



Uncovering Hidden Messages: An Analysis of Metaphors in JKT48's MAHAGITA Album

Intan Karima Zahra¹, Hanafi Wibowo²

¹Universitas Islam Asyafi'iyah, intankarimaz@gmail.com

²Universitas Islam Asyafi'iyah, hanafiwibowo.fkip@uia.ac.id

Abstract: This research examines the metaphorical language in JKT48's *Mahagita* album to explore how figurative expressions convey deeper emotions and themes within the lyrics. By applying Lakoff and Johnson's Conceptual Metaphor Theory, the study classifies metaphors from selected songs into three types: structural, ontological, and orientational, each contributing to themes such as love, hope, struggle, and personal development. This qualitative descriptive analysis focuses on the lyrics of eleven songs by JKT48 to uncover how these metaphors enhance listeners' emotional engagement and comprehension. Findings indicate that ontological metaphors represent the largest segment, accounting for 47.5%, illustrating abstract feelings through tangible comparisons, such as "*Hidup bagaikan pesawat kertas*" (Life is like a paper airplane), which highlights the unpredictability and fragility of life. Through metaphor, the lyrics of JKT48 establish a profound emotional connection that resonates with listeners, demonstrating the effective application of figurative language in music to convey intricate emotions and concepts.

Key Terms: *Figurative Language; Metaphor; Lyrics; JKT 48; Mahagita*

Received: November 09 2024

Accepted: December 06 2024

Published: December 30 2024

INTRODUCTION

Language is crucial for every person as it serves as the main means of communication. According to Zalogo (2022) Language has a very important role in society, organization, and daily life. Through language, people are capable of expressing their ideas, thoughts, and emotions because they have languages. Meanwhile Murtadho & Amelia (2022) Said, Language is a systematic system of unstructured sounds and language phrases that are applied or could be used, to name things, events, and activities in the human environment as well as to facilitate communication between individuals within a group of humans. According to Woolard & Schieffelin's Theory Guide (1994) in Rahmat & Dianita (2024) Research, Language provides an arbitrary set of representations employed by a social collective for communication, collaboration, and self-identification. The language that is discussed in this study is figurative language.

Figurative language also known as stylized language is an elegant language that introduces and contrasts a specific object or thing with a more general object or something to increase effect. An appropriate linguistic style (based on the situation and intended audience) can grab the recipient's attention. On the other hand, if it is misused, linguistic style will be wasted and may even annoy the reader Zaimar (2002). Literature Review is a literary device that expresses meaning or emotion using exaggerated, imaginative, and creative language. Using the figure of speech in writing or conversation serves the dual objective of enhancing its beauty and vibrancy. A more engaging and successful way to communicate ideas is through the use of majas. Words can acquire greater beauty, vibrancy, and significance by utilizing majas. They frequently serve as unconventional or surprising means of illuminating or describing concepts. Rachmat Djoko Pradopo (2000) in Cindy (2019) research categorizes figurative language into seven categories: epic simile, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, comparative simile, allegory, and metaphor.

A metaphor is a figure of speech that uses a phrase or statement, but not in its literal sense; instead, it uses an implied comparison with a more recognizable notion to convey a difficult idea. Most people consider rhetorical flourishes to be matters of remarkable language, while metaphor is a tactic of the poetic imagination Lakoff & Johnson (2008). Lakoff and Johnson note that humans employ harsh metaphors in all languages to communicate at different levels of abstraction from concrete reality. A complex concept or abstract notion may be elucidated metaphorically by drawing parallels with a more readily understandable idea or familiar experience Nugraheny et al., (n.d.). Metaphors are commonly used in poetry, fiction, and everyday speech to assist readers in understanding difficult concepts and feelings as well as to express abstract concepts using concrete objects or actions Zulaika et al., (2023). The implementation of metaphors can be in various works: novels, poetry, song lyrics, etc.

Song lyrics have thus far been able to hypnotize its lovers, who are known to come from different ages and nations for the purpose of entertaining, teaching, healing therapy, religiously enchanting, meditating, motivating patriotism, and positioning racial and cultural identity. Featuring light accessible lyrics music and melodious strains, pop music is like a magic spell that touches the soul and delivers a profound message. In Indonesian pop music, JKT48 has become an idol that enralls listeners with enthusiastic, meaningful songs relatable to everyday situations. Produced by Akimoto Yasushi, JKT48 is a franchise of the Japanese idol group AKB48. Founded on 17 December 2011, the group made its TV debut on 20 December 2011, with a positive reception from viewers. Sari et al., (2023). Presenting a lot of pop songs from the perspective of young people with a variety of issues and tales, JKT48 includes love storytelling that is thought to capture the emotions of its audience, particularly those who adore it Ariyani, (2019). JKT48 has almost 300 songs in its repertoire as of right now. The songs are translations of Japanese songs that have been modified to fit Indonesian society Hatami (2021). Indonesia's popular culture and music industry have been greatly influenced by JKT48. As well as encouraging many young people to follow their ambitions of becoming singers and dancers, the group has contributed to the popularization of idol culture in Indonesia. The promotion of Indonesian culture around the globe has also been attributed to JKT48. JKT48 delivers the message of a song wrapped in a joyful ambiance, deceiving listeners into not understanding its actual meaning if they do not investigate further.

To convey a message or emotion freshly and originally, song lyrics commonly use the rhetorical device of metaphor. Metaphors are used in song lyrics to explain and communicate deeper meanings by equating them with other things. Metaphors are a great tool for songwriters

to create enticing imagery that evokes a wide range of emotions and captures listeners' imaginations. Metaphors can be employed in song lyrics to eloquently depict a variety of human experiences and emotions, such as love, loss, power, or conflict. The idea underlying the construction of metaphors is reality, which is anything that is thought of and serves as an object. The other is a comparison to reality, and understanding the meaning of metaphorical expressions requires paying attention to both of these concepts. Every song by JKT48 has a distinct significance, both overt and covert. One such song is found on the second album, *Mahagita* which follows "heavy rotation".

JKT48 published the album *Mahagita*, which has 15 tracks total, 13 of which had been released before since the group's 2011 debut. The term *Mahagita* is derived from the Sanskrit word "Mahakarya," where "Maha" means "Great" and "Gita" means "Song". As a result, the meaning of the name *Mahagita* is "The Greatest Song". After landing at number five on the iTunes Indonesia Album Chart, the album is believed to have sold 40,000 copies in its first week of sales. *Di Bawah Langit Bernai Sakura* and *Pesawat Kertas 365 Hari* are the titles of the final two new songs. The secret meaning of this song, which is comparable to opening a fortune cookie and is from the *Mahagita* album, reveals the comparison JKT48 utilizes to convey their message of love. Furthermore, in the song "*Pesawat Kertas 365 Hari*" in the verse "*Di dalam mimpi ku selalu melihat ada diriku sendiri Yang dengan bebasnya melakukan semua hal yang ingin aku lakukan*" a metaphor in the song that signifies "Independent, hard work, curiosity". These metaphors are more than just decorative words; they are the key to understanding the feelings and ideas that JKT48 members wish to convey to their audience. The quality and originality of the literary work itself can undoubtedly be enhanced by the usage of metaphors in song lyrics. Metaphors can make it easier for listeners to visualize and explain items or things. Metaphor is frequently confused with simile due to its nature. Even though both forms of comparison exist, the distinction lies in the implicit metaphor.

The study's goal of applying implicit meaning is accomplished by using metaphors in song lyrics from JKT48's *Mahagita* album. Many songs deal with topics like hope, tenacity, and the pursuit of love. Because JKT48's songs have hidden meanings, it's interesting to analyze them. Metaphors are also used in some of the *Mahagita* album's song lyrics. This study attempts to elucidate the different forms and meanings in the song lyrics of JKT48's *Mahagita* album by using topic classification. The research is interesting because of the metaphorical components included in the packaging of JKT48 songs, designed to seem fun. Through the use of metaphors, listeners can establish a stronger connection with a song by drawing on common feelings and experiences. Joy, grief, love, hope, and other emotions can all be evoked by JKT48 through related visuals. Metaphors can be tailored to a particular culture by using well-known allusions and imagery that appeal to viewers in Indonesia. In doing so, JKT48 and their supporters establish a stronger tie and a sense of connection.

The primary research question is "How do metaphors in JKT48's *Mahagita* album lyrics reflect emotional themes such as love, hope, and perseverance, and how do these metaphors influence listener interpretation?". The researcher's goal in conducting this analysis is to expand on our knowledge of JKT48's *Mahagita* Album and how its themes might be interpreted.

The study presented here contributes to the existing knowledge about JKT48 and its impact on audiences by filling a gap in the analysis of the idol group's music videos and lyrics from a semiotic standpoint. This research thoroughly examines the figurative language used in JKT48's *Mahagita* album, deepening our understanding of how emotional themes are conveyed

through metaphors. This is particularly significant given the unique influence that idol groups like JKT48 have on their fans, underscoring the importance of comprehending the lyrical content for both listeners and researchers. By delving into these metaphors, the study also offers insights into how music can evoke emotional responses and promote cultural values, contributing to broader discussions about music, language, and popular culture.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Semantics

The study of words, phrases, and sentences meanings is known as semantics. A lot of elements of meaning are conflicting or distinct when seen both objectively and physically. It makes more sense to view a meaning subjectively in light of these types of situations. The reason for this is that people utilize words and sentences daily, and every individual will understand them differently Sosial K, (2015). One element of grammar is semantics, aside from the elements of syntax and phonology, semantic studies can also be used as methods of examining unique or differentiating characteristics Rahmat & Dianita, (2024). Meanwhile, semantics according to Rohbiah (2020) is the study of meaning that includes the origins, development, and question of why a meaning might change over time in the history of language. It can be summarised that semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. Includes components that are frequently incongruous or dissimilar both objectively and physically. However, a subjective approach that takes particular circumstances into account makes more sense. This results from people's varied everyday usage of words and sentences.

Figurative Language

Figurative language allows one thing to be expressed while conveying a different meaning. Figurative language deviates from the literal use of words. It adds a unique touch, makes a point more clear, and gives writing a stronger, more vibrant tone Sala-Suszyńska, (2016). Meanwhile Ahmad Riwaldi Yahdian (2023) Said "figurative language, to put it another way, uses multiple words to depict a single object, person, or idea. It is a type of figure of speech that comprises word combinations whose meaning cannot be deduced from a study of the individual word meanings". According to Hutajulu & Natsir, (n.d.) Figurative language meaning departs from the literal to convey intricacy, convey a sense of depth, capture an impression on the senses, or broaden meaning. The researcher concluded figurative language is like a colorful lens through which see the world in writing. It breaks away from plain meaning by using multiple words to paint a richer picture. Instead of stating things literally, it creates layers of meaning and evokes emotions through figures of speech like metaphors and similes. This not only clarifies complex ideas but also adds depth, vividness, and a sensory experience for the audience, making it more engaging and impactful.

Metaphor

Metaphors are statements or words that involve moving meaning from one thing to another with a comparable relationship. Metaphor is for most people a device of the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language Lakoff & Johnson (2008). According to Kadarwati (2013) A metaphor is a term or statement used to explain a concept, and as such, it has a symbolic rather than literal meaning. As Kövecses (2002) It, metaphor is the deliberate and intentional use of words, and you have to have a special talent to be able to do it and do it well. It could be concluded metaphor is seen as a powerful instrument of poetic creativity and persuasive language, transforming ordinary

expression into something extraordinary. It involves using terms or statements to elucidate abstract ideas, imbuing them with figurative significance rather than a literal interpretation. Employing metaphors requires a deliberate and purposeful choice of words, a skill that demands innate talent and the ability to execute it proficiently.

Types of Metaphor

Numerous varieties of metaphors can be viewed from different angles. Certain ones are predicated on concept, theme, structure, and others. George Lakoff and Johnson proposed the concept of conceptual metaphor, which holds that language explains how individuals perceive and comprehend abstract concepts in daily life in addition to being a medium of communication. The two that will be covered in this study have identified three different kinds of metaphors. To gain a deeper understanding of how language both reflects and changes our perception of the world, it is hoped that we will examine a variety of metaphors, such as structural, ontological, and orientational metaphors Lakoff & Johnson, (2008).

1. Structural metaphors, entail projecting an abstract domain's organization or structure onto a concrete one. For instance, the elements of assault and defense in a battle are structurally mapped onto the parts of the argument in the metaphor "Argument is war". In addition to changing language, this metaphor modifies our cognitive processes concerning arguments by evoking strong, emotional, and visual imagery of attack and strategy in all aspects of battle in an intellectual exchange. This comprehension aids in organizing abstract ideas into frameworks we are already accustomed to, strengthening our cognitive base and making connections to actual circumstances. Consequently, structural metaphors illustrate how structural mappings imbue human language and cognition with meaning by providing context for abstract ideas.
2. Orientational metaphors are how spatial links are translated into abstract domains. As an illustration of a positive spatial orientation in our language and thinking, consider the metaphor "Happy is up," which associates happiness with an upward direction. Knowing that language uses spatial orientation to subtly assign meaning helps us to appreciate the intricacy of our daily interpretation and thought processes.
3. Ontological metaphors include transferring one entity's properties or characteristics to another. a metaphor that characterizes a notion as both a substance and an entity. The idiom "Time is money," which alludes to financial ideas like value and importance, serves as an illustration of it. This mapping eliminates the idea that time has a value that can be invested in or spent, in addition to changing the concept of time. Ontological metaphor is used to measure time, a disposable value, as a linear dimension in day-to-day living. It is critical to comprehend the value of efficiency and how to use this mapping to determine the worth of time in daily operations. As a result, the ontological metaphor "Time is money" connects the domains of money and time.

Lakoff and Johnson show us how language is not just a means of communication but also a catalyst that shapes our perception of complicated reality through these three categories of metaphors.

The researcher concluded the study of conceptual metaphors by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson highlights the significant influence that language has on how we comprehend and perceive the environment. They show how these linguistic devices are not only decorative but also essential to our cognitive processes by pointing out ontological, structural, and orientational metaphors. Structural metaphors, like "Argument is war," show how we project the structure of one domain onto another, affecting our attitudes and actions. Orientational metaphors, such as "Happy is up," illustrate how our mental and emotional landscapes are shaped by the translation of spatial orientations into abstract ideas. "Time is money" is an example of an ontological metaphor, which shows how we assign the characteristics of one

entity to another, changing our beliefs and values. Lakoff and Johnson illustrate the complex interactions between language, cognition, and perception by illuminating how language not only reflects but also changes our reality through these metaphors.

METHOD

The research design employed is descriptive qualitative, focusing on the metaphors present in the lyrics of JKT48's *Mahagita* album. This method seeks to explore how metaphorical language expresses emotions and concepts within the song lyrics, which is in line with the conceptual metaphor theory proposed by Lakoff and Johnson. Following the qualitative descriptive approach, the objective is to represent the themes and patterns found within the data accurately and meaningfully.

The research data was sourced from the album *Mahagita* by JKT48. It was gathered from the lyrics of 11 songs featured in the album, acquired from the official music platform such as Spotify, and subsequently analyzed by the researcher. The primary data for this study consisted of the lyrics from JKT48's *Mahagita* album. JKT48 has achieved notable recognition, "Aksi Panggung Paling Seru" (Most Exciting Stage Action) and "Lagu Paling Seru" (Most Exciting Song) awards for their hit "Fortune Cookie Yang Mencinta" at the Global Seru Awards 2014. Additionally, the group made an appearance at the Tokyo Idol Festival (TIF) 2023, participating in a talk show held in the Info Center Area. These lyrics were selected due to the expectation that they would encompass a diverse list of metaphorical expressions central to the research topic. Additionally, secondary sources were incorporated, which included a review of prior research related to the songs in the *Mahagita* album.

The data collection begins in May and concludes in July 2024. The process of data collection consisted of three primary steps: collecting song lyrics from all the tracks in the *Mahagita* album, identifying metaphors in the lyrics using the conceptual metaphor theory framework by Lakoff and Johnson, and categorizing metaphors according to the three principal types outlined by Lakoff and Johnson:

1. Structural Metaphors, which involve comprehending one concept through the framework of another.
2. Orientational Metaphors, which pertain to spatial orientation, such as 'top to bottom' or 'inside to outside'.
3. Ontological Metaphors, which simplify abstract concepts by treating them as if they were tangible entities.

The analysis will concentrate on the metaphors present in JKT48's song lyrics from the *Mahagita* album, exploring their relationship to key themes that express emotional experiences. This approach examines how metaphors are utilized to convey and strengthen emotions within the songs, providing a deeper understanding of the messages JKT48 intends to share through their music. Additionally, it will illustrate how metaphorical language can shape and influence the emotional impact of the lyrics on the audience.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings

The research revealed different types of metaphors present in the lyrics of JKT48's *Mahagita* album, utilizing Lakoff and Johnson's Conceptual Metaphor Theory for categorization and analysis. Three primary categories of metaphors were identified: ontological, structural, and orientational. These metaphors convey complex emotions and

ideas, enhancing listeners' emotional engagement and understanding. Below is the breakdown of the metaphor types found throughout the album's lyrics:

Table 1. Types of metaphors

No	Orientalional	Ontological	Structural	Total
1	5	19	16	40
2	12,5%	47,5%	40%	100%

Ontological metaphors, making up 47,5% of JKT48's *Mahagita* album, use concrete comparisons to clarify abstract feelings. Structural metaphors (40%) show life's complexity by linking stages and dreams to familiar journeys, giving listeners a framework to understand the lyrics. Although less frequent (12,5%), orientational metaphors help create a positive, forward-looking view, supporting themes of resilience and ambition.

Detail Data Analysis

1. Ontological Metaphors (OM)

Ontological metaphors personify abstract ideas as physical experiences, helping listeners relate more closely to emotions and concepts.

I. OM/01/365: "Dan air mata juga mengalir" from Pesawat Kertas 365 Hari

This metaphor illustrates grief through "air mata juga mengalir" transforming an abstract emotion (sadness) into a tangible form (tears). The expression links sorrow with the continuous movement of water, implying that sadness, akin to a river, can be persistent and at times incapacitating.

II. OM/02/Sakura: "Aku ingin tersenyum tetapi tangisanku tak dapat dibendung" from Di Bawah Langit Berwarna Sakura

In this metaphor, an inner emotional struggle is revealed by portraying "senyuman" as a symbol of hope or joy and "air mata" as an involuntary hindrance to happiness. This contrast between smiling and crying depicts sadness as a tangible barrier, highlighting how certain emotions can be both uncontrollable and profoundly experienced.

III. OM/03/River: "Batu di bawah kaki" from River

This metaphor suggests that life's obstacles are like stepping stones on a route, inevitable yet manageable, by referring to them as "Batu di bawah kaki". It implies that challenges are real things that one may physically run into and then get past by continuing.

IV. OM/04/Cookie: "Bunga yang tidak menarik tidak akan disadari" from Fortune Cookie yang Mencinta

This metaphor equates being ignored to a "bunga yang tidak menarik," illustrating that in social interactions, individuals who do not distinguish themselves may remain unseen. Linking this idea to a flower that fails to attract attention makes the concept of being overlooked more understandable.

V. **OM/05/Musim panas: “Hanya angin laut yang sejak dari dulu Bertiuip menujumu” from Maafkan, Summer**

The lyric “*Angin laut yang berhembus ke arahmu*” is a metaphor for the feelings that a person experiences. This links enduring emotional relationships to the unpredictable and present quality of the sea breeze by comparing feelings to the wind.

2. **Structural Metaphors (SM)**

Structural metaphors represent illustrated ideas through structured comparisons, offering a framework for understanding complex emotions and life experiences.

I. **SM/11/365: “Hidup bagaikan pesawat kertas” from Pesawat Kertas 365 Hari**

This metaphor likens life to a ‘paper airplane’, illustrating its unpredictable and fragile nature. Just as the flight of a paper airplane is subject to external forces, this metaphor suggests that life is also subject to unexpected challenges.

II. **SM/15/Sakura: “Musim semi usai dan menjadi dewasa” from Di Bawah Langit Berwarna Sakura**

Comparing personal growth to the springtime transition to adulthood, this metaphor emphasizes maturity as a natural and unavoidable process. It uses the familiar cycle of life to explain the progression from purity to experience.

III. **SM/09/River: “Batu yang t’lah dilemparkan, mengabulkan impian” from River**

This stanza likens a dream to a stone thrown into the distance, suggesting that persistence can bring success in the end. It conveys the idea of effort (throwing the stone) bringing about the desired result (achieving the dream), emphasizing determination and endurance.

IV. **SM/03/Cookie: “Mengembangkan senyuman kan membawa keberuntungan” from Fortune Cookie yang Mencinta**

Smiling is described as an action that “spreads good luck,” implying that optimism can lead to positive results. In this way, smiling serves as a metaphor for openness, making luck available through a positive attitude.

V. **SM/10/Only Today: “Naik kemudian surut ombak yang membuat sedih” from Only Today**

Emotions are likened to “waves that rise and fall,” indicating that sadness, like waves, is cyclical and ever-changing. This metaphor helps listeners visualize the unstable nature of emotions, realizing that sadness will eventually recede.

3. **Orientation Metaphor (OR)**

Orientation metaphors relate emotions or states to spatial directions that guide the listener's emotional attitude or orientation. Orientation metaphors are a way to describe how people relate to a concept.

- I. **OR/11/365: “Tataplah ke depan percaya melangkah” from Pesawat Kertas 365 Hari**

This metaphor connects confidence with forward motion, linking progress and courage. It suggests that success lies in facing future challenges with confidence.
- II. **OR/18/Sakura: “Tataplah ke depan percaya melangkah” from Di Bawah Langit Berwarna Sakura**

This metaphor reinforces the confidence to look to the future, conveying that optimism is necessary to get through life's difficulties. This metaphor encourages one to focus on the future rather than getting stuck by the difficulties of the past, symbolizing hope and potential for better days ahead.
- III. **OR/13/River: “Maju terus walaupun arus deras” from River**

This metaphor illustrates resilience as “advancing” against a powerful current, depicting life's obstacles as forces pushing against us. Despite this resistance, the metaphor promotes the idea of perseverance.
- IV. **OR/01/Sonichi: “Sampai doaku mencapai langit cerah” from Hari Pertama, Sonichi**

This metaphorical image of hope is personified as a prayer that reaches for the ‘clear sky’, implying a journey towards achievement. By directing hope upwards, this metaphor suggests that hope requires steady perseverance.
- V. **OR/05/First Rabbit: “Di malam sendirian, bintang 'kan jadi teman” from First Rabbit**

The loneliness is presented with an upward gaze, where the stars bring companionship. This metaphor connects solitude with a sense of serenity, encouraging perseverance through a positive perspective.

Based on the provided data, it is evident that metaphors in JKT48's lyrics help to enhance and enrich the emotional essence of the songs for the audience.

Discussions

This research explores the complex metaphorical expressions used in JKT48's *Mahagita* album, offering insight into how figurative language amplifies the emotional resonance of the lyrics. The analysis, grounded in Lakoff and Johnson's Conceptual Metaphor Theory, identifies three predominant metaphor categories ontological, structural, and orientational that capture themes of love, perseverance, and personal growth. These metaphors not only serve to enrich lyrical content but also resonate with audiences by framing universal emotions in a relatable way. For instance, the line “*Hidup bagaikan pesawat kertas*” from *Pesawat Kertas 365 Hari* likens life to a “paper airplane,” illustrating its unpredictable and fragile nature. Just as the flight of a paper airplane is subject to external forces, this metaphor suggests that life, too, is vulnerable to unexpected challenges.

Previous researchers such as “The Conceptual Metaphor Analysis In The Song Lyric “Is You” By Jay Chang” Firdausi (2020) utilizes Lakoff and Johnson’s theory to examine metaphorical domains such as romantic relationships and mental imagery, demonstrating how metaphors express emotional complexity. Likewise, “Metaphor Analysis in Song Lyrics of Charlie Puth” Pardede (2023) uncovers 82 metaphors through Goatly’s framework, with asymmetric metaphors emerging as the most prevalent, while “Metaphorical Analysis and the Meaning of the Song ‘Another One Bites the Dust’ by Queen” Zulaika et al., (2023) applies Jacobson’s functions to emphasize the song’s cultural and euphemistic portrayal of death. Additionally, “The Analysis of Structural Metaphor Found in Agnez Mo’s Song Lyrics” Indriwati (n.d.) leverages Lakoff and Johnson’s model to illustrate how structural metaphors link abstract notions like love and time to concrete ideas. Furthermore, “Analysis of the Metaphors in the Song ‘All Too Well’ by Taylor Swift as a Tool for Storytelling” Sofian (2022) utilizes Ullman’s categories to enrich storytelling through metaphors that transition from concrete to abstract, highlighting how qualitative methods consistently reveal the richness of metaphors in song lyrics. Whereas these studies provide important perspectives on the use of metaphor in song lyrics, the research takes a framework and builds further by utilizing Lakoff and Johnson’s theory to specifically examine and categorize three categories of metaphors: structural, ontological, and orientational, across an entire album instead of focusing on individual songs. This wide-ranging offers a deeper insight into the metaphorical trends found within a collection of songs.

Looking forward, future research needs to examine further the role of metaphor in shaping lyrical content across different musical genres and cultural contexts. Research of this kind would enhance our comprehension of how idol groups such as JKT48 employ figurative language to engage with their audience emotionally and culturally. Further exploration of this research may reveal the wider significance of metaphorical language in connecting individual feelings with overarching themes.

CONCLUSION

This research explores the intricate metaphorical language found in the lyrics of JKT48's *Mahagita* album, to uncover the emotional richness and thematic intricacies present in the songs. Through thorough examination, the study has identified three main types of metaphors: ontological, structural, and orientational, each contributing a distinct facet to the lyrics and enhancing their emotional impact on listeners. Ontological metaphors, which constitute a substantial portion, enable audiences to connect with abstract ideas such as love, hope, and resilience by transforming these concepts into relatable forms. Similarly, structural and orientational metaphors contextualize life experiences and emotions, allowing listeners to engage with themes of perseverance, personal development, and optimism.

This research adds to the wider conversation regarding music and language in popular culture, emphasizing how metaphors play a significant role in deepening the connection between JKT48 and its fans. By uncovering these metaphorical nuances, the study highlights the significance of linguistic expression in both the creation and understanding of music’s artistic influence. Future research could expand on this study by examining metaphor usage across different musical genres or investigating its psychological effects on listeners.

REFERENCES

- Ahmad Riwaldi Yahdian, S. W. (2023). *Analysis of figurative languages in the songs of movie " spirit : stallion of the cimarron . "* 3(December), 19–29.
- Ariyani, D. P. (2019). Representasi hubungan percintaan pada lirik lagu JKT48. *Interaksi Online*, 7(2), 63–73. <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/interaksi-online/article/view/23504>
- Cindy. (2019). *the Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Three of Lady Gaga ' S*.
- Firdausi, N. I. (2020). THE CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR ANALYSIS IN THE SONG LYRIC "IS YOU" BY JAY CHANG (2020). *Kaos GL Dergisi*, 8(75), 147–154. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnc.2020.125798><https://doi.org/10.1016/j.smr.2020.02.002><http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/810049><http://doi.wiley.com/10.1002/anie.197505391><http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780857090409500205>
- Hatami, W. (2021). Representasi Nilai Karakter pada Lirik Lagu Pesawat Kertas 365 Hari JKT48. *AL-TARBIYAH: Jurnal Pendidikan (The Educational Journal)*, 31(1), 79. <https://doi.org/10.24235/ath.v31i1.8387>
- Hutajulu, R. S., & Natsir, M. (n.d.). *The Figurative Language in Mata Najwa Talkshow ' S Notes*. 1–11.
- Indriwati, M. (n.d.). *The Analysis of Structural Metaphor Found in Agnez Mo ' s Song Lyrics* . 228–234.
- Kadarwati, F. Z. A. (2013). Pengertian Metafora dan Jenis-Jenisnya. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 53(9), 1689–1699.
- Kövecses, Z. (2002). *Metaphor :A Practicla Introduction*.
- Lakoff, G., & Johnson, M. (2008). *Metaphors We Live By.pdf* (p. 129).
- Murtadho, A. M., & Amelia, A. (2022). an Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Westlife'S Selected Songs. *Journal of English Language and Literature (JELL)*, 7(1), 73–84. <https://doi.org/10.37110/jell.v7i1.145>
- Nugraheny, A., Yuwita, M. R., Studi, P., Inggris, S., Budaya, F. I., & Indonesia, U. K. (n.d.). *CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR IN SZA ' S SONG LYRICS : 257–270*.
- Pardede, M. ,Christina. N. S. ,. U. S. (2023). Metaphor Analysis in Songs Lyrics of Charlie Puth_ a Case on Semantics. *Scientia*, 12(4), 471–478.
- Rahmat, N. M., & Dianita, D. (2024). Metaphor on Song Lyrics in the Album "Born To Die" By Lana Del Rey: a Semantic Analysis. *English Journal Literacy Utama*, 8(1), 46–56. <https://doi.org/10.33197/ej lutka.v8i1.245>
- Rohbiah, T. S. (2020). An analysis of Semantic changes of English lexical borrowings in Indonesia Tourism field. *Loquen: English Studies Journal*, 13(1), 40. <https://doi.org/10.32678/loquen.v13i1.2554>
- Sala-Suszyńska, J. (2016). The Role of Figurative Language. *Understanding the Language of Science*, 20 (1), 89–112.
- Sari, S. I., Ananda, R. A., Sazali, H., & Dalimunthe, M. A. (2023). Analisis Semiotika pada Music Video Jkt 48 dengan Judul Benang Sari, Putik dan Kupu-Kupu Malam. *Da'watuna: Journal of Communication and Islamic Broadcasting*, 4(1), 423–431. <https://doi.org/10.47467/dawatuna.v4i1.4444>
- Sofian, E. S. (2022). Analysis of the Metaphors in the Song 'All Too Well' by Taylor Swift as a Tool for Storytelling. *Jurnal Lingua Idea*, 13(2), 234–243.

<https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jli.2022.13.2.7473>

- Sosial K, K. D. (2015). Metadata, citation and similar papers at core.ac.uk 4. *Донну*, 5(December), 118–138.
- Zaimar, O. K. S. (2002). Okke Kusuma Sumantri Zaimar. *Makara, Sosial Humaniora*, 6(2), 45–57.
- Zalogo, R. A. (2022). *FAGURU: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Keguruan METAPHOR IN WESTLIFE SONGS LYRIC OF SPECTRUM ALBUM*. 1(2), 286–294. <https://jurnal.uniraya.ac.id/index.php/FAGURU>
- Zulaika, A. Y., Artanti, C., Alivia, C. P., Annisa, D., & Putri, D. M. (2023). Metaphorical Analysis and the Meaning of Song “Another One Bite the Dust” By Queen. *Journal of Linguistics, Literacy, and Pedagogy*, 2(2), 126. <https://doi.org/10.30870/jllp.v2i2.20292>



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).