

AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHORS IN MADISON BEER'S SELECTED SONG LYRICS

Ririn Sotyarini

Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing LIA Yogyakarta

Email: sotyarini5@gmail.com

Abstract

Metaphors were frequently found in songs and raised curiosity among the listeners to find out the true meaning. The songs released by Madison Beer are interesting to be discussed. Madison Beer is a young American singer, model, and songwriter who is known worldwide. She released her debut single "Melodies" in 2013. In 2018 Beer released her debut EP, "As She Pleases". Her songs are full of romantic, yet sad stories relate to real life of female teenagers. The writer applied library research and qualitative descriptive research which intentionally reveals the types of metaphors in her two selected songs; "Follow The White Rabbit" from her Album Life Support, and "Reckless", a single from Silence Between Songs. The objective of this research is conducted by applying George Lakoff and Johnson's theory about types of metaphors such as structural metaphor, a metaphor which put one concept into another concept, orientation metaphor which deals with a spatial orientation that is derived from physical and cultural experiences, and ontological metaphor related to the experience of physical objects and substances. The first song "Follow The White Rabbit" tells about a story of a relationship. This song was strongly influenced by the movies *The Matrix* (Film) and *Alice in Wonderland* (Film). "Reckless" tells a sad story about betrayal in relationship which is sweetly performed by Beer. Furthermore, the writer found 16 data of metaphors, 9 structural metaphor, 5 ontological metaphor, and 2 orientation metaphor.

Keywords: metaphor, meaning of metaphors, song lyric, white rabbit, reckless

INTRODUCTION

Language plays an important role in human life. It is the principal method of human communication, consisting of words used in a structured and conventional way and conveyed by speech, writing, or sign language and gestures. It is a system of communication consisting of sounds, words, and grammar. Language is also the way that someone speaks or writes, for example, the kind of words and phrases that they use. It is also used by people who do a particular type of work. People used language to communicate and express their feelings, one of the ways of expressing their feelings is through song lyrics. Lyrics, especially poetry and songs, express personal thought and feelings.

Lakoff and Johnson in the book *Metaphors We Live by* stated that "Metaphor is for most people a device of the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language. Moreover, metaphor is typically viewed as characteristics of language alone, a matter of words rather than thought or action. For this reason, most people think they can get along perfectly well without metaphor. We have found, on the contrary, that metaphor is

pervasive in everyday life, not just in language but in thought or action. Our ordinary conceptual system, in terms of which we both think and act, is fundamentally metaphorical in nature" (1980, 4).

There are some previous research and articles related to metaphors in music and songs. The review of previous research is aimed to avoid similarity of corpus and explanations. First research was by L. Ndraha, "The Analysis of Metaphor in Westlife's Song Lyrics", *Journal Education and Development*, which was published in 2018. The focus of the research is how the metaphor is used in Westlife's song lyrics. This research was designed in qualitative research. The technique of descriptive analysis was applied to analyze data by reading the data and identify the types of metaphor used in the lyric of songs based on Goatly's book. Based on research finding, the researcher found 19 of metaphor used in the Westlife's song lyrics, and each metaphors found in the lyric of Westlife's songs tries to tell us about human social life which contains about love, sadness, happiness, spirit and others. The second research is a thesis entitled "A Semantic Analysis: Connotative Meaning of Metaphors in Harry Baker's Selected Slam Poem" by Rodelio Paparang Lalenoh of English Department LIA School of Foreign Languages Yogyakarta in 2019. In his qualitative thesis the writer analyzed the types of metaphors revealed in Harry Baker's selected slam poems and the connotative meaning of metaphors used in Harry Baker's poems. The writer applied Stephen Ullman's theory. Ullman divided metaphors into several types of four distinctive categories: anthropomorphic metaphor, animal metaphor, concrete to abstract metaphor, and synthetic metaphor (2014, 213 – 214). The third research The Analysis of Metaphor in the Second Album of Secondhand Serenade by Ratna Nur Laila, Rahmawati Sukmaningrum, and Ririn Ambarini of Universitas PGRI Semarang 2021.

The differences between this thesis and the two previous research with the writer's research are that Rodelio applied Ullman's theory while the writer uses Lakoff and Johnson's theory of metaphors in analyzing her data. Compare to the other two articles, she analyzes different song lyrics from different singers.

Metaphor

Etymologically, the word 'metaphor' is taken from the Greek word *metaphor* meaning 'transfer' or 'carry over'. Metaphor is concerned with using words, phrases, or sentences in abstract rather than literal ways. A metaphor is a way of expressing idea, feeling, emotions, even influence someone's mind by comparing it with something else that has similar characteristic. In their book *Metaphor We Live By* (1980), Lakoff and Johnson stated that metaphor is for most people a device of poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish – a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language. Moreover, metaphor is typically viewed as characteristic of language alone, a matter of words rather than thought or action. On the contrary, metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not

just in language but in thought and action. Our ordinary conceptual system, in terms of which we both think and act is fundamentally metaphorical in nature (1980, 3).

Types of Metaphor

Structural Metaphor

Metaphor is a comparison that suggests similarities between two items. It is that assumed the item has similarity in characteristic compared to another item so that a thing has the character that competitor has. In the book *Metaphor We Live By*, Lakoff and Johnson stated, "To get an idea of how metaphorical expressions in every-day language can give us insight into the metaphorical nature of the concepts that structure our everyday activities, let us consider the metaphorical concept TIME IS MONEY as it is reflected in contemporary English (1980, 8).

TIME IS MONEY

You' re wasting my time. This gadget will save you hours.

I don' t have the time to give you.

How do you spend your time these days?

COMMODITY, Time is A LIMITED SOURCE, and TIME IS A VALUABLE COMMODITY, are all metaphorical concepts. There are metaphorical since we are using our everyday experiences with money, limited resources, and valuable commodities to conceptualize time" (1980, 9).

Orientational Metaphor

There is another kind of metaphorical concept, one that does not structure one concept in terms of another but instead organizes a whole system of concepts with respect to one another. It is called orientational metaphors, since most of them have to do with spatial orientation: up-down, in-out, front-back, on-off, deep-shallow, central-peripheral. These spatial orientations arise from the fact that we have bodies of the sort we have and that they function as they do in our physical environment. Orientational metaphors give a concept a spatial orientation; for example, HAPPY IS UP. The fact that the concept HAPPY is oriented up leads to English expressions like "I'm feeling up today." (1980, 14 -15)

Ontological Metaphor

Lakoff also mentioned that just as the basic experiences of human spatial orientations give rise to orientational metaphors, so our experiences with physical objects (especially our own bodies)

provide the basis for an extraordinarily wide variety of ontological metaphors, that is, ways of viewing events, activities, emotions, ideas, etc., as entities and substances. Ontological metaphors serve various purposes, and the various kinds of metaphors there are reflect the kinds of purposes served. Take the experience of rising prices, which can be metaphorically viewed as an entity via the noun inflation. This gives us a way of referring to the experience:

INFLATION IS AN ENTITY

Inflation is lowering our standard of living.

We need to combat inflation.

Inflation makes me sick.

In these cases, viewing inflation as an entity allows us to refer to it, quantify it, identify a particular aspect of it, see it as a cause, act with respect to it, and perhaps even believe that we understand it. Ontological metaphors like this are necessary for even attempting to deal rationally with our experiences.

According to Lakoff & Johnson, the range of ontological metaphors that we use for such purposes is enormous. The following list gives some idea of the kinds of purposes, along with representative examples of ontological metaphors that serve them (1980, 26-27).

Referring

My fear of insects is driving my wife crazy.

That was a beautiful catch.

Quantifying

It will take a lot of patience to finish this book.

There is so much hatred in the world.

Identifying Aspects

The ugly side of his personality comes out under pressure.

His emotional health has deteriorated recently.

Identifying Causes

The pressure of his responsibilities caused his breakdown.

He did it out of anger.

Setting Goals and Motivating Actions

He went to New York to seek fame and fortune.

I'm changing my way of life so that I can find true happiness (1980, 27)

Meaning

According to Cambridge Dictionary, the meaning of something is what it expresses or represent. The meaning is a description of an object which is discussed (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>). A meaning is discussing completely the characteristics, form, value, and history of the object. By revealing all components completely, a clear description will be found. Metaphor is language creativity by which people can utter something without directly pointing to the case. It is a language strategy which is often used to convey an expression by employing other words which have similarities in concept. Metaphorical meaning is different from its literal meaning; in which it can be in a form of additional meaning or even a new different meaning.

Connotative Meaning

The dictionary definition of “connotative” has to do with words that offer a secondary meaning (often influenced by the surrounding context) in addition to their literal meaning. “Connotative” is an adjective, while “connotation” is the noun form of the word. Cambridge Dictionary described it as ‘the connotative meaning of a word includes the feelings and ideas that people may connect with that word. Connotation refers to the personal aspect of meaning, the emotional associations that the word arouses. Connotations vary according to the experience of individuals but, because people do have common experiences, some words have shared connotations. (Kreidler, 1998, 45)

Denotative Meaning

Brinton, (2000: 132) said that words have literal or referential meanings (denotation) but also evoke feelings, attitudes, or opinions (connotations). Yule (1985: 92) said that denotative or conceptual meaning covers basic, essential components of meaning which re conveyed by the literal use of a word. Some of the basic components of a word like needle in English might include ‘thin, sharp, steel, instrument’. These components would be a part of the conceptual meaning of needle. However, it has an association or connotative meaning to this word which lead us to think of ‘painful’.

Madison Beer’s Songs

Madison Elle Beer is an American singer. Born in New York, she began posting covers to YouTube in early 2012. Beer gained substantial media coverage when Justin Bieber posted a link to one of her covers. She released her debut single, "Melodies", in 2013. In 2018, Beer released her debut EP, “As She Pleases”. “Follow The White Rabbit” is the fourth track on Madison Beer's debut studio album, Life Support. It was released on February 26, 2021 by Access and Epic Records. The track talks about a broken relationship where Madison is wanting this person and

has indicated to this person she isn't in a relationship, but she later realizes she is being friend zoned by him (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madison_Beer).

"Reckless" was released on June 4, 2021 by Epic and Sing It Loud as the lead single from her second studio album, *Silence Between Songs* (2023). The song "Reckless" is about a person expressing their feelings of betrayal and pain after their significant other has broken a promise and moved on to another relationship. The person is hurt and confused and is struggling to come to terms with their partner's betrayal. The song speaks to their inner emotions of mistrust, anger and sadness, and poses the rhetorical question "How could you be so reckless with my heart?" This reflects the feeling of betrayal and of being taken for granted, and serves as a reminder to be careful with people's hearts (<https://www.songmeaningsandfacts.com/follow-the-white-rabbit-by-madison-beer/>).

METHOD

The data in this research was taken from Madison Beer's selected songs from her two different albums. The method of data collection and data analysis are elaborated as follows:

Data collection

In collecting data, the writer uses observational method by Sudaryanto (1993) by applying note-taking technique in collecting the data from the internet. The data is obtained from the two selected songs "Follow The Rabbit" from Album and "Reckless" from Album which contains metaphors. The data collection is aided by several accessible websites that provide the song lyrics and some related information about the songs and the singer to support the discussion and analysis. The steps of data collection are as follows:

1. Listening to Madison Beer's songs from two different albums.
2. Searching and downloading the lyrics of the two selected songs from two different album.
3. Compiling and writing down the metaphors found in the two selected songs "Follow The White Rabbit" and "Reckless".

Data analysis

This research is conducted with qualitative analysis as a technique of the research. The procedure of analyzing the data are as follows:

1. Identifying the types of metaphors found in "Follow The Rabbit" and "Reckless" Songs.
2. Explaining the types of metaphors found in "Follow The White Rabbit" and "Reckless" Songs.

3. Interpreting and explaining the connotative meaning of the metaphors based on the related context from each song.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Data of Metaphors

Based on the objectives of study which have been mentioned, this research is focused on types of metaphors and connotative meaning of metaphors. The writer found that there are sixteen data of metaphors found in two selected songs of Madison Beer: eight metaphors are found in “Follow The White Rabbit”, and eight metaphors are found in “Reckless”. The analysis of types of metaphors and the connotative meanings are classified into two parts as follows:

1. Metaphors in “Follow The White Rabbit” Song Lyrics

There are eight metaphors found in “Follow The White Rabbit” song. The data are classified into five structural metaphor, two orientation metaphors, and one ontological metaphor.

Table of Metaphors in Madison Beers’ song lyrics:

Table 1.

Song 1 “Follow The White Rabbit”

Data	Lyrics	Types of Metaphor
1.	Boy, I heard my name's on the tip of your tongue	Structural
2.	And I'm empty too, if that is what you want	Orientation
3.	And I looked into your eyes and you're the one	Structural
4.	And I lose my mind tonight over you	Ontological
5.	Devil in a dress, I'm a love you like you do	Structural
6.	Follow the white rabbit to see the truth	Structural
7.	And my patience is now setting like the sun	Orientation
8.	And by now, I know the damage has been done	Structural

2. Metaphors in “Reckless” Song Lyrics

There are eight metaphors found in "Reckless" song. The data are classified into five structural metaphors and two ontological metaphors.

Table 2

Song 2 Reckless

Data	Lyrics	Types of Metaphor
1	Hey, this is a story I hate, and telling it might make me break, but I'll tell it anyway	Ontological
2.	This chapter's about How you said there was nobody else	Structural
3.	You gave me your word, "Don't worry 'bout her"	Structural
4.	Oh, you swore on every star	Structural
5.	How could you be so reckless with my heart?	Ontological
6.	You check in and out of my heart like a hotel	Structural
7.	I hope you both go to hell	Structural
8.	Each day goes by and each night, I cry	Ontological

Discussion

Metaphors in "Follow The White Rabbit" song lyrics

"Follow the White Rabbit" by Madison Beer explores the complexities of a passionate yet toxic relationship. It delves into the conflicting emotions experienced in a passionate but potentially destructive relationship. It explores themes of desire, longing, temptation, and the struggle to follow one's instincts even when they may lead to negative consequences. The lyrics suggest a strong attraction between the speaker and the person they are addressing.

Data 1

Devil in a dress, I'm a love you like you do

Type of metaphor: structural metaphor

The lyric **Devil in a dress** is considered as a structural metaphor since it explains about something abstract to concrete. Devil is a powerful evil force and the enemy of God in Christianity and Judaism (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> retrieved on January 2, 2024). The word devil here is something which is an abstract being, an evil spirit, while dress is a piece of clothing that covers the top half of the body and hangs down over the legs, usually worn by women or girls

(<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> retrieved on January 2, 2024). something which is concrete. The phrase devil in a dress shows that it metaphorically brings something abstract to a concrete being.

Meaning

According to [www.urbandictionary](http://www.urbandictionary.com/) , Devil in a dress is a simple phrase used to describe a temptation or a woman you are tempted to go out with even though you know she is a deceiver (<https://www.urbandictionary.com/> retrieved on January, 10 2024). The implication behind such a sentiment is that she is an attractive lady in the eyes of the addressee, but she does not want him to take such as a false indication that she is also reserved. It also implies that there may be a mysterious or dangerous aspect to this relationship

Data 2

And by now, **I know the damage has been done**

Type of Metaphor: structural metaphor

The lyric **I know the damage has been done** is structural metaphor. As stated by Cambridge Dictionary, the word damage is the to harm or to spoil something (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> retrieved on January 2, 2024) while something is done means it is finished, completed or happened (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/> retrieved on January 05 2024). The word damage here is abstract since it is not physical, but it is said to be done or completed, and becomes something which is real and concrete.

Meaning

The lyric **I know the damage has been done** shows what happened to the singer as the result of the relationship. It implies that she recognizes the negative effects of their involvement but is still grappling with the desire for the other person.

Data 3

And **my patience is now setting like the sun**

Type of metaphor: orientation Metaphor

The lyric **And my patience is now setting like the sun** is orientation metaphor. It is marked by the word setting. Lakoff and Johnson stated that Happy is Up, Sad is Down, I'm feeling down, my spirit rose, my spirits sank. Patience means the ability to wait, or to continue doing something despite difficulty, or to suffer without complaining or becoming annoyed. Patience also means the ability to accept delay, suffering, or annoyance without complaining or becoming angry (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> retrieved on January 2, 2024) Sunset is the time in the evening

when you last see the sun in the sky. The sun is setting means the sun goes down. It is used to describe the end of the day, when the sun is slowly getting lower in the sky.

Meaning

The lyric **And my patience is now setting like the sun** means that the singer start to lose her patience. It can be described that her patience is slowly or gradually lowering. She previously has patience towards him, but then as time goes by, she starts to lose it.

Data 4

And **I lose my mind tonight over you**

Type of metaphor: ontological metaphor

The lyric **I lose my mind tonight over you** is considered ontological metaphor. **Lose one's mind** is an exaggeration of something, it is a metaphor since it's comparing two unlike things without using like or as. According to Lakoff and Johnson, experience is an interactive process with the specific object or substance is the foundation for a wide variety of conceptual metaphors in which events, activities, feelings, ideas etc. are considered as the essence, as in ontological metaphor, THE MIND IS AN ENTITY (1980, 27-28). To lose means to no longer have something because you do not know where it is. It also means to have something or someone taken away from you. Mind is the part of a person that makes it possible for him or her to think, feel emotions and understanding things (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> retrieved on January 2, 2024). The term is often employed metaphorically and does not necessarily imply that the person has developed a mental disorder or has permanently lost their cognitive abilities.

Meaning

The lyric **I lose my mind tonight over you** means that the singer or she is becoming crazy about him. Based on Collins Dictionary, if you say that someone is losing their mind, you mean that they are becoming mad (<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/to-lose-your-mind> retrieved on January 10 2024). Losing someone's mind means to become mentally ill, or to start behaving in a silly or strange way. It also means to become crazy (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> retrieved on January 2, 2024). The figurative language of lose your mind is to become insane or mentally unsound, to become extremely foolish or foolhardy. The lyric shows that the girl is become foolish because of the boy.

Data 5

Follow the white rabbit to see the truth

Type of Metaphor: ontological metaphor

The lyric **Follow the white rabbit to see the truth** is considered ontological metaphor. Rabbit is a small animal with long ears and large front teeth that moves by jumping on its long back

leg, or the meat of this animal eaten as food (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> retrieved on January 2, 2024). According to Cambridge Dictionary, the truth is the quality of being true, the real facts about a situation, event, or a person, a fact or principle that is thought to be true by most people (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> retrieved on January 2, 2024). If someone is following or trying to catch the rabbit, it will jump away, or sometimes hide in their holes. It is unlikely true or impossible that if you follow the white rabbit, you will find the truth.

Meaning

The white rabbit is a character from "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" by Lewis Carroll. Alice's strange journey begins when she sees a white rabbit wearing a waistcoat and speaking English and decides to follow him down his rabbit hole. The White Rabbit is so curious, so strange, that Alice cannot help but to follow him. Madison Beer expressed that she was influenced by movies such as "The Matrix". She said she watched "The Matrix" for about ninety-seven thousand time and at the beginning of the movie, it says "Wake up, Neo, follow the white rabbit" (https://madisonbeer.fandom.com/wiki/Follow_The_White_Rabbit retrieved on January 05 2024).

Following the white rabbit means following an unlikely clue and finding yourself in the middle of an extraordinary situation. This situation often challenges your beliefs and changes your life. The phrase "Follow the white rabbit" means to follow an idea or a concept which may lead to a strange place (<https://www.songmeaningsandfacts.com/follow-the-white-rabbit-by-madison-beer/>, retrieved on January, 10 2024), but it might also bring you to something that you need to know.

Metaphors in "Reckless" song lyrics

The song "Reckless" by Madison Beer is about a person expressing their feelings of betrayal and pain after their significant other has broken a promise and moved on to another relationship. The person is hurt and confused and is struggling to come to terms with their partner's betrayal. The song speaks to their inner emotions of mistrust, anger and sadness, and poses the rhetorical question "How could you be so reckless with my heart?" This reflects the feeling of betrayal and of being taken for granted, and serves as a reminder to be careful with people's hearts.

Data 1

You check in and out of my heart like a hotel

Type of metaphor: structural metaphor

The lyric **You check in and out of my heart like a hotel** is a structural metaphor. The word checks in and out of my heart has an abstract meaning since it does not mean to express the heart as a physical being, and it is impossible that someone will check in or check out of someone's heart physically. Heart is the organ in your chest that sends the blood around your

body. It also used to refer to a person's character, or a place within a person, where feeling and emotions are considered to come from (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> retrieved on January 2, 2024). Someone's heart is considered as an abstract place. The heart here is metaphorically compared to the hotel, a building where you pay to have a room to sleep in, and where you can sometimes eat meals (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> retrieved on January 2, 2024). The word hotel has a concrete meaning.

Meaning

The lyric **You check in and out of my heart like a hotel** means that she describes the boy as someone who comes and go as he pleases. To check in and out means come and go at any time anybody wants. In a relationship, the girl expects that he will love her only, and he is there to stay. She expects that only him in her heart. Since the boy also loves someone else, then he sometimes shows his feeling to the girl, but then the other time he goes with the other woman.

Data 2

I hope you both go to hell

Type of metaphor: structural metaphor

The lyric **I hope you both go to hell** is a structural metaphor. The word hell has an abstract meaning but it is also considered to be a concrete place. Hell is an extremely unpleasant or difficult place, situation, or experience. In some religions, it is the place where people are believed to go after death to be punished for ever for the bad things they have done during their lives (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> retrieved on January 2, 2024). In the lyrics **I hope you both go to hell; you both** here means the boy and the other woman. Both of them have done bad things to the singer and deserve to be sent or go to hell. So hell here is an abstract thing which is believed to be concrete.

Meaning

I hope you both go to hell means to angrily tell someone to stop talking and go away: these phrases are often uttered as angry imperatives to order someone to go away. By saying go to hell she also expresses her anger towards both of them, the boy and the other woman, to go to hell, a place where they will experience everlasting torment, ruin, or perdition as a punishment for hurting her.

Data 3

Hey, this is a story I hate, and telling it might make me break, but I'll tell it anyway

Type of metaphor: ontological metaphor

The lyrics **Hey, this is a story I hate, and telling it might make me break, but I'll tell it anyway** is ontological metaphor. The story here is a description, either true or imagined, of a

connected series of events (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>, retrieved on January 2, 2024).

Telling it (the story) might make me break means that she was hurt really bad and cannot get over it. To "break" someone can mean to emotionally or mentally harm them, causing them to feel upset, hurt, or defeated. Lakoff and Johnson stated that the MACHINE metaphor gives us a conception of the mind as having an on-off state, a level of efficiency, a productive capacity, an internal mechanism, a source of energy, and an operating condition. When a machine breaks down, it simply ceases to function (1980, 28). **Telling it might make me break** shows the metaphor of a person compared to a machine which is able to break.

Meaning

The lyric **Hey, this is a story I hate, and telling it might make me break, but I'll tell it anyway** is mentioned in the beginning of the song. It represents an introduction of her love story. It describes that she actually does not like the story of her love life, and it will bring pain to her when she reveals it, but then she continues to tell the story. She is hurt and confused and is struggling to come to terms with her partner's betrayal. It seems also that she wants to warn the girls to be careful in having a relationship through the song.

Data 4

How could you be so reckless with my heart?

Type of metaphor: ontological metaphor

The lyrics **How could you be so reckless with my heart** is ontological metaphor. In ontological metaphor, THE MIND IS A BRITTLE OBJECT. The examples are, her ego is very fragile. You have to handle him with care since his wife's death. He broke under cross-examination (1980, 27-28). Reckless here means doing something dangerous and not worrying about the risks and the possible results. Reckless also means showing a lack of care about risks or danger, and acting without thinking about the result of your actions (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> retrieved on January 2, 2024). Heart is the organ inside the chest that sends blood around the body. It also means the center of a person's emotions, or the general character of someone (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> retrieved on January 2, 2024). Reckless with my heart is a metaphor that heart is a brittle object.

Meaning

The lyrics **How could you be so reckless with my heart** showed the feeling of the girl towards the boy. In the relationship, the male disappoints the girl. She is so heartbroken of what the boy did to her. The girl is expressing their feelings of betrayal and pain after her significant other has broken his promise and moved on to another relationship. The girl is hurt and confused and is struggling to come to terms with their partner's betrayal. The song speaks to their inner emotions of

mistrust, anger and sadness, and poses the rhetorical question "How could you be so reckless with my heart?" This reflects the feeling of betrayal and of being taken for granted, and serves as a reminder to be careful with people's hearts.

CONCLUSION

From the data and discussion found above, the writer found 16 metaphors from Madison Beer's two selected song lyrics, "Follow The White Rabbit" and "Reckless". The three classification types of metaphor found in the lyrics of the two songs are structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, and orientation metaphor. There are 9 structural metaphor, 5 ontological metaphor, and 2 orientation metaphor. It can be concluded that structural metaphor is the most frequently used metaphor in both selected songs, then followed by ontological metaphor and orientation metaphor. By using metaphor, the songwriter wants to give deep impression and deeper meaning rather than to use literal language.

The meaning of metaphors is also elucidated to show the flow of the story and circumstances of the singer's expression of her feelings, her desire and the tumultuous relationship, and the feeling of betrayal and pain, also her struggle to deal with the pain. The relatable lyrics to real life events evoke emotions and connect with listeners. It can be derived that metaphor is used to make such an impression in the interpretation of the listeners. It also become an expression of someone's feeling since it relates to things that can happen to anyone, which is beautifully reflected through songs.

REFERENCES

Brinton, J. L. (2000). *The Structure of Modern English A Linguistic Introduction*.

Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Cambridge, Dictionary. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> (accessed on January 02 2024)

Crystal, David. (1987). *The Cambridge Encyclopaedia of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University press.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madison_Beer (accessed on 20 July 2023)

<https://www.songmeaningsandfacts.com/follow-the-white-rabbit-by-madison-beer/> (accessed on January 05 2024)

<https://www.songtell.com/madison-beer/reckless> (accessed on January 05 2024)

https://madisonbeer.fandom.com/wiki/Follow_The_White_Rabbit (accessed on January 05 2024)

<https://genius.com/Madison-beer-follow-the-white-rabbit-lyrics> (accessed on January 05 2024)

(<https://www.songmeaningsandfacts.com/follow-the-white-rabbit-by-madison-beer/> (accessed on January, 10 2024),

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/to-lose-your-mind> (accessed on January, 10 2024)

<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Madison%20Beer> (accessed on January, 10 2024)

G. Lakoff and M. Johnson. (1980). *Metaphors we live by*. University of Chicago Press.

Kriedl, Charles W. (1998). *Introducing English Semantics*. New York. Routledge

Laila, Ratna Nur. Sukmaningrum, Rahmawati. Ambarini, Ririn. (2021). *The Analysis of Metaphor in the Second Album of Secondhand Serenade*. Prosiding. Universitas PGRI Semarang, Indonesia. p 73 – 83, August, 2021.

Ndraha, L. (2018) “The Analysis of Metaphor in Westlife’s Song Lyrics”, *Journal Education and Development*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 79, Feb. 2018.

J. R. Searle. (1979). “*Metaphor*”, in *Expression and Meaning*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lalenoh, Rodelio Paparang. (2019) “A Semantic Analysis: Connotative Meaning of Metaphors in Harry Baker’s Selected Slam Poem” (Unpublished Thesis). STBA Lia Yogyakarta.

Oxford Learners’, Dictionary. <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english> (retrieved on January 05 2024)

S. Ullman. (1962). *Semantics: An Introduction to the Science of Meaning*. Basil Blackwell.

Sudaryanto. (1993). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*, Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.

Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*, Oxford University Press.

Yule, G. (1985). *The Study of Language*. Great Britain: Cambridge University Press