**AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR USED IN ADELE’S SONG**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research aims to analyzed the types of metaphors and to analyzed the emotion of metaphor used in Adele's song. This research used the theory of Lakoff & Johnson (2003) and the theory of Kövecses (2010). In conducting this research, the researchers used 12 titles of Adele’s songs randomly as data source. This research used qualitative research method and in data analysis the researchers were identified, classified and interpreted. The result of this research was found 33 metaphors which divided into three types, there are 15 structural metaphor, 8 orientation metaphor and 9 ontology metaphor which separated into 3 types there were 3 entity, 3 container and 3 personifications. Moreover, the researchers found eight types of metaphor emotion in Adele’s songs, there were 7 emotion of anger, 1 emotion of happiness, 17 emotion of sadness, 6 emotion of love, 1 emotion of pride, Base on the analysis, the most frequently metaphors in the Adele’s songs are structural metaphor and the emotion of metaphor mostly used the metaphor of sadness.

***Keyword: metaphor, structural, orientational, ontological, metaphor of emotion***

1. **INTRODUCTION**

Figure of speech is a style of language used to make sentences, come alive in literary works. Usually figure of speech is found in poetry and prose. Contain meanings that are not real or in the form of imaginative language. In addition, figure of speech also aims to make readers or connoisseurs of literary works feel the emotions contained in each work, especially in the form of writing. By using figure of speech, the delivery of sentences becomes more interesting to the readers. Moreover, Figure of speech can also express what the author meant. Cited (in Literary devices, 2022) explain that there are various kinds of figure of speech in language, including comparative figure of speech, satire, and affirmation. Comparative figures of speech include allegory, metaphor, hyperbole, and euphemism. Satire figure of speech for example irony, sarcasm, to cynicism. Affirmation figure of speech for example repetition and alliteration. According to Lakoff & Johnsen (2003), Metaphor is an equipment of imagination of poetic the rhetorical flourish of a literature works rather than ordinary language, thought and action. Metaphor as a linguistic expression that show the characteristic of language itself.That is, metaphors are used by people to express their ideas through languages ​​that use extraordinary languages.

In case, the evidence of metaphor can be found in an old love song sung by Johnny Cash which was first released in 1939, Jhonny said: “**you are my sunshine my only sunshine**”. Sun is a sky object. in the context it is comparing to human “you” which is the sunshine replaced the subject or consider as representation of living things. Metaphorically the words sunshine describes something that radiates, cheer, and happiness. Therefore, this lyric contains conveys a message, a grateful feeling to having someone in his life. Someone who makes his life luminous like a shining sun who always gives warmth and happiness that never stop cheering him up every day. Metaphor is property of concept, metaphor is a tool of to get more the certain concept, artistic and the esthetic purpose of literature works, metaphor is not based on similarity Metaphors are more likely to elicit thought and emotion than more precise depictions (Griffiths, 2006).  This research aims to analyzed the types of metaphors and to analyzed the emotion of metaphor used in Adele's song.

Moreover, Lakoff & Johnsen, (2003) Everyday life is full of metaphors. Metaphor pervades our daily lives, for instance in thought and action. Metaphor is divided into three sections by Lakoff & Johnsen (2003), There are three types of metaphors: structural, orientation, and ontological.

1. **Structural Metaphor**

According to Michael Reddy in Lakoff & Johnsen (2003), communication is transmitting, language expressions are containers, and ideas are the objects of the "conduit metaphor." It implies that the speaker puts an idea into words and communicates it to the listener, who extracts the idea from the words. It implies that the speaker puts an idea into words and communicates it to the listener, who extracts the idea from the words. The source and target domains are the two domains that make up this structural metaphor.According to Kövecses (2010), the majority of structural metaphors give their target concepts structure and understanding. The foundation of structural metaphor is a systematic linkage in daily experience.In other words, a metaphor in which a complicated (usually abstract) subject is expressed in a more concrete way.  For instance: *Argument is war*. The concepts of argument and battle are distinct. War is represented by a weapon clash, but argument is represented by an oral communication notion. Although the concepts of argument and war are different, the readers can understand the phrase pattern. Argument causes debate, as shown by the word battle above ( Lakoff & Johnsen,2003, p. 14 ).

1. **Orientation metaphor**

Orientation metaphors is a metaphor for spatial orientation that includes terms like up-down, inside-out, front-back, and many others. Because we are thinking about the body and how it functions in the physical surroundings, we have a spatial orientation. This metaphor is based on physical human experience in structuring orientation in their daily lives, such as up–down. Orientation metaphors reflect various spatial concepts in people's physical experiences or cultures. As a result, every culture has a different metaphor orientation due to the differences in what is in the mind. For instance, *I am feeling up.* The term up is classified as a metaphor because it depicts how individuals feel when they are pleased, satisfied, or at ease (Lakoff & Johnsen (2003, p. 15). Moreover, according to Kövecses (2010), the term "orientation metaphor" comes from the fact that the majority of metaphors that fulfill this purpose relate to fundamental human spatial orientations such up-down, center-periphery, and the like. His income, for instance, decreased last year. The metaphor "fall" is classified as an orientation metaphor. The term "fall" conveys a downward idea. According to Kövecses (2010), upwards tends to go with a favorable appraisal whereas downwards tends to go with a negative one.

1. **Ontological Metaphor**

According to Lakoff & Johnsen (2003) an event, activity, emotion, and concept are all considered to be entities in the context of the ontology metaphor. We may refer to, categorize, group, quantify, and reason about our experiences once we can recognize them as entities or substances. Personification is a type of ontological metaphor, according to Kövecses (2010) For instance, my mind is not working now. In this phrase, the speaker conceptualizes something in his mind that unquestionably possesses physical characteristics. According to Kövecses (2010), if we think of the mind as an object, we can readily give it greater structure.

1. Entity and substance ontological

A metaphor that has its roots in the way we perceive events, action, emotion, and ideas as substances and things, as a result of our interactions with real objects. When we think of something as an entity, we can refer to it, identify a specific aspect of it, consider it to be a cause, act in response to it, quantify it, and other things. For instance: It will take a lot of *tolerance* to teach them. Here we can see *tolerance* as an entity that we can quantify it.

1. Container ontological

A metaphor in which something is viewed as a container with an in-out orientation and both an inside and an outside. Most frequently, this metaphor is used to indicate being inside or outside of an object, idea, emotion, visual area, etc. For example: he is in love. In this context *love* is an activity that considered as container which can be inside or outside of it.

1. Personification ontological

A metaphor in which a nonhuman being is compared to a human. By relating the encounters with nonhuman beings to human motivations, traits, and behaviors, it helps to comprehend them. For example: too much *debt* will *kill* you. Here we can see *debt* is nonhuman or unliving things considered can do activity, *kill.*

For most people, the word "emotion" is not unfamiliar. Every person, as we all know, has a way to convey their feelings through emotion. Kovecses (2002) distinguished two categories of emotion. They are emotional expression and emotional description. When we convey our emotions, we are said to be expressive. Whenever the speaker says wow! This expression conveys the speaker's enthusiasm or sense of admiration for something. Another illustration is when someone says, "Damn!" It reflects the speaker's anger. Those feelings are undoubtedly expressed. As a result, it is known as an expressive emotion. Descriptive emotion, on the other hand, may not accurately convey the emotion. For instance, “I detest you!” although the speaker does not convey the emotion directly in this statement, it is clear that they are upset.

People experience a variety of emotions. Some of these include joy, sorrow, rage, and other emotions. Most of the emotions employed in the theory of emotions by Kovecses (2002) provides the numerous benefits that humans experience, including anger, fear, happiness, sadness, love, lust, pride, and surprise.

1. **Anger**

Anger can be compared to a hot fluid in a conceptual metaphor. In metaphors that we live by, anger might be regarded as a heated fluid in the source domain. For instance, her anger is boiling over. In addition, anger may be considered a burden. Anger is a hardship in the source domain, as evidenced. For instance, He carries his anger with him wherever he goes.

1. **Fear**

Fear is an unpleasant emotion brought on by the conviction that someone or something is harmful, painful, or a threat. According to Kovecses (2002) in emotion concept, Fear is a concealed opponent,  In other words, people can be in danger while they are afraid. For instance, Fear snuck up on him gradually.

1. **Happiness**

Happiness is a mood that results from a consciousness of happiness. Kovecses (2002) the words of happiness is to be in heaven. It implies that when someone is pleased, they will experience heavenly feelings. That was, for instance, heaven on earth.

1. **Sadness**

Sadness is a type of emotional distress that is linked to or defined by emotions like disappointment, helplessness, grief, helplessness, and sorrow. People can occasionally lose their love for accomplishing something when they are upset. according to (Kovecses, 2002), Sadness, is dropping. , for instance He depressed me, with his comments.

1. **Love**

Love includes a broad variety of emotions, attitudes, and behaviors, from pleasure to kinship. It can be used to describe feelings of intense desire and emotional attachment. According to Kovecses (2002), love is a nutrition. For instance, I am desperate for love.

1. **Lust**

Lust is a potent mood or emotion. In addition to sex, lust can also take the form of excess and power. According to Kovecses (2002), lust is a cruel animal. For instance, you make me turn into a beast.

1. **Pride**

Pride is the sentiment that you value yourself and worth respect from others. According to Kovecses (2002), pride is superior. For instance, her self-respect did not let her do it.

1. **Shame**

Shame is a negative emotion that arises when we feel that we have fallen short of some standard. According Kovecses (2002), shame is running from the world. For instance, I wished the ground would simply swallow me up and wanted to hide my head in the sand.

1. **Surprise**

When something unexpected occurs, whether favorable or unfavorable, it can surprise you. According to Kovecses (2002) Surprise is a physical force. For instance, the report was shocking.

In order to classify the types of metaphor, the researchers use the semantic theory which focus on metaphor by applying the theory of  Lakoff & Johnsen, (2003) and Kovecses, (2002). The theories are appropriate on this research to classify the type of metaphor and find the emotion that contain in the object. As cited in Lakoff & Johnsen, (2003) classified metaphor into three types: structural, orientation, and ontological. Followed the theory of Kovecses, (2002) that classified  the emotion of metaphor into nine types: anger, fear, happiness, sadness, love, lust, pride, shame and surprise.

1. **METHOD**

This research used a qualitative method. A qualitative method of analysis uses scientific logic to display data rather than numbers or amounts with the goal of making it simple to interpret and make conclusions. According to Bogdan & Biklen (2007, p. 5) qualitative research is descriptive in nature which data is collected in the form of words or images rather than statistics. By using the theory of Lakoff & Johnsen (2003) and Kovecses (2002). The data source of this research is Adele’s songs entitled: *Rolling in the deep, set fire to the rain, someone like you, water under the bridge, love in dark, turning tables, my little love, to be loved, daydreamer, remedy, don’t you remember, love is a game.*  researchers in this study evaluate the type of metaphor and the emotion of metaphor. In data collecting this research was used the observational method. The observational method defined by Sudaryanto (2015). This research used qualitative research method and in data analysis the researchers were identified, classified and interpreted. According to Creswell, (2018) a research presentation approach was conducted using qualitative research methods that describe how natural occurrences are reflected in words and sentences. There are no numerical data, graphs, or charts in this descriptive study. This analysis is provided to make it simpler for the reader or recipient to address the topic under discussion.

1. **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**
2. **Discussion**
3. **Types of Metaphor**

**A.1 Structural Metaphor**

According to Kövecses (2010), the majority of structural metaphors give their target concepts structure and understanding. The foundation of structural metaphor is a systematic linkage in daily experience.In other words, a metaphor in which a complicated (usually abstract) subject is expressed in a more concrete way.

**Data**

***Every piece of you***

The expression "every piece of you" should not be taken literally. The expression "every piece of you" may apply to human parts such as the mouth, nose, eyes, and so on. The phrase 'every piece of you,' on the other hand, refers to every moment or every single item about her ex-boyfriend. In the following phrase, the songwriter compares her ex-boyfriend to a genuine thing that she can take with her when she goes. In summary, not all of the events occurred literally. This metaphor contains an emotion of love which is “every piece of you” shows a wish of someone to have someone completely.

**Data**

***The scars of your love***

Since love can only be felt, it is employed as an abstract concept in this lyric to depict or contrast with the concrete concept of scars. Because her ex left a lot of unpleasant memories that wounded her feelings, the subject of the lyric has not completely forgotten the recollections of their relationship.

**Data**

***Set fire to the rain***

In this phrase, "*fire*" represents her rage, and "*rain*" represents her tears and heartache over this destroyed love. She appears to believe that if she is angry rather than sad, the split will be easier to bear, which is why she has to light the rain (or her tears) on fire. She does not want to be sad; she wishes to be enraged.

**Data**

***Love It hurts instead***

The line essentially says, 'love sometimes lasts and you have a happy ending, but sometimes it doesn't, and the memory of the person you previously loved hurts even if it was good memories spent with your once-darling.' In my opinion, "it" refers to the love they shared and the memory of it. The pronoun "it" here does not relate to something specific, but rather to Adele's bitter circumstance over her previous love with her ex-partner.

**Data**

***I can't face your breaking heart***

In that quotation, the speaker acknowledges that she is delivering bad news and asks for his continued support as she takes the necessary action. “breaking heart” is an impossible because “heart” is a part of human body, on the other hand it is an abstract noun. Therefore, it is impossible to be broke. This metaphor also describes a sadness. As (Kovecses, 2002) stated that Sadness is a type of emotional distress that is linked to or defined by emotions like disappointment, helplessness, grief, helplessness, and sorrow.

**Data**

***Let this be the way we remember us***

In this lyric, they’ve learned everything they know about how good love can be or should be from one other, and she doesn't want them to forget that relationship. She wants to remember this moment forever. This metaphor shows an emotion of sadness that caused by relationship separation.

**Data**

***Love is a game***

You can win some games and lose others. The analogy compares love to the operation of a game. The analogy implies that love is haphazard, and that you occasionally meet someone you like. Sometimes you don't or things don't work out with someone.

**Data**

***Close enough to start a war***

The term "war" refers to an armed conflict or a cold war. However, figuratively (non-literally) signifies a disagreement between her and her partner. Therefore, this metaphor describes an emotion of anger which is war in the context represents the argument or disagreement in relationship.

**Data**

***He is a real lover***

She's visualizing the ideal man for her, and she knows it's a fantasy, but she doesn't mind because, as a daydreamer, she enjoys it even though it's not real. That is why she is such a daydreamer, and her fantasy is quite real to her. But she is still hopeful of finding that man. This metaphor describes about a hope to have someone who is perfect. We can see Daydream here is a fantasy to have someone. Therefore, this metaphor shows an emotion of sadness.

**Data**

***Every story has its scars***

This lyric tells you that life is still difficult. We still live in a damaged world, and God occasionally enables us to go through things we would rather avoid if we could, but He grows us in the process. Sadness is a type of emotional distress that is linked to or defined by emotions like disappointment, helplessness, grief, helplessness, and sorrow. People can occasionally lose their love for accomplishing something when they are upset.

**Data**

***Your love, it is my truth***

This is our reaction to what God has promised in His Word about holding Him, and Him alone, as our foundation. He is the only one who is capable of always telling the truth, and He is the only true love we will ever discover. On the other hand, truth refers to love or describes that love is real. Love includes a broad variety of emotions, attitudes, and behaviors, from pleasure to kinship. It can be used to describe feelings of intense desire and emotional attachment.

**A.2 Orientation Metaphor**

Orientation metaphors is a metaphor for spatial orientation that includes terms like up-down, inside-out, front-back, and many others. Orientation metaphors reflect various spatial concepts in people's physical experiences or cultures. As a result, every culture has a different metaphor orientation due to the differences in what is in the mind. For instance, *I am feeling up.*

**Data**

***It’s bringing me out the dark***

The dark doesn’t literarily mean the situation when there is no light. instead, it represents the situation when we know nothing or haven’t known anything about the truth. The author finally gets out of the dark because she finally knows who her ex- boyfriend is.

**Data**

***Turn my sorrow into treasured gold***

The boyfriend is compared to a ship. ships that are out on sea may have some control of its direction. however, it still under the mercy of the water. the boyfriend was seen as a ship as he was easily away by the charms, and waves from another woman. Hence, showing how weak he was and was tempted to cheat on her.

**Data**

***You settled down***

Settled means to get comfortable or established somewhere. So, you’re settled down means someone who’ either finds or stays with a chosen lover. This is feeling sadness because someone who feels loved has found his life choice.

**Data**

***You’re gonna let me down***

The author know he was desperate and knew he would be disappointed even though he wanted to be. This is feeling/emotion as pressure because he should let go of someone he loves.

**Data**

***I will never be knocked down***

In this temple or it means someone who will not be trapped for a second time or who wishes there would never be another like her. It feeling emotional because she doesn’t want the same thing to happen again.

**Data**

***Love will soon come***

These lyrics meant the one from the sorrow of the separation and the was trying to hang on to wait for love to return one day that she believed would come. It feeling anger because she was actually frustrated but she believed there was something wonderful going on.

**A.3 Metaphor Ontology**

According to Lakoff & Johnsen (2003) an event, activity, emotion, and concept are all considered to be entities in the context of the ontology metaphor. We may refer to, categorize, group, quantify, and reason about our experiences once we can recognize them as entities or substances.

**A.3.1 Entity**

A metaphor that has its roots in the way we perceive events, action, emotion, and ideas as substances and things, as a result of our interactions with real objects (Lakoff & Johnsen, 2003).

**Data**

Oi, *I* ***feel like you don't love me***
Why do you feel like that?
Do you like-like me?
You know, mommy doesn't like anyone else like I like you, right?

I'm holding on (barely)
Mama's ***got a lot to learn*** (it's heavy)
I'm holding on (catch me)

This metaphor “got a lot to learn” can be categorized as ontology metaphor, becase the word “***learn***” is an activity that considered as an entity that we can indicate to. And “***a lot***” is an indicator of the entity.  Therefore, the purposed of this metaphor is indicating. The emotion of metaphor that we can found in this lyric, we can see in the first line “***I feel like you don't love me”*** this line shows the emotion of sadness. Which is the context of this lyric is situation of someone wants to be loved by her mother, proven by when she asks does her mother loved her. Thus, this lyric is about sadness of a girl who is lack of love and expecs her mother could understand her. As (Kovecses, 2002) stated Sadness is dropping.

**Data**

your soul through every open door (whoa)
***Count your blessings*** to find what you look for (whoa)

The metaphor “***count your blessings***” can be categorized as an ontology in which ***blessing*** is a noun which is defined as a gift of life which is an abstract noun that is referred to as an entity which is considered a concrete object. The metaphor “***count your blessings***” contains the emotion of anger in which the singer refers to someone who has offended him. Count your blessings to find what you look for is a bluff or in other words, if you want to obtain what you want, then count how many gifts of live you have to get it.

**A.3.2 Container**

A metaphor in which something is viewed as a container with an in-out orientation and both an inside and an outside. Most frequently, this metaphor is used to indicate being inside or outside of an object, idea, emotion, visual area, etc (Lakoff & Johnsen, 2003).

**Data**

I remember you said

"***Sometimes it lasts in love***”

but sometimes it hurts instead"

"Sometimes it lasts in love,

but sometimes it hurts instead"

The metaphor "***Sometimes it lasts in love***” can be clasified as container ontology, because the word ***“love”*** in this context as a noun, however it is an abstract noun. The noun “love” here considered as something to fill or a this to be fill in. we can see “***it***” in the lyrics is refering the love story or jouney. The emotion of this metaphor refered to sadness, we can see the lyric “***Sometimes it lasts in love”*** contains hopeless of someone who expects her relationship will happy ended, however it the jouney is not always good where her couple is found another girl. Besides, the girl also expects to find someone like her couple and covered her sadness by saying that sometimes the story will have a happy ending and sometimes it will hurt.

**Data**

“My hands, they're strong
But my knees were far too weak
To ***stand in your arms***Without falling to your feet”

The metaphor “stand in your arms” can be categorized as a container metaphor because “arms” are parts of the human body that are considered as if they are a place to be occupied or sheltered. This song is a form of feeling where the singer hopes that the man can come back and love completely, but he knows it's impossible to do like starting a fire in the rain. Or the hope of the singer is to return whole with his partner.

**Data**

“When was the last time you thought of me?

Or ***have you completely erased me from your memory?***

I often think about where I went wrong

The more I do, the less I know”

The metaphor “***have you completely erased me from your memory?***”  categorized as a container because “memory” in the context of a sentence is a place that can be occupied, as evidenced by “erased me” in the context of the sentence “me” is someone who occupies that memory. Meanwhile, literally "memory" is a faculty of human thought which is classified as an abstract noun. This song tells the story of a woman who is heartbroken because her lover left her. Left by her lover without any news or clear certainty about the relationship that exists between them.

**A.3.3 Personification**

A metaphor in which a nonhuman being is compared to a human. By relating the encounters with nonhuman beings to human motivations, traits, and behaviors, it helps to comprehend them (Lakoff & Johnsen, 2003).

**Data**

“That we almost had it all (you're gonna wish you)

The scars of ***your love (never had met me)***

They leave me breathless (tears are gonna fall)”

The metaphor the scars of ***your love never had met me*** can be categorized as ontology personification because the scar of love in the sentence is an abstract noun that considered as living things. Which is in the sentence the “love” as if a living thing that can do an activity “met”. On the other hand, met is an action and doing by living things.

**Data**

“But I set fire to the rain

Watched it pour as I touched your face

Well, it burned while I cried

'Cause I heard ***it screaming out your name”***

The metaphor ***“it screaming out your name Your name”*** can be categorized as ontology personification because “it” refers to the rain a non-living thing. meanwhile, in the sentence the “rain” considered as living thing that act as if a human. In the sentence the rain is doing an activity “screaming” which is an activity that can only be done by living things.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Type** | **Frequency** |
| **1** | Structural | 16 |
| **2** | Orientational | 8 |
| **3** | Entity Ontology | 3 |
| **4** | Container Ontology | 3 |
| **5** | Personification Ontology | 3 |
| **Total:** | 33 |

**Table 1.** Types of metaphor

1. **Types Emotion of Metaphor**

**B.1 Anger**

**Data**

let the ***storm pass by***

***Keep my heart safe*** 'til the time feels right

The emotion of this metaphor refers to anger. As (Kovecses, 2002) stated that anger may be considered a burden. we can see that *I’ll stand* and *'til the time feels right* is an emotion of waiting something is hard. Anger is a hardship in the source domain (Kovecses, 2002).

**B.2 Sadness**

**Data**

***The scars of your love***

The subject of the lyric has not completely forgotten the recollections of their relationship. As (Kovecses, 2002) said that People can occasionally lose their love for accomplishing something when they are upset. Therefore, the scars of you love shows that the is gone and remained the sadness as if scars.

**Data**

***Its screaming out your name***

This metaphor contains an emotion of sadness, which is this lyric is describe a hope of a woman toward her boyfriend, covered all her sadness by saying as if the rain is screaming her boyfriend’s name. Therefore, this lyric shows a hope the relationship is back.

**Data**

***Mummy's been having a lot of big feelings***

Sadness is a type of emotional distress that is linked to or defined by emotions like disappointment, helplessness, grief, helplessness, and sorrow. The emotion that we can found in this metaphor is sadness. **“***Mummy's been having a lot of* ***big feelings recently”*** we can see that ***big feelings recently*** show the feelings is not the same as before or we can say that the feeling is gone, indicated by “*recently*”, this word referred something that is better however it is decreasing. Moreover, in the context of this song indicates a girl who luck of love from her mother. Therefore, this metaphor refers to sadness.

**B.3 Love**

**Data**

***Every piece of you***

This metaphor contains an emotion of love which is “every piece of you” shows a wish of someone to have someone completely. It can be used to describe feelings of intense desire and emotional attachment love is a nutrition. For instance, I am desperate for love Kovecses (2002).

1. **Happiness**

**Data**

***Our glory days***

This metaphor describes an emotion of happiness. As (Kovecses, 2002) stated that the words of happiness is to be in heaven. It implies that when someone is pleased, they will experience heavenly feelings.

**B.4 Pride**

**Data**

***You rose to claim it***

You rose to claim it, this is feeling pride because someone respect to other people. Pride is the sentiment that you value yourself and worth respect from others. pride is superior. For instance, her self-respect did not let her do it (Kovecses, 2002)

**Table *2*.** *Emotion of metaphor*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type | frequency |
| 1 | **Anger** | **7** |
| 2 | **Fear** | **-** |
| 3 | **Happiness** | **1** |
| 4 | **Sadness** | **17** |
| 5 | **Love** | **6** |
| 6 | **Lust** | **-** |
| 7 | **Pride** | **1** |
| 8 | **Shame** | **-** |
| 9 | **Surprise** | **-** |
| **Total:** | **33** |

**CONCLUSION**

Based on explanation above this research was analyzed Adele's songs entitled: Rolling in the deep, set fire to the rain, someone like you, water under the bridge, love in dark, turning tables, my little love, to be loved, daydreamer, remedy, don’t you remember, love is a game. This research was found 33 metaphors which divided into three types, there are 16 structural metaphor, 8 orientation metaphor and 9 ontology metaphor which separated into 3 types there were 3 entity, 3 container and 3 personifications. Moreover, the researchers found six types of metaphor emotion in Adele’s songs, there were 6 emotion of anger, 1 emotion of happiness, 17emotion of sadness, 6 emotion of love, 1 emotion of pride, and there were also found 1 emotion of lust. Base on the analysis, the most frequently metaphors in the Adele’s songs is structural metaphor and the emotion of metaphor mostly used is the emotion of sadness

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