's Album *Made in the A.M.* Skripsi. English Department, Faculty of Teachers' Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan. 2017.

This study deals with the use of grammatical metaphor in one direction album made in the a.m and use types of ideational metaphor code (transitivity). The objectives of the study were to describe the types of ideational metaphor code and find out the most dominant one. This research was carried out by using descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected from choosing one direction album made in the a.m. There were seventeen songs found and seventeen songs were taken to be analyzed. The technique used to analyzed the data obtained was by identifying the ideational metaphor, classifying the ideational metaphor into their types, and taking the percentage to get the most dominant type. There were 129 ideational metaphor used in one direction album made in the a.m. the finding of the data analysis showed that six types of ideational metaphor namely material process with the amount 20 (15.5%), mental process 47 (36.4%), relational process 25 (19.3%), behavioral process 10 (7.8%), verbal process 14 (11%), and existential process 13 (10.0%) were realized in the album made the a.m . From all types of ideational metaphor, it was found that the most dominant type was mental process with the amount 47 (36.4%).

Keyword: *Grammatical metaphor, Ideational metaphor, Descriptive Qualitative Design.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Assalammu'alaikum Wr.Wb.

First of all, the researcher would like to express her greatest gratefulness to the Almighty Allah SWT and Muhammad SAW, the prophet as well as to his companions for the blessing and the chances given to her in completion of the thesis.

Special appreciation goes to both of her beloved father Alm. Muhammad Yunus Ritonga and her mother Malia Harahap for their never ending in giving prayers, supports, loves, cares and encouragements in her life. Special appreciation also goes to her sisters : Nita Arwina Ritonga and Ardini Ritonga and also all of her big family.

In writing this research, the researcher faced a lot of difficulties and problems that without much helps from the following people, it was impossible for her to finish this research. Therefore, the researcher would like to express her gratitude:

1. Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd, M.Pd as the dean of faculty of teachers' Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum and Pirman Ginting S.Pd, M.Hum as the head and Secretary of English Education Program in Faculty of Teachers' Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
3. Bambang Panca.S,S.Pd,M.Hum. as her Supervisor for his valuable knowledge, supports, corrections, and advices to make this study better. And Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, SS,

M.Hum as the reviewer who have given their suggestion, comment, correction, and guidance in writing this skripsi.

4. the Lecturers of English Education Program for their knowledge during her academic years.
5. the Staffs of faculty of Teachers' Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara for their information during academic years.
6. her beloved friends of English Education Program, especially Fardhana, Sura isnainy, Fitriidea, Dita Syafriani, and Nurul Atikah and for VIII-E Morning who always giving care and spirit to her in sadness and happiness.
7. all the Librarian of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, who has shared their good services for her.
8. all people who loved and helped her but cannot be mentioned here. May Allah bless them all, amin.

Wassalammu'alaikum Wr.Wb.

Medan, April 2017

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language had an important role in our live as a tool of people to communicate each other. People use language in order to share their opinions, feelings and experiences in many ways, for instance bu using grammatical metaphor to make assertion in speech.

Language can combine with art in order to find various kind of communication or to entertain people with messages contain in it. There are many ways do communication which is used to deliver message from the creator to the people, for example: poem, poetry, paint, movie, and song. Song is the most universal one. Every song has lyrics which contains with meaning and message.

Grammatical metaphor is divided into two types; they are interpersonal and ideational metaphors. Interpersonal metaphor accommodates metaphor of an interpersonal kind in the expression of mood and modality. Ideational metaphor accommodates metaphor in its ideational function as the representation of a process. Ideational metaphor includes process type, configuration of transitivity, and sequence of group classes.

In semantics, metaphor is include in non literal meaning means something different from the speaker's literal meaning because the speaker has other intentions from what is meant by the words. It also studies the iterpretation of signs or symbols use by agents or communities within particular circumstances and contexts.

The fact that difficulty in understanding and recognizing grammatical metaphor in many different forms of literary work especially in song has encouraged the writer to do the study to make better understanding of the topic. To bear some clear understanding about grammatical metaphor and to see that the application of grammatical metaphor have been the choice for many writers of literature in creating their works.

The very frequent tendency to use grammatical metaphor in the songs also forces the study to see the line between grammatical metaphor and the songs, to find what exact purposes are in applying those language very frequently in the song. Besides conveying the sequence of experiences through relation of words in the text of the song and expressing feelings or ideas within the songs, grammatical metaphor must have particular functions in the songs. Also, conveying information to make a writing fascinated and marketable as the goal of a writing and also gaining advantages in financial forms, are seen as a fundamental aspects as how to make it interesting and more comprehensible.

So, everyone really like the name of music and listen to songs because by listening to song can make the mind feels calm, it is a song created to express the feeling in the hearts of the people that make the song. But the problem here is the lyrics again we hear the music feels weird though good to hear for example:

I walking in the wind, the song has another meaning even sentences grammatically listener does not understand.

So, the problem here is the students in seven E-morning cant find out grammatical metaphor in one direction album and the students don't understand about the meaning of grammatical metaphor in one direction album. Here will analyze these issues, which will be

analyze is the album from One Direction that is “Made in The A.M.” and researcher have hope that the students in seven e-morning understand the grammatical metaphor in the song and could find the meaning and the types of grammatical metaphor.

B. The Identification of the Problem

Related to background, the problems in this research are formulated as following:

1. Students got difficulty find out to types of grammatical metaphor.
2. Students don't understand meaning of grammatical metaphor.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is semantic. And the limitation is the grammatical metaphor in used One Direction album that is " *Made in the A.M*".

D. The Formulation of the Problems

Based on this research, the problems of this research are identified as following:

1. What types of grammatical metaphor are used in the album of One Direction album *Made in the A.M* lyrics?
2. What type of grammatical metaphor is most dominant used the album *Made in the A.M* lyrics?

E. The objectives of the study

This study analysis has some focuses of intention in doing the research concerning grammatical metaphor that relates to the problem of the study, they are :

1. to find out the types of grammatical metaphor that are used in the album *Made in the A.M*
2. to describe the most dominant type of grammatical metaphor used in the album *Made in the A.M*

F. The Significance of the Study

The findings of this research are expected to be useful theoretically and practically useful to the following respects.

1. Theoretically:

The result of this study hopefully can give new information and understanding for the students about analysis of grammatical metaphor and also to give contribution to develop formal and informal language., particularly, in increasing and enriching the study of grammatical metaphor.

a) For the other researcher, as their additional references to conduct further research in grammatical metaphor.

2. Practically:

a) For the lecturer, this research will be used to increase the knowledge of the teachers and makes them more understand about grammatical metaphor.

b) For the students, this research gives new information about grammatical metaphor.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

This chapter present a review of related literature and explanation of the related material. The researcher presents some theories realted to this study in order to strengthen this study.

1. Semantics

The study of word meaning has a very long history whose practical effect has been the production of dictionaries. The meaning of some kinds of sentences in particular those used to make statements has been studied by logicians for more that two millennia. The studies of the science of meaning we call as semantic. Unfortunately the term meaning covers a variety of

aspects of language and there is no very general agreement either about what meaning is what the source or sender expresses, communicates, or conveys in their message to the observer or receiver, and what the receiver infers from the current context.

One of the famous books on semantics is the meaning of meaning by C.K. Ogden and I.A. Richards, first published in 1923. The book contains the problem of meaning in primitive language, which appears on appendix, written by the anthropologist, B Malinowski.

Now, let us see the definition of semantic given the linguistic below:

kreidler (2002:13) states that linguistics semantics is an attempt to explicate the knowledge of any speaker of a language which allows that speaker to communicate facts, feelings, intentions, and products of the imagination to other speaker and to understand what they communicate to him or her. Semantics studies about both symbols and signs that state a meaning and connect a meaning to another. Therefore, semantics is a technical term referring to the study of meaning, and since meaning is a part of language, semantics is a part of linguistics.

In linguistics, semantics is the subfield that is devoted to the study of meaning, as inherent at the levels of word, phrase, sentences, and larger units of discourse (text or narratives). Traditionally, semantics has included the study of sense and denotative reference, truth conditions, arguments structure thematic role, discourse analysis, and the linkage of all of these to syntax.

Semantics is the study of meaning in language. The term of semantics was derived from Greek word “sema” that has meaning symbols or signs. Saeed (2003:3) stated that semantic is the study of meaning communicated thorough language. Semantics brings in symbol using and symbol system outside language, but the central place of language in human symbol system makes language its primary concern. In semantics, one is trying to make explicit, the ways in which words, and sentences of various grammatical construction are used and understood by native or fluent speakers of a language.

2. Figurative Language

It is well known that ‘figurative language’ is often used in speaking and writing to express ideas and emotions, and to affect the views and attitudes of others.

However, there is increasing evidence that the use of figurative language varies depending on the nature of the communicative activity or more specifically, depending on factors such as topic, audience, mode of communication, situational context, and so on.

Perrine (2013; 28) a figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way, and some rhetoricians have classified as many as 250 separate figures. For our purposes, however, a figure of speech is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another, and we need to be concerned with no more than a dozen. Figurative language – language using figures of speech – is language that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally only).

Figurative language is used in authentic communicative situations, such as education , politics or business, in order to perform different functions, such as explaining, persuading,

entertaining, evaluating or supporting particular ideologies, then it is the use of words that go beyond the ordinary meaning.

It requires the reader or listener to use their imagination to find out the exact meaning of the writer or speaker.

There are several kinds of figurative language, among them are the following :

2.1. Simile

Simile is also very closely related to metaphor. A simile is an explicit comparison between two different things, action, or feeling, using the words ‘as’ or ‘like’ (Baldick,2001: 237).

Example: Elderly American ladies leaning on their canes listed toward me like towers of Pisa.

2.2. Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech which omits term (like, as) and implies that one thing is another. Simpson (2004: 41) stated that a metaphor is a process of mapping between two different conceptual domains. The different domain is the topic or concept that you want to describe through the metaphor while the source domain refers to the concept that you draw upon in order to create the metaphorical construction. Usually a metaphor is created through the use of some form of the verb “to be”.

Example: Her voice is music to his ears. (This implies that her voice makes him feel happy).

2.3. Alliteration

Alliteration is the figurative technique of repeating consonant sounds at the beginning of several words in a phrase.

For example: Ferdi saw rabbit resting by roses.

2.4. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the exaggeration, often extravagant, and it may be used for serious or comic effect.

For example: the soldier will kill the president by using a small stone.

2.5. Idiom

Idiom is an expression that cannot be understood from the individual meaning of its element.

2.6. Personification

Personification is the treating abstractions or inanimate objects as human, which is giving those human activities, power, or feelings.

for example: the wind listened our dreams.

2.7. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is the direct address to a person, thing, or abstraction.

For example: O wild western wind! Thou breath of autumn's being.

2.8. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word whose sounds seem to duplicate the sound they describe.

For example: hush, bang, meow, and murmur.

2.9. Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a statement with two parts seems contradictory.

For example: the sound of the silence

2.10. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech where the part is used to represent the whole or where the whole is used to represent the part. For example: all the hands on deck, Australia has beaten England at lords; the rank and file streamed out of the city to see the sight; there is mixture of the tiger and they are in his character; he gave the beggar a few coppers.

3. The Classification of Metaphor

Metaphor can be classified into two large classes; they are semantic and syntactic metaphor (Leech 1981).

3.1. Semantic Metaphor

Semantic metaphor is applied according to the types of transference of meaning. Semantic metaphor is divided into three parts: concrete, animistic, and humanizing metaphor.

- a. Concrete metaphor is using a concrete term to talk about an abstract thing.
For example; every cloud has silver lining, the burden of responsibility.
- b. Animistic metaphor is usually associated with animate thing. For example; the leg of the table, foot of hill.
- c. Humanizing metaphor is usually associated with human beings to talk about non human objects. For example; the hand of the clock, the kettle's sad song.

3.2. syntactic Metaphor

Metaphor can be classified based on the type of its focus grammatically, they are part of speech.

a. Noun Metaphor

Mr. Matt bussy, the godfather of the club

Godfather is the focus and it is a noun.

b. Verb Metaphor

The lines that seems to gnaw upon all faith

To gnaw is a verb.

c. Adjective Metaphor

The air was thick with a bass chorus

Thick is an adjective.

d. Adverbial Metaphor

But as he walked King Arthur panted hard

Hard is an adverb.

e. Prepositional Metaphor

Is there anyone apart from qualified aggressive sort of applicant.

Apart from is a preposition.

f. Vocative metaphor and apostrophe

The vocative is generally considered antiquated 'O friend'

My sparrow, you are not here, waiting like a fern, making a spiny shadow.

g. Appositive Metaphor

A construction in which a noun modifies another noun is called an apposition.

Mary, a violet in autumn

h. Noun possessive Metaphor

Mary was my childhood's jewel

4. Grammatical Metaphor

Grammatical metaphor as a part of metaphor is a subfield of systemic functional grammar which studies about representing or interpreting meaning from two sides. Metaphor inherently implies two points; those are comparison and uncommon representation. Leezenberg (2001:33) states that according to Aristotle who generally defines metaphor as a transfer of a name belonging else where. Halliday (1994:340) stated that metaphor is a word used for something resembling that which it usually refers to. There are two codes in metaphor; they are the unmarked or congruent and marked or incongruent coding. The congruent coding is also known as a common, usual or literal representation whereas the incongruent one is called uncommon, unusual, or metaphorical representation. Metaphor could be divided into lexical and grammatical metaphors. Lexical metaphor is a usual, common, or congruent coding of meaning in 50 language. Grammatical metaphor is defined as relocation or shift in the wording of meaning from its usual representation to another usual realization. Grammatical metaphor is divided into two types; they are interpersonal and ideational metaphors. Interpersonal metaphor accommodates metaphor of an interpersonal kind in the expression of mood and modality. Ideational metaphor accommodates metaphor in its ideational function as the representation of a process. Ideational metaphor includes process type, configuration of transitivity, and sequence of group classes.

4.1. Ideational Metaphor

Ideational Metaphor includes process type, configuration of transitivity, and sequence of group classes. Transitivity system has functions of language. One of those functions is to construe or represent experience (Halliday, 1994: 106). Saragih (2010: 7) also stated that transitivity system construes the world of experience. According to Halliday, the process it self is divided into six types, they are:

No	Type of Process	Semantics Creteria	Syntactic Criteria
1	Material	Occurring in outer side of human beings (objective)	Unmarked: in V-ing form <i>go, walk, write, work</i>
2	Mental	Occurring in inner side of human being (subjective) psychological one human participant reversible participants with other mental process. 1. Cognition 2. Affection 3. Perception 4. Desirability	Unmarked: not in V-ing from projecting (that-clause) Know, realize, like understand, love, hate, enjoy, see, feel, hear, want wish, intend.
3	Relational	Occurring both inside and outside human being both human and inhuman participants	n \wedge BE \wedge n n \wedge BE \wedge adj n \wedge BE \wedge adv

F
or
ex
a
m
pl
e:
gi
ve
n
th
e
fif
th
d
ay
sa
w
th

		1. Identification 2. Attribution 3. Possession	BE (is, am, are, were, have been, can be, will be..)
4	Behavioural	Physiological (on the body of human being)	Sleep, smile, laugh, die, bow, sneeze,...
5	Verbal	Both human and inhuman projecting (that-clause) participants information	Say, tell, ask, order, inform, instruct, command, confess, report, comment, suggest,....
6	Existential	Existential clauses resemble relational clauses in that they construe the participant involved in a process of being, but differ from the relational ones in that there is only one participant.	There \wedge V BE (is, am, are, was, were, can be,....), come, go, seem,....

em at the summit we can analyse:

The fifth day	Saw	Them	at the summit
Senser	Mental:	Phenomenon	Place

	Perception		
--	------------	--	--

Analysis of metaphorical form.

They	Arrived	at the summit	on the fifth day
Actor	Material Process	Place	Time

4.2. Nominalization of

Grammatical Metaphor

Nominalization has been known as the single most powerful resource for creating grammatical metaphor (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Nominalization which helps create a style of writing with density, complexity and abstractness, is a special feature of English academic and formal writing. Nominalization is the use of a nominal form to express a process meaning (Thompson, 1996, p. 167). Nominalization is a process where by a verb or an adjective is transformed into a nominal group. In English, some verbs and adjectives can be used directly as nouns, for example , “record” and “musical” (as in Broadway musical), while others require some form of morphological transformation requiring a suffix, for example. “nominalization” from “nominalize”, “information” from “inform”, “investigation”, from “investigate”, difficulty” from “difficult”, “hardness” from “hard”, and so on. When a verb is nominalized, it becomes concept rather than an action.

Common Nominalization

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Noun
Discover	discovery	careless	carelessness
Move	movement	difficult	difficulty

Resist	resistance	different	difference
React	reaction	elegant	elegance
Fail	failure	applicable	applicability
Refuse	refusal	intense	intensity

4.3. Interpersonal Metaphor

Functional linguistics held that interpersonal metaphors are one of the devices to realize interpersonal meaning. Interpersonal metaphor involves non-congruent ways of informal spoken language which concerns with establishing and maintaining relations with other people enacting interaction correlated with a tendency to draw on the resources of interpersonal metaphor involved. Interpersonal metaphor includes metaphor of mood and metaphor of modality. The difference between ideational and interpersonal metaphor is that whereas ideational metaphor involves downgrading, interpersonal metaphor involves upgrading of grammatical unit. Thus, mechanism in interpersonal metaphor is the opposite to that ideational metaphor. The upgrading in interpersonal metaphor implies that a grammatical unit, which is commonly coded at a certain unit ranking, is relocated to a higher unit ranking. Specifically, this to say that with reference to the grammatical units a meaning which is congruently coded in a morpheme is relocated to a word ranking, word is relocated to group ranking, group is relocated to clause ranking units, further, a single clause is relocated to a clause complex.

For example:

Tentatively	Is	the position	still	available?
Interpersonal Adjunct	Finite	Subject	Adjunct	complement
Mood				Residu

4.4. Metaphor of mood

The other main type of interpersonal metaphor is the metaphors of mood. According to Halliday (1994, p.363), mood expresses the speech functions of statement, question, offer and command. The choice between these different mood types enables people to give information by means of statements, using the declarative mood; to ask information by means of questions, using the interrogative mood; to put forward something to be considered and accepted or refused by means of offers, using the interrogative mood; or to ask for something to take place by means of commands, using imperative mood.

Example :

I	Dont	Believe	That pudding	Ever	Will	Be cooked
S	Finite	Predicator	Subject	Modality	Finite	P
Mood			Mood			Residue

4.5. Metaphor of modality

The modality feature can be construed as a proposition. A projecting clause is involved if modality is expressed metaphorically, which usually has a word or proposition to indicate belief, likelihood, certainty or other features connecting with modality. Interpersonal metaphor of modality encourages people to use the grammar metaphorically. People can say “I think”, when they mean definitely.

Category

Types of realization

Example

1. Subjective		
Explicit	I think, I'm certain	I think mary know
Implicit	Will, Must	Mary will know
2. Objective		
Implicit	Probably, certainly	Mary probably knows
Expicit	It's likely, it's certain	It's likely mary knows

What happens is that, in order to state explicitly that the probabiity is subjective, or alternatively, at the other end, to claim explivity that the probability is objective, the speaker construes the proposition as a projection and encodes the subjectivety (I think), or the objectivity (it is likely), in a projecting clause. (There are other forms intermediate between the explicit an implicit: subjective in my opinion, objective in all probability, where the modality is expressed as a propositional phrase, which is kind of halfway house between clausal and non=clausal status.)

Suppose now what Mary doesn't know, or at least we don't think she knows. There are now two possibilities in each 'explicit' forms.

1) Subjective

I think Mary doesn't know/ I dont think Mary knows.

2) Objective

It's likely Mary doesn't know/ it isn't likely Mary know.

5. Lyrics

Lyrics are words that make up a song usually consisting of verses and choruses. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression.

Song lyrics are an expression of someone about something that has been seen, heard or experienced. In expressing his experience, a songwriter uses figures of speech to create appeal and distinctiveness of the song lyrics, so the listener is getting carried away with what is considered the songwriter's purpose.

Music, initially, is processing activities for the tone and rhythm generating sound composition harmony (instrumental). Requiring language media to express expression creator. Expression disclosed through a container of this language are called song lyrics.

The differences between poem and song lyrics may come meaningful where verse is set to music, to the point that any distinction becomes unteachable. This is perhaps recognized in the way popular songs have lyrics.

6. Song

Song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing, however, in colloquial English song may refer to any piece of music. A song may be accompanied by musical instruments, or it may be unaccompanied, as in the case of a cappella songs. The lyrics (words) of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, although they may be religious verses or free prose.

A song may be for a solo singer, a duet, trio, or larger ensemble involving more voices. Songs with more than one voice to a part are considered choral works. Songs can be broadly

divided into many different forms, depending on the criteria used. One division is between “art songs”, “pop song”, and “folk songs”. Other common methods of classification are by purpose (sacred vs secular), by style (dance, ballad, rock, etc), or by time of origin (Renaissance, Contemporary, etc).

A song is a piece of music for accompanied or unaccompanied voice or voices or, “the act or act of singing”, but the term is generally not used for large vocal forms including opera and oratorio. However, the term is, “often found in various figurative and transferred sense (e.g. for the lyrical second subject of a sonata...). The word “song” has the same etymological root as the verb “to sing” and the Old English Dictionary (OED) defines the word to mean “that which is song”

7. One Direction Album

Made in the A.M. is the fifth studio album by the English-Irish boy band One Direction, released on 13 November 2015, by Columbia Records and Syco Music. The album is the group's first without member Zayn Malik, who left the group in March 2015, and is their last album before going on hiatus in 2016. The album was complemented by the singles "Drag Me Down", released on 31 July 2015; "Perfect", released on 16 October 2015 and "History", released on 16 December 2015. These three singles reached the top 10 in a number of national charts.

Upon its release, the record received generally favourable reviews from critics. It debuted at number one on the UK Albums Chart with 93,189 copies, and at number two on the US Billboard 200, with 402,000 first-week sales. The album's first-week sales were higher than the band's previous album, Four, which amassed an opening sale of 387,000 in 2014, breaking a predicted boy band trend of consecutive declining album sales. Additionally, Made in the A.M.

was the second fastest - selling album of 2015 in the UK, surpassed only by Adele's 25, a week after the album's release. According to the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry, Made in the A.M. was the sixth best-selling album of 2015 with 2.4 million copies sold world wide.

B. Previous Relevance Study

This study is not the only one study that grammatical metaphor. There are some references of previous studies that give inspiration to this study. Here are previous studies that deal with grammatical metaphor analysis.

Joyhan Niarta (2007), *Grammatical Metaphor in Bruno mars' songs*. This study deals with the types of ideational metaphor in Bruno Mars' Songs. The objectives of this study are to find out the metaphorical codes applied in Bruno Mars' songs and the reason of the writer to use metaphorical codes in the songs. The data are the song lyrics of Doo-Wops & Hooligans taken from internet. This research is conducted by using descriptive qualitative design to explain the grammatical metaphor coding. The finding shows that there are six types of ideational metaphor occur in the album, they are: material process, mental process, relational process, verbal process, behavioral process and existential process. The study shows that Material Process is the dominant which presented the action, activity, doing or happening to tell about Bruno Mars' experiences.

Johan (2013). *Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in Steve Jobs 2005 Commencement Address*. This thesis entitled Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in Steve Jobs 2005 Commencement Address at Stanford University has two objectives. It aims at describing how ideational grammatical metaphor are employed in Steve Jobs 2005 Commencement Address at

Stanford University and also identifying the type of ideational grammatical metaphor used in it. By this research, the researcher wants to find out if the application of ideational grammatical metaphor in a speech is considered useful or the otherwise. Purposive sampling was used in deciding the subject of the data. A commencement address by Steve Jobs was selected because of its popularity and the formal atmosphere that it has. The data were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method after segmenting it into clauses and classifying the type of ideational metaphor used in the commencement address. From the analysis, there are 94 appearance of ideational grammatical metaphor found in Steve Jobs 2005 Commencement Address at Stanford University. The highest employment of ideational grammatical metaphor is the ideational grammatical metaphor type 13 with 31% appearance which indicates that this commencement address by Jobs mostly performs the expanding of noun and the shift of circumstance into the expansion of thing in order to avoid the ambiguity by simplified the words used in the commencement address. Furthermore, the application of ideational grammatical metaphor supports a speech to sound more formal. It is possible because with employing ideational grammatical metaphor, the implementation of dynamic structure which is commonly found in everyday conversation can be reduced.

Sujatna (2014). *The Sequence of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor Wording Technique in Historical Text: A Systemic Functional*. The discussion of ideational grammatical metaphor has been attracted the attention of many researchers because of its usefulness and effectiveness in packaging information. With the device, meaning expressed in one pattern of the grammar can be reconstructed in another pattern of the grammar. This study focuses on the sequence type of ideational grammatical metaphor, which is then termed the sequence of ideational grammatical metaphor. In this kind of metaphor, the realization of meaning in clause complex is packed into a

single clause through some wording techniques. The main objective of the present study is to analyze the application of techniques and their functions in historical text. By using the main framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) proposed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), it is concluded that two main techniques, with expansion and with projection, are used to construe two different features of information in historical text. Both expansion and projection wording technique pack the realization of features in clause complex into a single metaphorical clause.

C. Conceptual framework

Grammatical metaphor is divided into two types, they are interpersonal metaphor and ideational metaphor. Interpersonal metaphor accommodates metaphor of an interpersonal kind in the expression of mood and modality. Ideational metaphor accommodates metaphor in its ideational function as the representation of a process. Ideational metaphor includes process type, configuration of transitivity, and sequence of group classes. The aim of using grammatical metaphor can help the student more understanding about grammatical metaphor especially using in lyric of song. The variable of this research refers to analyzing grammatical metaphor in *One Direction Album*. The problems of this research are to find the types of grammatical metaphor and most dominantly used the album "*Made in the A.M*".

In this research, the researche's analyze the ideational grammatical metaphor sentences by identifying and classifying the types of metaphor, and also find out the most dominant type of grammatical metaphor in *One Direction Album "Made in the A.M"*.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. The Research Design

This research was conducted by applying qualitative. According to J.Moleong (2016:6) Qualitative research is research that aims to design understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of the study such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc.

B. The Source of Data

The source of the data were taken from the script of the lyric One Direction which is part of Album “ Made in the A,M.” directed by the English –Irish boy band that released at 13 November 2015 in Columbia. The script taken from joox application. The album has 17 songs that were analyzed they are: Hey Angel, Drag Me Down, Perfect, Infinity, End of the Day, If I

Could Fly, Long Way Down, Never Enough, Olivia, What a Feeling, Love You Goodbye, I Want to Write You a song, History, Temporary Fix, Walking in the Wind, Wolves, A.M.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

The data were collected through some techniques as follows.

1. Reading the lyrics of album “Made in the A.M”
2. Identifying grammatical metaphor in One Direction album “Made in the A.M” lyrics.
3. Classifying the meaning of grammatical metaphor in lyrics into its types.
4. Making table to each grammatical metaphor.
5. Finding out the most dominant types of the grammatical metaphor.

D. The Technique for Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the researcher used theory proposed by Miles and Huberman (2014) said that the qualitative data analysis consist of three procedures. The procedures of data will be analyzed based on the following steps:

1. Data Reduction

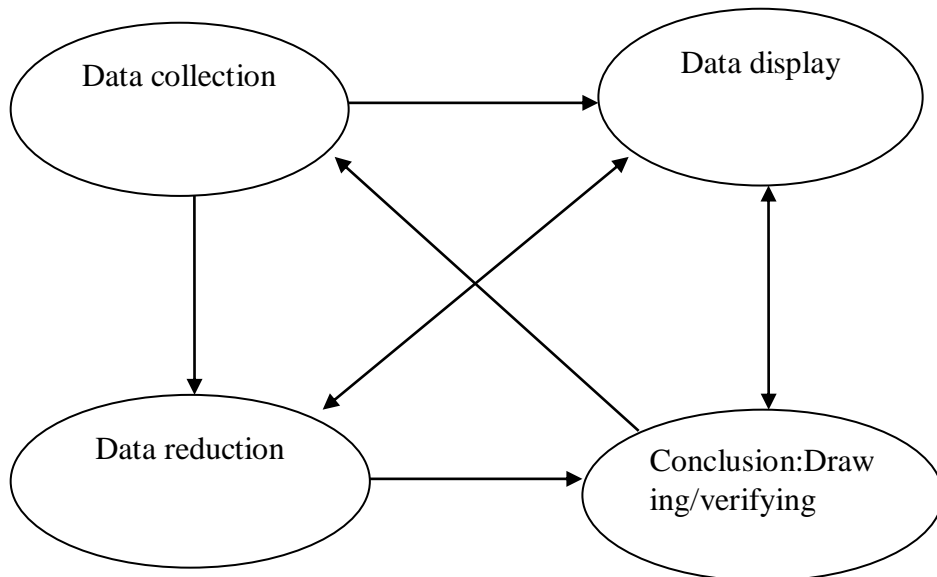
Data reduction means the process of sorting, focusing, identifying, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming of the data that are considered important. In the conducting research, the researcher will select data that will give valuable information in research; the data is chosen by identifying and classifying the kinds of figures of speech.

2. Data Display

Data display means the process to simplify the data in the form of sentences, narrative, or table. In displaying data, the researcher describes data by tabulating of the kinds of figures of speech into table.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last step after doing the data display is drawn of the conclusion and verification. It is used to describe all of the data, so that it would be came clearly. The conclusion can be able to answer the formulation of the problem that formulated from the beginning.



CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

In this chapter, the data were collected from the script of the lyric One Direction which is part of Album “ Made in the A.M.”. There are 17 songs lyrics of the song and each applied grammatical metaphor. The data was collection from 25 (1 album). There were six types of ideational metaphor namely material process, mental process, relational process, verbal process, behavioral process, and existential process, in this research, the researcher tried to discribe some point that included: firstly, The data were analyzed to find out the ideational metaphoric in One Direction Album *Made in the A.M.*, by identifying the types of ideational metaphor in the One Direction’s song lyrics, and classifying the data based on the Ideational Metaphor’s types.

B. Data Analysis

After collecting the data were classified based on the types of ideational metaphor code. The data are all ideational metaphor applied in album”Made in the A.M” and here in the table.

Table 4.1

Ideational Metaphor Code in the lyrics of Hey Angel

No	Sentences	Ideational Metaphor					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	Wee <u>look</u> up to the sky				✓		
2	Do you <u>look</u> at us and <u>laugh</u>				✓		
3	When we <u>hold</u> on top the past		✓				
4	Oh, i <u>wish</u> i could be more like you		✓				
5	Oh, you <u>wish</u> you could be more like me		✓				
6	I <u>see</u> you the at the bar		✓				
7	I <u>hear</u> your voice		✓				

Table 4.2

Ideational Metaphor Code in the lyrics of Drag Me Down

No	Sentences	Ideational Metaphor					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	I've <u>got fire</u> for a heart		✓				
2	I'm <u>not scared</u> of the dark		✓				
3	If I didn't have you <u>there</u> would be nothing left						✓
4	If I didn't have you I'd <u>never see</u> the sun		✓				

5	You taught me how to be someone.	✓					
6	You've never seen it look so easy		✓				

Table 4.3

Ideational Metaphor Code in the lyrics of Long Way Down

No	Sentences	Ideational Metaphor					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	We made a fire	✓					
2	We sailed an ocean and drowned in the waves	✓					
3	We had it all, yeah and we walked away			✓			
4	I try to forgive you		✓				
5	We had a mountain			✓			
6	We had a spaceship			✓			

Table 4.4

Ideational Metaphor Code in the lyrics of Perfect

No	Sentences	Ideational Metaphor					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	And I might never be the one who brings you flowers	✓					
2	I could tell that you were curious					✓	
3	What you' re looking for			✓			

4	Cause I'm not good at making promise			✓			
5	Baby, I'm perfect			✓			
6	Baby, I'm perfect for you			✓			
7	I might never be the hand you, put your heart		✓				
8	Or the time that hold you any time you want them		✓				
9	But that don;t mean that wee cant live here in the moment		✓				
10	And if you're looking for someone to write your break up song's about				✓		
11	Baby, we're perfect			✓			
12	Baby, you're perfect			✓			
13	When I first saw you		✓				

Table 4.5

Ideational Metaphor Code in the lyrics of Infinity

No	Sentences	Ideational Metaphor					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	Keep'em falling when I know it hurts		✓				
2	It's like I'm frozen, but the world still turns		✓				
3	And now I'm one step closer to being			✓			
4	Oh, baby, I was there for you			✓			
5	we a wake only hoping they're okay			✓			
6	If I tried, I know it would feel like infinity		✓				
7	Unless there's something burning bright behind						✓

8	Since you went away, there's nothing left in mine						✓
9	I feel my self running out of time		✓				

Table 4.6

Ideational Metaphor Code in the lyrics of I want to write you a song

No	Sentences	Ideational Metaphor					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	I want to write you a song		✓				
2	I wanna lend you my coat		✓				
3	So any time I'm gone, you can listen to my voice and sing along		✓				

Table 4.7

Ideational Metaphor Code in the lyrics of End of the Day

No	Sentences	Ideational Metaphor					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	I told her that I loved her					✓	
2	The roof was pretty windy			✓			
3	And she didn't say a word					✓	
4	I set you on fire babe	✓					
5	All I know at the end of the day is you want what you want and you say what you say					✓	
6	And you'll follow your heart even though it'll break sometimes		✓				

7	There's ain't no other way						✓
8	If there's something I've learnt from a million mistakes						✓
9	When the sun goes down I know that you and me and everything be alright		✓				
10	You and I can stay a wake and keep on dreaming				✓		

Table 4.8

Ideational Metaphor Code in the lyrics of Olivia

No	Sentences	Ideational Metaphor					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	And all of your friends were saying I'd be leaving you					✓	
2	When you told me I didn't give you enough					✓	
3	This is not the stain of a red wine			✓			
4	I' m bleeding love			✓			
5	Please believe me don't you see		✓				
6	I' ll be the right in your eyes, olivia			✓			
7	Time is irrelevant now, I'm seeing you			✓			
8	All belong to your creation			✓			

Table 4.9

Metaphor Code in the lyrics of What a Feeling

No	Sentences	Ideational Metaphor					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	I'm watching her dance dress in catching the light				✓		
2	In her eyes there's no lies, no lies						✓
3	There's no question, she's not in a disguise						✓
4	There's no way out and a long way down						✓
5	What a feeling to be right here beside you now		✓				
6	But you've got stars, they're in your eyes			✓			
7	I wish I could be there now		✓				
8	I'm watching you like this, imagining you're mine			✓			
9	Tell me now, am I Running out of time					✓	
10	But I can't hold you, too close now		✓				
11	They sky fell down		✓				

Table 4.10

Ideational Metaphor Code in the lyrics of wolves

No	Sentences	Ideational Metaphor					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	I hear them calling for you					✓	
2	I feel the waves getting started		✓				

3	Your eyes keep <u>pulling</u> me	✓					
4	They <u>say</u> I got no chance at all					✓	
5	We can <u>run</u> and <u>hide</u> , ain't goin' down without a fight	✓					
6	They <u>come</u> straight for your heart	✓					
7	Cause your body's <u>telling</u> me don't let go					✓	
8	I <u>wish</u> it wasn't true		✓				
9	And my heart keeps <u>fighting</u> in this battle of fools		✓				
10	One by one, I <u>take</u> them down	✓					

Table 4.11

Ideational Metaphor Code in the lyrics of A.M

No	Sentences	Ideational Metaphor					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	Wont you <u>stay</u> till the A.M				✓		
2	<u>There</u> could be world war three						✓
3	Cause <u>we don't</u> know what we're saying		✓				
4	We're just <u>swimming</u> around in our glasses	✓					
5	Don't wanna <u>sleep</u> cause we're dreaming out loud				✓		
6	I'm always <u>going back</u> this place	✓					

Table 4.12

Ideational Metaphor Code in the lyrics of If I could Fly

No	Sentences	Ideational Metaphor					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	Right now, I'm <u>completely defenceless</u>		✓				
2	I hope that you <u>listen</u> cause I let my guard down		✓				
3	I can <u>feel</u> your heart inside of mine		✓				
4	I'm <u>missing</u> half of me when we're apart		✓				

Table 4.13

Ideational Metaphor Code in the lyrics of Never Enough

No	Sentences	Ideational Metaphor					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	Went to pull an all nighter and turn into something we'll never <u>forget</u>		✓				
2	Wanna stay up and party the weekend away and <u>not know</u> when to quit		✓				
3	Wanna wake up with you and <u>say</u> baby let's do it all over again					✓	
4	I just can't <u>get</u> to much of you baby		✓				

Table 4.14

Ideational Metaphor Code in the lyrics of Love You Goodbye

No	Sentences	Ideational Metaphor					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	I know you're <u>saying</u> you don't wanna hurt me					✓	
2	Oh, why you're wearing that to walk out of my life			✓			
3	I know <u>there's</u> nothing I can do to chance it						✓
4	But is <u>there</u> something that can be negotiated						✓
5	My heart already <u>breaking</u> baby go on twist the knife		✓				

Table 4.15

Ideational Metaphor Code in the lyrics of History

No	Sentences	Ideational Metaphor					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	You gotta help me, I'm <u>losing</u> my mind		✓				
2	I <u>thought</u> we were holding on		✓				
3	No they <u>don't teach</u> you this in school	✓					
4	Thought we <u>were</u> going strong			✓			
5	You and me <u>got a</u> whole got a whole lot of history		✓				
6	But we always <u>find</u> a way to make it out a live		✓				
7	So don't let it go, we can make more, we can <u>live</u> forever				✓		

8	This <u>is</u> not the end			✓			
9	We can <u>make</u> it you know it, you know	✓					
10	We can <u>live</u> forever				✓		

Table 4.16

Metaphor Code in the lyrics of Temporary Fix

No	Sentences	Ideational Metaphor					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	Saw your body language and I know how you're <u>feeling</u>		✓				
2	You <u>look</u> like the kind of girl who's tired or speaking				✓		
3	You <u>caught</u> my attention you were looking at me first	✓					
4	You can <u>call</u> me	✓					
5	<u>There's</u> a million eyes, I don't care if they're watching						✓
6	Your body is <u>saying</u> everything, I don't have to read your mind					✓	
7	On my neck while I'm <u>calling</u> a taxi	✓					
8	You can <u>roll</u> in a tangee kiss	✓					
9	And if you're <u>feeling</u> the weakness		✓				
10	Let me <u>touch</u> you where your heart is	✓					

Table 4.17

Ideational Metaphor Code in the lyrics of Walking in the Wind

No	Sentences	Ideational Metaphor					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	A week ago you said to me					✓	
2	Baby, there is none						✓
3	We had some good times , didn't we			✓			
4	We had some good tricks up our sleeves			✓			
5	I'll see your face again		✓				
6	You will find me	✓					
7	Walking in the wind	✓					
8	I realized you we're missing		✓				
9	Any time you're needing me		✓				

Note:

Mat : Material Process

Men : Mental Process

Rel : Relational Process

Beh : Behavioral Process

Vel : Verbal Process

Ext : Existential Process

Research Question 1 :

What the types of grammatical metaphor which are found in One Direction's Album *Made in the A.M* ?

The researcher found types ideational metaphor transitivity in grammatical metaphor and just found six types ideational metaphor transitivity: material process, mental process, relational process, behavioral process, verbal process, existential process.

1. Material Process

This material process is process of doing. The process that indicates activities or events, which are in the outside human being. For instance: cut, run, eat, take, etc. The activity or verb can be associated with present continuous tense, such as: cutting, running, taking, climbing.

Example: we **made** a fire

(Actor Material Goal)

This sentence is lyric of perfect table 4.3 s in one direction's song and process of doing.

2. Mental Process

This mental process is process of sensing, semantically a mental process involves sense, which is inside the human or conscious being.

Example : I **hear** your voice

(Participant I, Mental perception, Participan II)

This sentences is lyrics of Hey Angle table 4.1 in one direction's song and process of sensing.

3. Relational Process

Relational process is the process construe being and relation among entities through identification, attribution, and possession. The common verbs belonging to this type are BE (is, am, are, was, were, have, has, been etc) For example: i'm not good at making promise (participant I-carrier, process relational, participant II-attribute. This sentences is lyrics of perfect table 4.4 in one direction's song and process of to be.

4. Behavioural Process

Behavioral process is process of (typically human) physiological and psychological behavior.

For example : we **look** up to the sky

(participant, process behavioral, circumstance)

This sentences is lyrics of hey angle table 4.1 in one direction song and process of behavior.

5. Verbal Process

Verbal process is on the borderline of mental and relational, which is symbolic relationships constructed in human consciousness and enacted in the form of language, like saying, asking, and offering .

For example: I could **tell** that you were curious

(participant I, process verbal, participant II)

This sentences is lyrics of perfect table 4.4 in one direction song.

6. Existential Process

Existential process is Existential clauses resemble relational clauses in that they construe the participant involved in a process of being, but differ from the relational ones in that there is only one participant.

For example: unless there is something burning bright behind

This sentences is lyrics of invinity table 4.5 in one direction song.

Research Question 2:

What the most dominant grammatical metaphor which are in One Direction's

Album:

To find out the most dominant grammatical metaphor used ideational metaphor types, the researcher was calculated the percentage each type of ideational metaphor. Furthermore the result of the calculated were obtained and show in the table 4.18 & 4.19 as the following :

Table 4.18

The following table shows the percentages of the types of ideational metaphor in each text.

No	Song	Ideational Metaphor Code					
		Mat	Men	Rel	Beh	Vel	Ext
1	Hey Angel	0	5	0	2	0	0
2	Drag Me Down	1	4	0	0	0	1

3	Perfect	1	4	6	1	1	0
4	Infinity	0	4	3	0	0	2
5	End of the Day	1	2	1	1	3	2
6	If I Could Fly	0	4	0	0	0	0
7	Long Way Down	2	1	3	0	0	0
8	Never Enough	0	3	0	0	1	0
9	Olivia	0	1	5	0	2	0
10	What a Feeling	0	4	2	1	1	3
11	Love you Goodbye	0	1	1	0	1	2
12	I want to write You a Song	0	3	0	0	0	0
13	Temporary Fix	5	2	0	1	1	1
14	Walking in the Wind	2	1	2	0	1	1
15	Wolves	4	3	0	0	3	0
16	A.M	2	1	0	2	0	1
17	History	2	4	2	2	0	0
Total of use all ideational metaphor code	Total	20	47	25	10	14	13
		129					

The data above shown that there were 129 ideational metaphor in One Direction album Made in the A.M. From those findings, percentage of each type of ideational metaphor code can be taking by using the formula:

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% \quad (\text{Research Methodology})$$

Table 4.19
The Percentage of ideational metaphor in One Direction's Album

No	Types of Ideational Metaphor	The Appearance in sentences	Percentage
1	Material Process	20	15.5 %
2	Mental Process	47	36,4 %
3	Relational Process	25	19.3 %
4	Behavioral Process	10	7.8 %
5	Verbal process	14	11 %
6	Existential Process	13	10.0 %
Total		129	100 %

Based on the data percentage above, the most dominant mental process with 47 item or 36.4%.

Research Finding

After analyzing all data, the finding of the research from analysis of grammatical metaphor types ideational metaphor and used in One Direction Album Made in the A.M can be presented as follows:

1. There were six types of ideational metaphor code in the selected One Direction Album Made in the A.M, they are material process, mental process, relational process, behavioral process, verbal process and existential process.

The percentages of each type of ideational metaphor code (transitivity) are 15.4% (20 items) for material process, 36.4% (47 items) for mental process, 19.3% (25 items) for relational process, 7.8% (10 items) for behavioral, 11% (14 items) for verbal process and 10.0 (13 items) for existential.

2. The mental process is the most dominant used in the One Direction Album Made in the A.M; the total number was 47 items or 36.4 %.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Having analyzed the data, conclusion are stated as the following:

1. There are six types of ideational metaphor code in One Direction Album Made in the A.M. They are:
 - a. Material process with the amount 20 (15.5%)

- b. Mental Process with the amount 47 (36.4%)
 - c. Relational Process with the amount 25 (19.3)
 - d. Behavioral Process with the amount 10 (7.7%)
 - e. Verbal Process with the amount 14 (11%)
 - f. Existential Process with the amount 13 (10.0%)
2. Mental process is the most dominant types of ideational in One Direction Album Made in the A.M with the amount 47 (36.4%)

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, it is suggested that:

1. The students should learn the use of ideational metaphor in song lyrics, so that it will help them to read and understanding and meaning of the songs that are listened.
2. The readers especially the students of English department also have to understand the types of Metaphor of Transitivity (Ideational metaphor) that is used in songs lyrics as a complement to decorate anew meaning (words) and to produce certain words.
3. The English teacher are strongly encouraged to help their student understand types of ideational metaphor (transitivity) more, since it is commanly used either in English writing or in structure.

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