

Exploring Metaphors in Ariana Grande's Album *Eternal Sunshine*: A Stylistic Analysis

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis metafora konseptual pada lirik lagu dari beberapa lagu dalam album *Eternal Sunshine* milik Ariana Grande dengan menggunakan teori metafora konseptual dari Lakoff dan Johnson (1980) dan analisis stilistika. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat dua belas lirik lagu yang mengandung metafora konseptual, yang dikategorikan ke dalam dua jenis: metafora struktural dan metafora ontologis. Metafora struktural bekerja dengan menghubungkan domain sumber konkret yang biasanya berasal dari pengalaman sehari-hari dengan domain target yang abstrak seperti ide, perasaan, atau pengalaman yang tidak memiliki atribut fisik. Metafora struktural ini memberikan kerangka kerja untuk memahami emosi dan hubungan melalui konsep pengalaman sehari-hari. Sementara metafora ontologis mengkonseptualisasikan pengalaman abstrak seperti aktivitas, ide, dan emosi sebagai sesuatu yang konkret yang memiliki entitas fisik. Analisis stilistika dalam penelitian ini menyoroti penggunaan diksi yang memperkuat keefektifan metafora ini dan memperkuat resonansi emosional bagi pendengarnya.

Kata kunci: Lirik Lagu, Metafora Konseptual, Stilistika

ABSTRACT

This research analyzed conceptual metaphors in the song lyrics of selected songs in Ariana Grande's *Eternal Sunshine* album, using the theory of conceptual metaphors by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) with the stylistics approach. The results of this research showed that there were twelve song lyrics containing conceptual metaphors, which were categorized into two types: structural metaphors and ontological metaphors. Structural metaphors connect a concrete source domain from everyday experiences to an abstract target domain, such as ideas, feelings, or experiences with no physical attributes. These structural metaphors provide a framework for understanding emotions and relationships through concepts of everyday experience. Meanwhile, ontological metaphors conceptualize abstract experiences such as activities, ideas, and emotions as something concrete that has a physical entity. The stylistic analysis in this research highlighted the use of diction that reinforces the perceived effectiveness of this metaphor and strengthens the emotional resonance for the listener.

Keywords: Conceptual Metaphors, Song Lyrics, Stylistics

A. INTRODUCTION

Language serves as a fundamental tool for human communication, allowing individuals to express emotions, share experiences, and interact with their surroundings. One of the artistic and expressive ways language manifests is through song lyrics, which convey various themes such as love, friendship, and personal struggles (Mulyani et al., 2021). Song lyrics often incorporate figurative language, including metaphors, to enhance emotional depth and artistic expression. Metaphors allow songwriters to represent abstract ideas, emotions, and experiences in a more imaginative and impactful manner. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphors are not merely rhetorical embellishments but are deeply embedded in human cognition, influencing thought and action.

Metaphors play a crucial role in literary and artistic expressions, appearing in poetry, novels, and song lyrics. Through metaphorical language, songwriters can convey complex meanings beyond literal interpretation. However, understanding the intended meaning behind metaphorical expressions in song lyrics requires a deeper analysis of the language used. By examining conceptual metaphors, researchers can uncover how songwriters construct meaning and evoke emotional responses in listeners. This research employs a stylistic approach to analyze the conceptual metaphors found in song lyrics, highlighting their significance in enhancing linguistic artistry and emotional appeal.

Stylistics, a branch of applied linguistics, focuses on analyzing language style in both written and spoken texts. It examines how linguistic choices contribute to meaning and artistic expression (Leech & Short, 2007 as cited in Makhloof, 2020). One of the key aspects of stylistics is figurative language, particularly metaphors, which enrich textual interpretation by establishing creative connections between seemingly unrelated concepts (Saputra & Nur Abida, 2021). Understanding the stylistic use of metaphors in song lyrics provides valuable insights into how language functions in artistic communication.

Ariana Grande, a renowned American singer and songwriter, has gained global recognition for her expressive and emotionally resonant music. Her album *Eternal Sunshine*, released on March 8, 2024, consists of thirteen songs that explore themes of love, self-reflection, and personal growth. This research examines selected songs from *Eternal Sunshine*, namely "We Can't Be Friends (Wait for Your Love)," "The Boy Is Mine," "Intro (End of the World)," and "Yes, And?" to explore how conceptual metaphors are employed in the lyrics. By applying Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) conceptual metaphor theory through a stylistic lens, this research aims to uncover the metaphorical structures present in Ariana Grande's lyrics and their impact on meaning-making and listener interpretation.

This research contributes to the existing literature by analyzing the intersection of conceptual metaphor and stylistics in contemporary song lyrics. Understanding how metaphors shape the interpretation of song lyrics can provide valuable insights for linguistic and literary studies, as well as for music professionals seeking to enhance lyrical creativity and expressive depth. Furthermore, this research extends the exploration of metaphor beyond traditional literary texts, demonstrating its significance in modern popular culture and artistic expression.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Song Lyrics as Literary Work

According to Grolier, song lyrics are a short work of music that is a poetic set text with equal importance between harmony and words (as cited in Marginingsih et al., 2023). Songs are produced vocally, have a melody, and use words or what is known as song lyrics to convey meaning, similar to poetry. According to Eka et al. (2019), songs are a form of literary work that contains poetic elements. Song lyrics also has poetic elements, which are a form of expression of thoughts, emotions, and experiences experienced by the songwriter.

2. Conceptual Metaphor

Metaphor is a linguistic device that compares two unrelated things without using conjunctions. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) introduced the theory of conceptual metaphor, which explains how abstract concepts are understood through comparisons with concrete experiences.

They argue that metaphors shape human perception, language, and actions, as people often use tangible concepts to comprehend intangible ideas. In song lyrics, conceptual metaphors are frequently used to express emotions and human relationships, allowing listeners to grasp deeper meanings (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). Thus, conceptual metaphors are not merely stylistic elements that enhance language but also cognitive tools that influence thought and perception.

a. Domain of Conceptual Metaphors

According to Kovecses (2010 as cited in Sirait et al., 2022), conceptual metaphors consist of two domains: the source domain and the target domain. The source domain refers to concrete concepts derived from everyday experiences, while the target domain represents abstract concepts that require explanation. In conceptual metaphors, the source domain helps structure and clarify the target domain by providing relatable comparisons. In song lyrics, conceptual metaphors are essential for expressing emotions, thoughts, and experiences. By linking abstract ideas to concrete imagery, conceptual metaphors enhance listeners' understanding and emotional connection to the song's meaning.

b. Types of Conceptual Metaphors

Lakoff and Johnson (2003, as cited in Murugayan & Ramalingam, 2024) classify conceptual metaphors into three types:

1) Structural Metaphor

This type uses everyday experiences to structure abstract concepts systematically. For example, *Time Is Money* equates time (abstract) with money (concrete), emphasizing its value and scarcity.

2) Orientational Metaphor

This metaphor relates abstract concepts to spatial orientation, such as *Happy Is Up and Sad Is Down*. These associations stem from physical experiences—happiness brings energy (upright posture), while sadness often causes slumped posture.

3) Ontological Metaphor

Ontological metaphors treat abstract concepts as tangible objects, making them easier to grasp. For example, *The Mind Is A Machine* conceptualizes the mind as a structured system that processes information systematically, similar to how a machine functions.

3. Stylistics

Stylistics is the study of language style in written and spoken texts, focusing on how linguistic choices shape meaning and interpretation. According to Leech and Short (2007, as cited in Makhloof, 2020), stylistics analyzes how writers use language styles to create artistic effects and how readers interpret them.

4. Previous Study

The first research, conducted by Nasution et al. (2024), titled *Conceptual Metaphor in Lonestar Song Lyrics "I'm Already There": A Cognitive Stylistic Analysis*, examined conceptual metaphors using Lakoff and Johnson's theory and a cognitive stylistic approach. This research identified seven metaphors, with structural and ontological metaphors dominating at 43% each, while orientational metaphors accounted for 14%.

The second research by Matanari, Zebua, and Hutabarat (2023), *Conceptual Metaphor in Katy Perry's Song Lyrics*, focused on identifying types of conceptual metaphors in Katy Perry's lyrics

using Lakoff and Johnson's framework. This qualitative descriptive research found structural, ontological, and orientational metaphors within the analyzed lyrics.

The third research is by Saputri (2023), *Conceptual Metaphors in Taylor Swift's Song Lyrics "All Too Well (10 Minutes Version)"*, explored conceptual metaphors in the song using Lakoff and Johnson's theory. This research employed a qualitative approach and identified one structural metaphor, two orientational metaphors, and thirteen ontological metaphors, illustrating how the songwriter conveyed a broken love relationship through metaphorical expressions.

These previous studies provide a strong foundation for analyzing conceptual metaphors in song lyrics, particularly using Lakoff and Johnson's theory and qualitative methods. However, this research differs in its focus and approach. While previous studies analyzed individual songs or songs from multiple albums, this research examines multiple songs within a single album, *Eternal Sunshine* by Ariana Grande, using a stylistic approach. By analyzing one album in depth, this research aims to uncover the intricate meanings and emotional expressions conveyed through conceptual metaphors in Ariana Grande's lyrics.

C. METHOD

1. Research Method

This research uses qualitative research methods to explore the use of conceptual metaphors in the song lyrics in the album *Eternal Sunshine* by Ariana Grande. Qualitative research, as defined by Creswell (2014, as cited in Al Qorni & Khoirina Tarihoran, 2024), seeks to understand the meanings constructed by individuals or groups. Using stylistics as an analytical approach, this research examines linguistic elements such as word choice and metaphor. This analysis is supported by Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) theory of conceptual metaphor, with metaphors considered not only as linguistic devices, but also as a reflection of human cognition. This theory helps reveal how the relationship between the source and target domains forms conceptual patterns in the listeners' minds.

2. Data and Source of Data

The data in this research were in the form of words, phrases, or sentences sourced from the song lyrics of selected songs in the album *Eternal Sunshine* by Ariana Grande. The selected songs were *We Can't Be Friends (Wait For Your Love)*, *The Boy Is Mine*, *Intro (End Of The World)*, *Yes, And?*. The song lyrics were obtained from Genius, which is a website that contains a collection of song lyrics and music knowledge.

3. Research Instrument

The researcher herself was the research instrument, who analyzed the data. The researcher collected and analyzed data from Ariana Grande's album *Eternal Sunshine*.

4. Data Collection Technique

The data collection process is started by listening to songs from Ariana Grande's *Eternal Sunshine* album. The researcher then identified and marked words, phrases, or sentences in the song lyrics that contained metaphors. Using Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) theory of conceptual metaphor, these metaphors were analyzed based on the relationship between the source and target domains. This process involves identifying language expressions that link two different

concepts to create a new meaning. Finally, the identified metaphors were categorized based on their conceptual metaphor type.

5. Data Analysis

The data analysis in this research followed the qualitative method framework, focusing on identifying and interpreting conceptual metaphors. Based on Miles and Huberman (1994), qualitative data analysis consists of three stages such as reduction, display, and conclusion. Data Reduction: This stage involved selecting, simplifying, and focusing on relevant data. The researcher collected song lyrics from *Eternal Sunshine* and identified conceptual metaphors by determining the source and target domains. Data Display, the identified metaphors were presented in narrative descriptions to facilitate interpretation. This stage helped in explaining the relationship between the source and target domains to uncover the meaning behind the lyrics. Categories and a coding scheme were derived from three sources; the data, previous related studies, and theories (Prafitri, 2014). The last one is conclusion drawing. After reducing and displaying the data, the researcher formulated conclusions regarding the conceptual metaphors found in the lyrics of *Eternal Sunshine*.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Findings

In this section, song lyrics from the *Eternal Sunshine* album are used to illustrate Lakoff and Jhonson's conceptual metaphor theory. The data selection process involved careful and detailed steps where the researcher selected lyrics in the form of words or phrases that contained conceptual metaphors by identifying the source domain and target domain, and the types of conceptual metaphors in the song lyrics of the four selected songs in Ariana Grande's *Eternal Sunshine* album.

1. Structural Metaphors

a. *We Can't Be Friends (Wait For Your Love)*

"But I don't wanna feed this **monstrous fire**" (line 4)

Source: Monstrous fire

Target: Conflict or emotions in a relationship

In the song "We Can't Be Friends (Waiting for Your Love)," Ariana expresses her reluctance to continue in a conflicted and emotional relationship. The phrase "monstrous fire" is used as a metaphor to represent the conflicts and emotions present in the relationship. Ariana uses the characteristics of fire, such as heat and uncontrollable growth, to explain the negative impact of unresolved conflicts and emotions. By saying, "I don't want to feed this terrible fire," she emphasizes her desire to stop the conflicts and emotions from escalating. The choice of the word "terrible" intensifies the destructive nature of the conflicts and emotions. This metaphor provides a framework to understand the abstract concepts of conflict and emotion concretely. Overall, the lyrics demonstrate Ariana's recognition of the harmful effects of sustained conflicts and emotions, and her determination to avoid them. the type of conceptual metaphor used in the lyric is a structural metaphor. i.e., abstract

concepts (conflict and emotion) are understood through the structure of concrete concepts (monstrous fire).

b. *The Boy Is Mine*

“The boy is divine” (line 11)

Source: Divine

Target: The boy

The word "divine" in a song lyric describes a boy and the deeper meaning it conveys. The concept of "divine" is associated with attributes such as perfection, glory, and majesty, both in a literal and metaphorical sense. The use of this diction enhances the status and quality of the boy by linking him to the divine concept. This is achieved through the use of conceptual metaphors, where the attributes of the divine domain are projected onto the target domain of the boy. The purpose of using this metaphor is not only to describe the boy but also to evoke an emotional connection with the listener. The lyric emphasizes that the concept of "divine" helps structure our understanding and judgment of the boy as extraordinary and close to perfection. Overall, the use of metaphor and diction allows for a complex and emotional representation of the boy with idealized morals and spiritual qualities.

“The Stars, they aligned” (line 13)

Source: They aligned

Target: The right time

The song lyrics "The stars, they are aligned" convey the idea of perfect timing and conditions for love. The metaphor of the aligned stars represents a unique and ideal moment experienced by someone falling in love. Just as the stars require ideal conditions to align, love is seen as beautiful and meaningful when the time and situation are right. The concept of harmony and beauty is emphasized, highlighting the importance of the right time and situation for a special relationship. The diction in the lyrics, specifically the words "stars" and "aligned," reinforces the idea of the abstract concept of time. The lyric bridges the understanding of the intangible concept of the right time by using the concrete phenomenon of star alignment. This creates a clear and comprehensible structure to illustrate the significance of harmony, beauty, and perfect timing in love.

2. Ontological Metaphors

a. *We Can't Be Friends (Wait For Your Love)*

“You cling to your papers and pens”

Source: Papers and pens

Target: Attachment to the past

In the song “We Can't Be Friends (Wait for Your Love)”, the lyric “You cling to papers and pens” describes a person's attachment to the past. In the context of conceptual

metaphor, “paper and pen” not only refer to physical objects, but also symbols of experiences and emotions recorded in one's memory. Attachment to the past is difficult to let go of, as if one is trapped in deep memories. Although this metaphor is abstract, the use of easily understood physical objects such as paper and pen helps to express the feeling of internal conflict between wanting to move on and having difficulty letting go of the past. This metaphor, which is an ontological metaphor, gives the song an emotional dimension and provides a powerful image of attachment to the past. Clinging” reflects the unwillingness to let go of memories, which leads to an internal conflict between the desire to move on and the inability to leave the past behind. In this context, the concept of clinging to the past is abstract and cannot be seen directly, but is depicted with the more easily understood physical objects of paper and pen.

“I’ll **wait** for your **love**.”

Source: Wait

Target: Love

In the lyric “I’ll wait for your love”, Ariana uses the concept of “wait” to describe the time, hopes, and uncertainties in waiting for love from her partner. The concept of “wait” not only refers to the literal physical act, but also represents the time spent, the patience required, and the expectation that accompanies the emotional process of achieving the desired goal of love. In the context of relationships, love does not always come clearly or at a fixed time; thus, in this lyric, the word “wait” has an important role in strengthening the conceptual metaphor conveyed. The deceptively simplistic yet powerful diction visualizes clearly and emotionally that love requires the sacrifice of time and patience. The use of the concrete concept of “wait” as an ontological metaphor helps to understand the feeling of love that involves hope, time, and uncertainty.

b. *Intro (end of the world)*

“If **the sun** refused to shine” (line 12)

Source: The Sun

Target: Emotional Conditions

In the lyric “If the sun refused to shine” in the song Intro (end of the world), Ariana Grande uses the metaphor of the sun to represent the source of motivation, happiness, and hope in one's life. The sun is an important source of life; if the sun refuses to shine on the earth, there will be darkness and loss of life, even for those who need sunlight as a source of life. By expressing the concept that the sun, a concrete object associated with an important part in life, can refuse its role, the lyrics of this song represent one's emotional state, such as feelings of sadness, despair, and disappointment when losing something or someone meaningful and important in life. The use of familiar concepts allows for a deeper understanding of complex emotional states. It functions as an ontological metaphor, translating abstract concepts into concrete elements that can be easily visualized and felt. The choice of diction in the lyrics shows how simple yet meaningful words can create a strong impact on the listener's emotions and interpretation of the song.

“Would I be **the one on your mind?**” (line 17)

Source: The one on your mind

Target: Priority in the relationship

In the lyric “would I be the one on your mind?”, Ariana Grande describes the mind as a physical space that can be filled by someone. In the context of this song, being “the one on your mind” means being the most important and special to the other person. This reflects the importance of being a priority in one's life and relationships. The word choice in the lyrics has a significant emotional meaning. The word “mind” refers to the mental organ and symbolizes emotional presence and care. By asking if one will be “the person on your mind”, the lyrics express desire and doubt, showing vulnerability and the desire to be someone unique. The use of ontological metaphor by representing an abstract concept that has a physical entity, the mind is represented as a space that can be filled, a concrete visualization of an abstract experience is created so that the listener understands the meaning and feels it.

c. *Yes, and?*

“Say that shit with your **chest**, and” (line 10)

Source: Chest

Target: Self-expression with confidence and courage

The lyric contains a conceptual metaphor that emerges through the word “chest” as the source domain. The concept of “chest” not only refers to a body part, but also symbolizes one's courage and confidence. The chest physically symbolizes strength and protection, but in different cultures, the chest is also associated with the expression of emotions and courage. The lyrics illustrate the importance of being brave and confident in expressing oneself, even amid difficult situations. The lyric “say that shit with your chest, and” emphasizes a confident and assertive act of self-expression. The conceptual metaphor contained in these lyrics is that confident self-expression is speaking from the chest. The use of the concrete concept of “chest” to explain the abstract concept of “courage and confidence” creates a strong emotional connection with the listener. In the lyrics, the diction used, “Say that shit with your chest,” reinforces the conceptual metaphor that uses “chest” as the focal point. The message conveyed is that in expressing oneself, one needs to speak confidently, firmly, and without hesitation. Confident self-expression comes not only from the voice but also from one's emotional and mental strength. In using the concrete concept of “chest” to explain the abstract concept of “courage and confidence,” the lyrics illustrate an ontological metaphor. This ontological metaphor connects the abstract concept with something tangible, namely the chest, and shows how mental and emotional strength is needed to be confident in expressing oneself or in dealing with certain situations.

“My **tongue** is **sacred**, I speak upon what I like” (line 29)

Source: Tongue

Target: Scared

In the lyric “My tongue is sacred, I speak what I like”, Ariana Grande uses a conceptual metaphor to describe the power of words. The tongue, which in this context symbolizes self-expression and the power of words, is associated with purity, responsibility, and deep value. Every word spoken has significant value and consequences, and therefore, it is important to choose wisely in speaking. In these lyrics, Ariana Grande invites her audience to speak with awareness, integrity, and honesty, and to understand the impact that every word has. In this use of metaphor, the tongue as a physical object represents the activity of speaking and self-expression, while the sanctity of words becomes an abstract concept that relates to the value and responsibility of speaking. The message conveyed by Ariana Grande is the importance of choosing words carefully and realizing the consequences they have. In the lyric “My tongue is sacred, I speak what I like, the stylistic analysis highlights the role of diction in establishing the relationship between concrete and abstract concepts through conceptual metaphors. The use of ontological metaphor, where self-expression is represented through the tongue as a concrete object,

“**My face is sitting**, I don't need no disguise” (line 33)

Source: My face is sitting

Target: Self-acceptance

The lyric “My face is sitting, I don't need a disguise” by Ariana Grande represents self-acceptance by using conceptual metaphors. The word “face” represents one's identity or personality, while “sitting” describes stability and calmness within. By saying that her face is sitting, Ariana conveys that her identity is authentic and does not need to be affected by the expectations of others. The “disguise” in the lyrics represents falsehood or social pressure on one's. Ariana invites her audience to find self-acceptance and reject the demands of conformity and falsehood. Through the use of precise diction, such as “face”, “sitting”, and “disguise”, Ariana builds an emotional connection with her audience and makes the message of self-acceptance more tangible. Through the use of ontological metaphors, where physical objects are used to represent intangible ideas, Ariana builds a deep emotional connection with her audience.

2. Discussion

In this section, the researcher explained the findings of the analysis of song lyrics in the album *Eternal Sunshine* by Ariana Grande by using the theory of conceptual metaphor by Lakoff and Jhonson to explore the use of conceptual metaphor in song lyrics. This discussion focused on identifying the domain of conceptual metaphor and the types of conceptual metaphor in the song lyrics in the album *Eternal Sunshine* by Ariana Grande.

This research analyzes song lyrics from Ariana Grande's *Eternal Sunshine* album using conceptual metaphor theory and Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) stylistic approach. The analysis focuses on identifying the domains and types of conceptual metaphors present in the lyrics. Lakoff and Johnson defined conceptual metaphor as understanding one concept in terms of another, which can be examined through the identification of source and target domains. They classify metaphors into three types: structural metaphors, orientational metaphors, and ontological metaphors. The research findings show the presence of structural and ontological metaphors in the analyzed lyrics, with ontological metaphors being the most dominant.

Structural metaphors depict abstract emotions and experiences through concrete imagery, while ontological metaphors represent emotions and experiences as real objects or entities. The stylistic analysis, particularly through diction, demonstrated how conceptual metaphors were formed and strengthened in the lyrics. Ontological metaphors dominated the lyrics because they effectively transformed abstract concepts into concrete experiences. By using tangible elements such as the body, sun, and physical actions, the lyrics became more accessible and emotionally resonant. The choice of diction enhanced the visualization of emotions, making them more relatable for listeners.

The findings align with previous studies on conceptual metaphors in song lyrics. A research on Lonestar's *I'm Already There* found that structural and ontological metaphors each contributed 43% to the lyrics, highlighting their role in expressing deep emotions. Similarly, research on Katy Perry's songs revealed the dominance of structural and ontological metaphors in enriching emotional depth. These findings are consistent with the analysis of *Eternal Sunshine*, where ontological metaphors were extensively used to depict complex emotions in romantic relationships. This research offers a unique contribution as *Eternal Sunshine* has not been analyzed before using conceptual metaphor theory with stylistic analysis. Unlike previous studies that focus on various artists and songs, this research provides an in-depth exploration of a single album, emphasizing the connection between conceptual metaphors and emotional themes in romantic relationships.

The dominance of ontological metaphors in *Eternal Sunshine* highlights their importance in articulating abstract emotional experiences through concrete imagery. These findings contribute to the broader understanding of how metaphors function in song lyrics, particularly in the context of romantic relationships. Compared to previous research, which found that structural and orientational metaphors were more frequent, this research underscores the significance of ontological metaphors in shaping the emotional narrative of the album. By transforming abstract emotions into tangible representations, metaphors play a crucial role in making the lyrical content more vivid and emotionally engaging for listeners. Overall, this research underlines that diction and metaphor play an important role in creating meaning in song lyrics, which, through conceptualization, creates a deeper emotional connection with listeners, enriching the meaning and artistic quality of song lyrics in the *Eternal Sunshine* album.

E. CONCLUSION

This research analyzes the use of metaphors in the album *Eternal Sunshine* by Ariana Grande using conceptual metaphor theory from Lakoff and Johnson (1980) with a stylistic approach. This research found twelve lyrics containing conceptual metaphors with two different types of conceptual metaphors, namely structural metaphors and ontological metaphors. These metaphors reflect the theme of the album, which explores the emotional journey in relationships and personal growth. The objective of the metaphor is to show a resemblance between the object and the subject (Prafitri, 2022). Each song in the album conveys a metaphorical meaning that reinforces the narrative. The stylistic analysis highlights the use of diction that shapes the metaphorical meaning. Structural metaphors concretize abstract emotions using words like “fire” and “news”, while ontological metaphors give physical form to emotions using imagery like “paper and pen” and “sun”. In conclusion, the conceptual metaphors in these song lyrics not only enhance artistic expression but also shape the way listeners understand emotions in

relationships. By dissecting these metaphors, listeners will gain a deeper insight into the interaction between language, thought, and human experience in song lyrics as a literary art form.

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