METAPHORS ON JOHN LEGEND'S SONG "ALL OF ME": COGNITIVE SEMANTICS

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ABSTRACT

Metaphor is widely used in everyday life. In the cognitive-semantic approach, the meaning of language is associated with mental issues, and metaphor is considered an important matter in categorizing the world and human thinking processes as a tool to conceptualize an abstract experience domain into a concrete one in cognitive semantics. Metaphor is not only used in daily conversation but also in song. This study was aimed at investigating the varied metaphors: orientational metaphor, ontological metaphor, and structural metaphor used on the song "All of Me" by John Legend. It was found that there were 3 orientational metaphors, 8 ontological metaphors, 5 structural metaphors, in which one clause deals with both orientational and structural metaphors. The common use of metaphors was needed to be understood in English communication.

Keywords: *Cognitive Semantics, Metaphor, All of Me*

INTRODUCTION

From the most prosaic to the most profound human concerns, language occupies a central position (Clark & Clark: 1977). Language is the product of the human mind, which is created and developed by human to fulfill their necessities in communication and transaction. Here, meaning and dialogue are inextricably linked. When we can understand the message, we can communicate effectively.

Nowadays, figurative meaning as well as literal meaning affect communication. People tend to use diction that creates more touching words for hearers; it is a kind of decorative addition to everyday plain language. This figurative meaning is called as metaphor.

Teenagers and people from all socioeconomic classes have used metaphor extensively. Teenagers who are anxious to discuss "love" in greater detail frequently express their emotions through figurative language. Instead of saying "You are my darling," it will sound more romantic

to state "You are the apple of my eye." They consistently strive to produce new metaphor-designated terms.

Metaphor is widely used in everyday life: in conversations, newspapers, magazines, songs, pamphlets advertisements. In semantic cognitive approach, the meaning of language is associated with mental issue, metaphor considered to be an important matter in categorizing world and human thinking process, as a tool to conceptualize abstract experience domain to concrete one.

The requirements of people using metaphor also influenced the song's lyrics to be written. The majority of well-known tracks use metaphors to understand the listeners' intentions. Many relevant studies have been done to analyze the use of metaphors as it is useful for English learners and speakers. Jati (2020) has conducted research aiming to analyze the selected Bring Me the Horizon's song lyrics. There are two selected songs entitled Drown and Throne. The songs were chosen based on the variety of words used in the song lyrics. The researcher found three types of metaphors are used in Bring Me the Horizon's selected song lyrics, namely: conventional metaphor, mixed metaphors and new metaphor. Conventional metaphor is the type of metaphor that mostly used in the selected song lyrics. After the types of metaphors are found, the researcher analyzes the meanings of the songs.

In this study, the song "All of Me," which John Legend made popular and has lately surpassed all others in popularity, is selected to be analyzed. A song was purposely chosen as the object of research as songs are widely accepted by younger and older learners of English. This study will gain more insight into the music through John Legend's use of metaphor. It aims to give a deeper understanding of the types of metaphors used in the song. It is also expected to research how and why metaphors are used in songs and how they affect the art of language delivery.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Cognitive Semantics

Cognitive semantics holds that linguistic knowledge cannot be separated from general thought or cognition (Saeed, 1997). Contrary to the influential views of philosophers Jerry Fodor and Noam Chomsky, cognitive semantics academics view linguistic behavior as an additional component of the general cognitive abilities that permit learning, reasoning, etc.

Cognitive semantics is a subfield of cognitive linguistics. The cognitive linguistics slogan is "linguistic knowledge is part of general cognition" (Saeed, 1997). This is the dividing line between formal and functional approaches to language. Meaning is predicated on conventionalized conceptual structures in cognitive semantics. The following are the fundamental principles of cognitive semantics: (1) Grammar is conceptualization - Usage motivates the conceptual structure. And (2) the use of language relies on general cognitive resources and not a specialized language module.

Typically, cognitive semantic theories are founded on the argument that truth conditional semantics [meaning is based on reference and truth] does not adequately account for the full meaning of a sentence. It has attempted to challenge traditional theories in two ways: (1)by providing an explanation of sentence meaning that goes beyond truth-conditional accounts and (2) by attempting to surpass explanations of word meaning that rely on necessary and sufficient conditions. Cognitive linguistics agree with George Lakoff and Johnson's assertion that metaphor is essential to our categorization of the world and our thought process.

Metaphor

Metaphor is the transmission of the relationship between one meaning and another for the purpose of brevity of explanation, but the writers' intent is profound. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphors not only make our thoughts more vivid and fascinating, but they also shape our perception and comprehension (p. 178). Siahaan (2016) said metaphor is used to express something indirectly. People sometimes use metaphor in conveying their judgments and attitudes.

Mooij (1976) explains as well that metaphor can be regarded as figurative language, which is readily traceable because it can be found in newspapers, articles, daily conversations, philosophical writing, novels, and poetry (p. 1).

Metaphor can be defined as coding or interpreting meaning from two different perspectives. It comes from *meta—'half, not fully', phora, phoric—'pointing to, referring to',* therefore metaphor has been viewed as the most important form of figurative language. There is a common idea that metaphor is somewhat like simile. But it is a compressed simile. Examples:

He fights like a lion. [simile]
He is a lion. [metaphor]

The two concepts involved in a metaphor are referred to in various ways in the literature. The starting point or described concept is often called the TARGET domain. The comparison concept or the analogy is called the SOURCE domain. In I.A Richard's terminology the former is called the TENOR and the latter is called the VEHICLE. Both set of terms are commonly used in literature.

Types of Metaphor

Lakoff and Johnson (1980) differentiated three types of metaphors. These included at least (1) spatial orientations (e.g., up- down, in-out, near-far, front-back), (2) ontological concepts arising in physical experience (e.g., entity, substance, container, person), and (3) structured experiences and activities (e.g., eating, moving, transferring objects from place to place, etc.). Metaphorical concepts are those which are understood and structured not merely on their own terms, but rather in terms of other concepts. This involved conceptualizing one kind of object or experience in terms of a different kind of object or experience.

Orientational Metaphors

Orientational metaphors are those that organize a whole system of concepts in terms of physical orientation. For example, happiness is up (boosted or high spirits, raise morale) while sadness is down (depressed, down in the dumps, feeling low). Similarly, health, consciousness, having control, more, good, virtue, and rational are all up, while sickness, unconsciousness, being controlled, less, bad, depravity, and emotional thinking are all generally down. Not all orientational metaphors are up-down. Future and past are ahead and behind (though which is which depends on the culture).

These structure concepts linearly, orienting them with respect to nonmetaphorical linear orientations.

More Is Up

The number of books printed each year keeps going up. You made a high number of mistakes. My income rose last year. The amount of artistic activity in this state has gone down in the past year. His humber of errors is incredibly low. His income fell last year.

Control Is Up

I have control over her. I am on top of the situation. He's in a superior position. He's at the height of his power. He's in the high command. His power rose. He's in a dominating position. He ranks above me in strength. He is under my control. He fell

from power. His power is on the decline.

Good Is Up

Things are looking up. We hit a peak last year, but it's been going downhill ever since. Things are at an all-time low. The quality of life is high these days.

Ontological Metaphors

Ontological metaphors give incorporeal things a sense of boundary and substance, allowing us to speak of them as objects or bounded spaces. Doing so allows us to refer to a concept as an agent (inflation is taking its toll), to quantify it (a lot of patience), to identify aspects of it (brutality of war), or to identify causes or goals (this heat is driving me mad; off to seek his fortune). We also view events, actions, activities and states as containers--such as getting into or out of trouble, being in a race, getting satisfaction out of doing something. Ontological metaphors can be extended by giving the object or substance certain characteristics. A common example is thinking of something as a person or similar agent.

These involve the projection of entity or substance status on something that does not have that status inherently.

Ideas Are Entities and Words Are Containers

It's hard to get that idea across to him. It's difficult to put my ideas into words. When you have a good ids a, try to capture it immediately in words. Try to pack more thought into fewer words. His words carry little meaning. Your words seem hollow. The ideas are buried in terribly dense paragraphs.

The Mind Is a Container

I can't get the tune out of my mind. He's empty-headed. His brain is packed with interesting ideas. Do I have to pound these statistics into your head? 1 need to clear my head.

Structural Metaphors

These involve the structuring of one kind of experience or activity in terms of another kind of experience or activity.

Understanding Is Seeing

I see what you're saying. It looks different from my point of view. What is your outlook on that? Now I've got the whole picture. Let me point something out to you. That's an insightful idea.

Life Is a Gambling Game.

I'll take my chances. The odds are against us. I've got an ace up my sleeve. It's a toss-up. If you play your cards right, you can do it. He's a real loser.

Short review about John Legend and His Song "All of Me"

John Roger Stephens (born on December 28, 1978), better known by his stage name John Legend, is an American singer – songwriter and actor. He has won nine Grammy Awards. In 2007, Legend received the special Starlight Award from the songwriters Hall of Fame. He has also gained chart topping hits from his solo work as well, including "All of Me".

"All of Me" is one of the most beautiful love songs ever composed. It's filled with brutal honesty, not just that fluffy fairy tale. The song is an admission that every relationship can have its issues and you can overcome them as long as you accept each other and give it your all. This is a kind of a romantic love song.

METHOD

This study is designed in descriptive qualitative research. Bogdan and Biklen (1992) explain that qualitative research is descriptive which describes what exists and may help to uncover new facts and meaning. Descriptive qualitative research is intended to describe certain objects such as people, places or conversations deeply in words rather than numerical or statistical way. This research was conducted in descriptive case study. It meant that it exposes the real condition of the subjects and gives detail description in the form of written report based on the real situation. By using this method the data was analyzed, and the result of the research was the description of metaphors used in "All of Me" song. The purpose of this descriptive study is to make a description, description, or painting systematically, factually and accurately of the facts, the characteristics and

the relationship between phenomena investigated. In qualitative analysis, the data concerned appear in words rather than in numbers. They might have been collected in a variety of ways (observation, interviews, extracts from documents, tape recording), and are usually "processed" somewhat before they are ready for use (via dictation, typing up, editing, or transcription), but they remain words, usually organized into extended text (Miles and Huberman). In this study, the data was taken from "All of Me" song lyrics.

This study describes the results in the form of words and sentences by following these steps namely: (1) downloading the song "All of Me" by John Legend, (2) transcribing the songs' lyric, (3) highlighting the words, phrases, or sentences using metaphorical language, (4) grouping and counting the metaphorical words based on its type and (5) giving explanation about the metaphorical words on song.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

There are 15 metaphorical words on the song "All of Me" which are in italic bold form as provided below:

"All Of Me"
[Verse 1:]
What would I do without your ***smart mouth***?
Drawing me in, and you kicking me out
You've got ***my head spinning***, no kidding, I can't ***pin you down***
What's going on in that ***beautiful mind***
I'm on your ***magical mystery ride***
And I'm so dizzy, don't know what hit me, but I'll be alright

[Pre-Chorus:]
My head's under water
But I'm breathing fine
You're crazy and ***I'm out of my mind***
[Chorus:]

'Cause all of me

Loves all of you

Love your curves and ***all your edges***

All your perfect imperfections

Give your all to me

I'll give my all to you

You're my end and my beginning

Even when I lose I'm winning

'Cause I give you all of me

And you give me all of you, ohoh

[Verse 2:]

How many times do I have to tell you

Even when you're crying you're beautiful too

The world is beating you down, I'm around through every mood

You're my downfall, you're my muse

My worst distraction, my rhythm and blues

I can't stop singing, it's ringing, in my head for you

[Pre-Chorus:]

My head's under water

But I'm breathing fine

You're crazy and I'm out of my mind

[Chorus:]

'Cause all of me

Loves all of you

Love your curves and all your edges

All your perfect imperfections

Give your all to me

I'll give my all to you

You're my end and my beginning

Even when I lose I'm winning

'Cause I give you all of me

And you give me all of you, ohoh

[Bridge:]

Give me all of you

Cards on the table, *we're both showing hearts*

Risking it all, though it's hard

[Chorus:]

'Cause all of me

Loves all of you

Love your curves and all your edges

All your perfect imperfections

Give your all to me

I'll give my all to you

You're my end and my beginning

Even when I lose I'm winning

'Cause I give you all of me

And you give me all of you

I give you all of me

And you give me all of you, oh oh

Those metaphors are analyzed based on the types as drawn in the following table:

Table 1. Types of Metaphors on "All of Me" Song

No.	Metaphorical Words	Types of Metaphor		
		Orientational Metaphor	Ontological Metaphor	Structural Metaphor
1.	Smart mouth		✓	
2.	My head spinning			✓
3.	Pinning you down	✓		
4.	Beautiful mind		✓	
5.	Your magical mystery ride			✓
6.	My head's under water	✓		
7.	I'm out of my mind		✓	
8.	Love your curves		✓	
9.	all your edges		✓	
10.	You're my end and my beginning			✓
11.	The world is beating you down	✓		✓
12	You're my downfall		✓	
13.	You're my muse		✓	

14.	----- my worst distraction, my rhythm and blues	✓	
15.	We're both showing hearts		✓

Those metaphors are then analyzed to find the meaning as drawn in the following table:

Table 2. Explanations of Metaphorical Words on "All of Me"

No.	Metaphorical Words	Explanation
1.	Smart mouth	Literally, *smart* should be brain, but metaphorically it is also used to describe mouth since mouth produces different words especially in expressing love.
2.	My head spinning	Literally the word *spinnin* means going around. It is comparable to journey. However, the word spinning is also used to show dizziness in thinking many things in mind or head.
3.	Pinning you down	The word *pinning* is used for things, but metaphorically, it is used for human to show the closeness or the relationship.
4.	Beautiful mind	*Beautiful* should be used to portray physical object, but it is also used to conceptualize mind which is also treated to be the source of the aesthetic thing.
5.	Your magical mystery ride	It draws *Love* as a journey which full of mysterious things.
6.	My head's under water	It shows the concept of love which makes people become crazy.
7.	I'm out of my mind	It portrays that *mind* seems like a container, there are too many things to think about so the singer cannot control his mind.
8.	Love your curves	There is no *curve* in human body. It just used to emphasize the feeling of the singer to accept the strength or the weakness of his precious one.
9.	All your edges	There is no *edges* in human body. It just used to emphasize the feeling of the singer to accept the strength or the weakness of his precious one.
10.	You're my end and my beginning	It draws *Love* as a journey which has the start line and the end line of journey. The singer and the girl are treated to be travellers.
11.	The world is beating you down	The word *beat* should be acted by living-thing, however since all living-thing lived in the world, the singer covers them by saying 'The world beating you down'. It means many people will try to make the relationship become worse, or try to break them.

12	You're my downfall	It shows that the girl who is admired by the singer sometimes makes him sad.
13.	You're my muse	It shows that the singer always thinks everything about his admiring one.
14.	----- my worst distraction, my rhythm and blues	Indeed, this is elliptical clauses; there must be the word "*You are*" at the beginning. It also portrays that the one who is admired by the singer is comparable to *distractor* which makes him sad, comparable *to the rhythm of song* which comfort his life and is also analogized to the word *blues* which shows that that one decorates and colourifies the singer's life.
15.	We're both showing hearts	Literally, the word *showing* deals with physical object (observable); however, it also used for *feeling/love* because *Love* shows action or behaviour which can be seen.

CONCLUSION

Metaphor can be defined as coding or interpreting meaning from two different perspectives. Metaphor has been viewed as the most important form of figurative language. On "All of Me" by John Legend, there are varied metaphors; 3 orientational metaphors, 8 ontological metaphors, 5 structural metaphors, in which one clause deals with both orientational and structural metaphors. It dominantly uses ontological metaphors as it gives incorporeal things a sense of boundary and substance, allowing us to speak of them as objects or bounded spaces. The using of metaphors on a love song attracts the attention of the listeners. Indeed, metaphor is influenced by cognitive abilities. Meaning can be grasped literally through formal semantics and also metaphorically through cognitive semantics.

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