

# ANALYSIS OF METAPHORICAL EXPRESSION IN KATY PERRY'S SONG

**A Thesis**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of Sarjana Humaniora*

**By:**

**FRISKCA NURUL ANDINA**

**1810732035**



**Thesis Supervisor:**

**Prof. Dr. Oktavianus, M.Hum**

**NIP. 196310261990031001**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

**2022**

**APPROVAL PAGE**

**Analysis of Metaphorical Expression in Katy Perry's Song**

**By:**

**Friskca Nurul Andina  
1810732035**

**This thesis was approved for examination on August 2022**

**By**

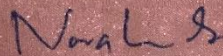
**Thesis Supervisor**



**Prof. Dr. Oktavianus, M. Hum.  
NIP. 196310261990031001**

**Endorsed by**

**Head of English Department  
Faculty of Humanities – Andalas University**



**Novalinda, S.S., M.Hum.  
NIP. 198004152005012001**

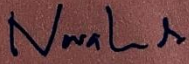
Telah dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji Skripsi  
Jurusan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Andalas Padang  
dan diterima untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat dalam memperoleh gelar  
Sarjana Humaniora (S.Hum)

Nama : Friskca Nurul Andina  
No. BP : 1810732035  
Judul Skripsi : Analysis of Metaphorical Expression in Katy Perry's Song  
Hari / Tanggal : Senin / 25 Agustus 2022  
Waktu : 08.00 – 09.30 WIB  
Tempat : Ruang Sidang Jurusan Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Andalas

Susunan Tim Penguji

No.	NAMA / NIP	JABATAN	TANDA TANGAN
1.	<u>Dr. Ike Revita, M. Hum.</u> NIP. 197309301999032001	Ketua	
2.	<u>Dr. Rina Marnita AS, M.A.</u> NIP. 196503051990012001	Sekretaris	
3.	<u>Ayumi, S.S., M. Hum.</u> NIP. 197403152007012001	Anggota	
4.	<u>Prof. Dr. Oktavianus, M. Hum.</u> NIP. 196310261990031001	Pembimbing Tunggal	

Disahkan oleh Ketua Jurusan Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Andalas

  
Novalinda, S.S., M.Hum.  
NIP. 198004152005012001

### **DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY**

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **"ANALYSIS OF METAPHORICAL EXPRESSION IN KATY PERRY'S SONG"** is entirely my own writing and has never been submitted for any other degree before. If in the future it is proven that this thesis contains plagiarism, then I am willing to be punished based on academic rules.

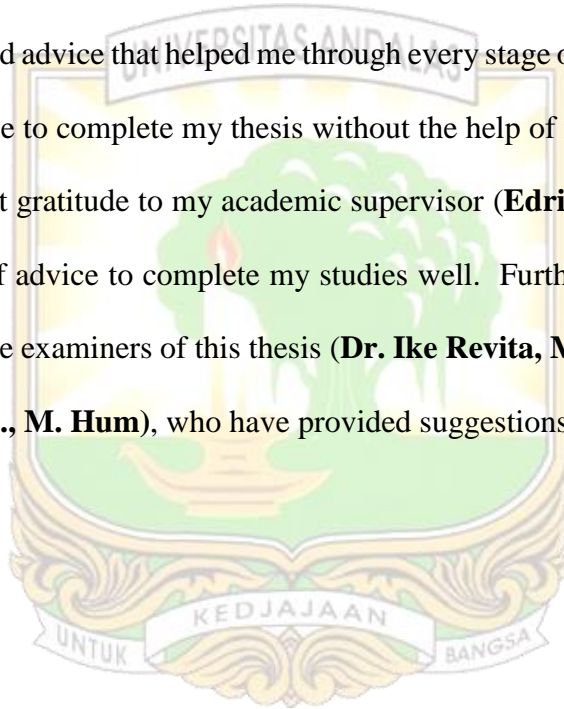
Padang, August 2022

Friskca Nurul Andina

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Praise and gratitude the writer, prays to God Almighty for the blessing, health, and grace that he has given so the writer can complete this thesis. The writer realizes that this thesis entitled **“ANALYSIS OF METAPHORICAL EXPRESSION IN KATY PERRY’S SONG”** can be completed properly because of the support of several parties:

First, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my thesis supervisor (**Prof. Dr. Oktavianus, M. Hum**) for guiding me in this research. Despite his busy schedule, he provided me with attentive guidance and advice that helped me through every stage of the thesis-writing process. I would not have been able to complete my thesis without the help of my supervisor. I would also like to express my deepest gratitude to my academic supervisor (**Edria Sandika, S.S., M. Hum**), who has given me a lot of advice to complete my studies well. Furthermore I would also like to express my gratitude to the examiners of this thesis (**Dr. Ike Revita, M. Hum, Dr. Rina Marnita AS, MA, and Ayumi, S.S., M. Hum**), who have provided suggestions to make this thesis better.



Padang, August 2022

Friskca Nurul Andina

## DEDICATION

*This thesis is dedicated to:*

*My incredible mother (Rofiarni) who always gives extraordinary love, prayer and encourages me to complete my education at Andalas University.*

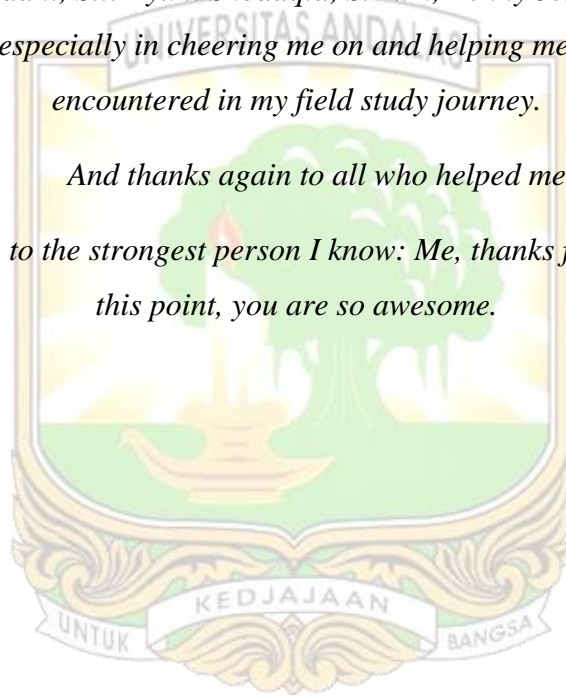
*My father (Mukhtaruddin) who always loving and supporting me.*

*My cute little brother (Dzikra Zawata Putra) thanks a lot for your endless love and your support.*

*My friends (Rahmadani, Siti Ayuni Shodaqta, S.Hum, Fenny Jesica), for their emotional support and concern, especially in cheering me on and helping me overcome the obstacles encountered in my field study journey.*

*And thanks again to all who helped me.*

*And last but not least, to the strongest person I know: Me, thanks for sticking around to get to this point, you are so awesome.*



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</b> .....	iv
<b>DEDICATION</b> .....	v
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	viii
<b>ABSTRAK</b> .....	ix
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	x
<b>CHAPTER I</b> .....	1
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
<b>1.1 Background of the research</b> .....	1
<b>1.2 Theoretical framework</b> .....	2
1.2.1 Metaphor.....	3
1.2.2 Types of Metaphors .....	4
1.2.3 Functions of Metaphorical Expression.....	5
1.2.4 Semantics.....	7
1.2.5 Pragmatics .....	7
1.2.6 Context .....	8
<b>1.3 Review of previous studies</b> .....	8
<b>1.4 Research Question</b> .....	11
<b>1.5 Objectives of the research</b> .....	12
<b>1.6 Scope of the research</b> .....	12
<b>CHAPTER II</b> .....	13
<b>METHODS</b> .....	13
<b>2.1 Introduction</b> .....	13
<b>2.2 Source of Data and Data</b> .....	13
<b>2.3 Data Collection Instrument</b> .....	13
<b>2.4 Data Collection Procedures</b> .....	14
<b>2.5 Analyzing the Data</b> .....	14
<b>2.6 Presenting the Results of Analysis</b> .....	15
<b>CHAPTER III</b> .....	16
<b>DATA ANALYSIS</b> .....	16
<b>3.1 Research Findings</b> .....	16
<b>3.2 Analysis of Types of Metaphors</b> .....	18

3. 2. 1	Animal Metaphor.....	18
3. 2. 2	Anthropomorphic Metaphor.....	20
3. 2. 3	Concrete to Abstract Metaphor .....	21
3. 2. 4	Synesthetic Metaphor .....	31
<b>3. 3</b>	<b>Function of Metaphors .....</b>	<b>32</b>
3. 3. 1	Information Functions .....	32
3. 3. 2	Expressive Functions.....	38
3. 3. 3	Directive Functions .....	38
<b>CHAPTER IV</b>	.....	<b>41</b>
<b>CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</b>	.....	<b>41</b>
4. 1	Conclusion .....	41
4. 2	Suggestion.....	42
<b>BLIBLIOGHRAPHY</b>	.....	<b>43</b>
<b>APPENDIX</b>	.....	<b>45</b>





## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Types and Functions of Metaphors..... 16



## ABSTRAK

Metafora merupakan salah satu jenis bahasa kiasan. Penulis lagu menggunakan metafora untuk memudahkan pendengar memahami makna dari lirik lagu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis metafora, makna, dan fungsi metafora dalam empat lagu Katy Perry yang telah dipilih. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Metode penelitian ini dilakukan dalam tiga tahap yaitu metode pengumpulan data, metode analisis data, dan metode penyajian hasil analisis data. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan teknik tanpa partisipan dan teknik catat. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah empat lirik lagu Katy Perry yang berjudul *Firework*, *Part of Me*, *Dark Horse*, dan *Roar*. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa ada empat jenis metafora yang ditemukan yaitu: metafora hewan, metafora antropomorfik, metafora konkret ke abstrak, dan metafora sinestetik. Penggunaan metafora dalam lagu Katy Perry mengandung beberapa fungsi, yaitu fungsi informasi, ekspresif, dan direktif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa lagu-lagu Katy Perry cenderung berfungsi sebagai informasi untuk mengkampanyekan masalah yang dialami perempuan, seperti *insecure* dan sisi maskulinitas perempuan.

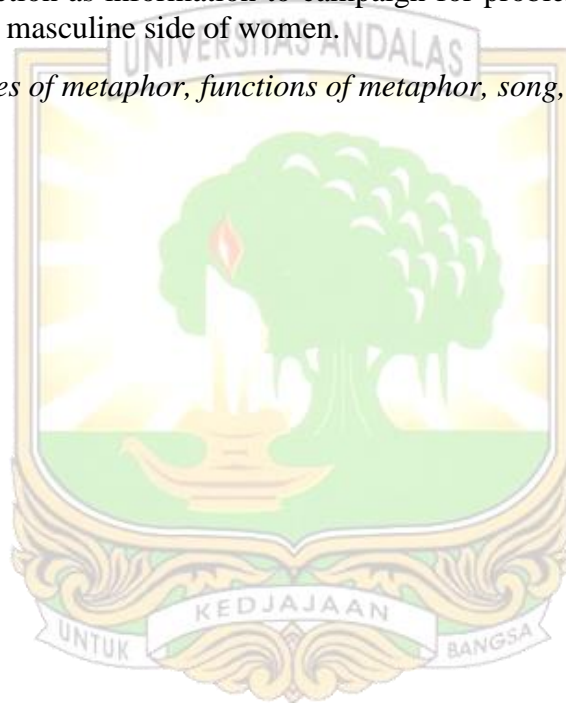
**Kata Kunci:** *metafora, jenis metafora, fungsi metafora, lirik lagu, Katy perry*



## ABSTRACT

Metaphor is a form of figurative language. Songwriters use metaphors to make it easier for listeners to understand the meaning of song lyrics. This research aims to discover the types of metaphors, the meaning, and the function of metaphors in four selected Katy Perry songs. The method used to conduct this study is descriptive qualitative. This research method was carried out in three stages: data collection methods, data analysis methods, and methods of presenting the results of data analysis. Data collection was carried out using non-participant techniques and note-taking techniques. The data in this study are four lyrics of Katy Perry's song entitled *Firework*, *Part of Me*, *Dark Horse*, and *Roar*. The research found that there are four types of metaphors in Katy Perry's songs: animal metaphors, anthropomorphic metaphors, concrete to abstract metaphors, and synesthetic metaphors. The use of metaphor in Katy Perry's song contains some functions, they are information, expressive, and directive functions. The results show that Katy Perry's songs tend to function as information to campaign for problems experienced by women, such as insecurity and the masculine side of women.

**Keywords:** *metaphor, types of metaphor, functions of metaphor, song, Katy perry*



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1. 1 Background of the research

Currently, songs in the pop genre are very popular with people from young ages to adults, this happens because the songs in the pop genre tell a lot about the events that many people experience at this time. Pop songs usually always follow the times; this follows what Coolin (1996) said: pop songs generally reflect the state of society at the time. Pop songs tend to listen to nowadays because the emotional effects of pop songs are easier to feel. The lyrics of pop songs are made simple by the songwriters with the aim that listeners can easily understand the meaning of the lyrics. The purpose of a song is to convey something like the author's feelings or experiences. Songwriters in composing lyrics tend to include linguistic features, one of which is figurative language is a metaphor. From the past until now, metaphors have been widely used in various song genres, one of which is the pop genre.

The use of metaphors in the lyrics of the song creates an emotional effect that the writer wants to give to his listeners about the feelings or experiences of the writer, which she then expresses through the lyrics of the song but cannot be expressed using common language used in everyday life. A Metaphor is an expression of songwriters about what they experience and feel in a song (Kovecses, 2010). In addition, the purpose of using metaphors in song lyrics is so that the meaning of the lyrics of the song can be appropriately conveyed to listeners and create a beautiful effect on the lyrics of the song, Lakoff & Johnson (2003) said, metaphor is a way used to imagine ordinary language into a more beautiful language.

It is interesting to examine the metaphor in a song lyric because every songwriter's feeling or experience is different, and every songwriter has a metaphor they want to use. Each genre

of the song certainly also uses different metaphorical expressions. Researchers are also interested in analyzing the metaphor found in song lyrics because the singer communicates to society by expressing her ideas and feeling through the songs. With the increasing number of songs produced, more use of metaphors can create words and the expansion of meanings that have not been known before. That is why studying the metaphor used in a song's lyrics is important to reveal the dynamics of metaphorical expression.

This study aims to see how metaphors are used in a pop song. One of the pop singers who uses metaphors in her songs is Katy Perry. The researcher chose Katy Perry because she is an international pop diva, and in some of her songs, she discusses social issues that contain elements of feminism. In this research, the researcher is interested in analyzing four pop songs by Katy Perry, entitled *Firework*, *Roar*, *Part of Me*, and *Dark Horse*. The researcher chose the four songs because, from several sources that the researcher reads, the songs contain many metaphors. In these four songs, Katy Perry tries to campaign about insecurities, women's power, and accepting yourself as you are. And the songs are also very popular today and have entered the Billboard Hot 100.

The researcher uses a semantic and pragmatic approach in this metaphorical research on Katy Perry's song. The semantic approach aims to see the relationship between the literal meanings of the metaphors used in Katy Perry's songs, and the pragmatic approach aims to understand the meaning of metaphors based on the similarity of experiences between songwriters and listeners, and the context helps listeners in understanding the function of metaphors in Katy Perry's song lyrics.

## **1. 2 Theoretical framework**

This chapter will discuss the theories used by researchers for analyze metaphors in Katy Perry's songs. There are four theories that the researcher will use to study this research: About

Metaphor by Lakoff and Johnson (2003), types of metaphor by Ullman (2004), functions of metaphorical expression by Leech (1982).

### 1. 2. 1 Metaphor

Metaphors are used to make a sentence more beautiful and interesting (Zbikowski, 2002, p. 512), based on what Zbikowski said, a metaphor gives strength to song lyrics because metaphors make song lyrics more interesting because they beautify song lyrics. Lakoff and Johnson stated that metaphor might create realities for us, especially social realities”. Pop songs tend to describe the social reality of the songwriters, so many pop songwriters use metaphors because metaphors help songwriters to express social reality in a more interestingly. Lakoff and Johnson (2003: 8) states that metaphor is one of the human needs in language because metaphor can help abstract language concepts into simple or concrete forms, which means that metaphors help songwriters make complex problems easier to understand by using something that listeners generally understand.

Metaphor is an essential feature in language creativity (Ortony, 1979), meaning that metaphor is a form of language deviation in the use of language should be. Metaphors are used in everyday communication according to certain functions and purposes. According to Ullman (1962, p.78),” metaphors are based on the type of similarity or having the same general features.” Based on what Keraf said is a form of expression in the language that compares one thing with other things with the same characteristics. According to Keraf (2004, p. 139), metaphor is “a figure of speech that is used to compare two things directly and does not use words like, such as, as and if.” Metaphors communicate what the author thinks and feel about an event. A metaphor is a form of personal expression of a speaker.

Metaphor is the use of phrases or words that have a different meaning from the literal meaning, (Cruse, 2004). For example, *you are my angel* the use of the word *angel* as a

substitute the word *you* because the concept of angel can represent what the speaker wants. *Angel* is a creature sent by God who was created to resemble a human being who acts to protect humans (Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary, 2010). This expression is usually spoken by a child to his mother with the aim that his mother is like a savior who keeps his life.

### 1. 2. 2 Types of Metaphors

According to Ullman (2004) metaphors can be categorized into four types, namely anthropomorphic metaphors, animal metaphors, metaphors from concrete to abstract, and synesthetic metaphors.

#### 1. Anthropomorphic Metaphor

This metaphor is useful for comparing an event or feeling experienced by the speaker with the speaker's own body. Anthropomorphic metaphors use words related to elements in the human body. Anthropomorphic metaphor is a form of metaphor that uses human behavior which is transferred to inanimate objects, so that the objects are like alive. One example of an anthropomorphic metaphor is the sentence *Earth is crying* because the word *crying* is usually done by humans as a form of expression to show sadness that can be caused by other human behavior. Earth is one of the planets where humans live (Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary, 2010). *Earth is crying* illustrates that people cannot take care of the earth properly so that there are many disasters on earth.

#### 2. Animal Metaphor

Animal metaphor is a metaphor used to describe an event by including animal elements. Usually this metaphor is used to convey the emotions of the speaker by including animal elements such as the name of the animal, its character or body part of the animal. An example of an animal metaphor is *my life is a butterfly*. Butterflies

are one type of animal that can fly and have beautiful wings. Butterflies go through a lot of processes to turn into butterflies with beautiful wings starting from being a caterpillar to a cocoon and then becoming a butterfly in a long time. The use of the word *butterfly* by speakers to associate the word *my life*.

### 3. Concrete to Abstract Metaphor

Concrete to abstract metaphor is when something abstract or vague is made into something alive (concrete) and vice versa. For example *I saw home in your eyes*. *Eyes* are parts of the human body that are used to see. Through the eyes, a person can show what they think and feel because eyes can express the feelings of a person, so just by looking at someone's eyes or making eye contact with someone can explain things without the need to communicate. According to the Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary, (2010) *Home* is to say things; to speak in order to give information or to express feelings. *I saw home in your eyes means that*.

### 4. Synesthetic Metaphors

Synesthetic metaphors are metaphors based on the use of the senses, such as the senses of sight, hearing. Synesthetic metaphor is a metaphor used to express feelings by associating one sense in humans with other senses. An example of a synesthetic metaphor is *You smell like love*. In general, *love* is something that can be felt by the sense of taste. However, in this utterance *love* is treated as something that can be inhaled that can be felt by the sense of smell.

## 1.2.3 Functions of Metaphorical Expression

Metaphors have several functions in song lyrics and each of these functions has an important role. There are four functions of metaphor, namely: information function, expressive function, directive function and fatigue function (Leech, 1982). The first function



of metaphor is information function. Information function is as a medium used to convey information about the thoughts and feelings of the speaker to the listener. This function has characteristics where there is an implied message that the speaker wants to convey to the listener. Usually this information function contains elements of ideas, anger, pleasure, worries, and others. An example of an information function in a metaphor is *There is no moon like you*. The information function in the utterance is to express the speaker's feelings as to what someone he loves in his life.

The second function of metaphor is expressive function. The expressive function expresses the attitude of the speaker related to the context of the message that the speaker wants to convey to the listener where in the metaphorical expression used by the speaker contains a hope and desire of the speaker to the listener. An example of an expressive function in metaphorical expression is *Thank you for reminding me what butterflies feel like*. The metaphor shows that speaker wishes to his ex-girlfriend to have happier days with her new boyfriend.

The third function of metaphor is a directive function. Directive function is when in a metaphorical sentence there are elements that are influence the behavior of the interlocutor, such as an element of instruction, question or threat. An example of a directive function in metaphor is *are not we the roses in this relationship?*. The metaphor show that the speaker tries to influence his partner to remember how their relationship has gone bad because of the condtadictory nature of the two.

The fourth function of metaphor is the fatigue function. The characteristics of the fatigue function in a metaphor are the information that the speaker wants to convey with the aim of creating a good relationship with the listener. Fatigue function in a metaphor there are elements of metaphor that serve to informa message to the listener in order to maintain harmony between the speaker and the listener. An example of a fatigue function is *Hallo my sunshine*. This

metaphor is usually expressed between lovers with the aim of maintaining the harmony of their relationship.

#### **1. 2. 4 Semantics**

Semantics is a linguistic science that studies meaning. Yule (2010) says that semantics analyzes the meaning of words and phrases. Semantics examines the relationship of one meaning with another meaning. Semantics also studies the development and renewal of a meaning. According to Griffiths (2006), semantics attempts to describe and understand the nature of knowledge about meaning and language. The semantic approach to metaphor determines the true meaning of a metaphor to eliminate ambiguity in the meaning of the metaphor that can cause misunderstanding. The semantic approach helps to see the relationship between the meanings of metaphors in song lyrics, where metaphors are produced from one word with another that is unrelated to each other.

#### **1. 2. 5 Pragmatics**

According to George Yule, pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning (Yule, 1996: 3). Pragmatics is a general study of how context influences speech participants in interpreting sentences or studying meaning. Pragmatics studies the linguistic meaning of an utterance, both written and verbal, based on how the contextual factors are (Sperber & Wilson, 2005: 468). George Yule in his book entitled *Pragmatics* (1996) says that pragmatics examines the meaning that speakers want to convey but is different from the meaning of the written word should. Based on what Yule said, the pragmatic approach aims to find the meaning of metaphor based on the listener's point of view after the meaning of the metaphor is seen from a semantic point of view by looking at the relationship between its meanings in language.

## 1. 2. 6 Context

Context is understanding the meaning of an utterance. Context helps speakers and listeners understand meaning when communicating both in writing and in direct speech. According to Yule (1996), context is when the speaker can understand the time, the situation, to whom the speaker is speaking. The context in this analysis is to help clarify the meaning of the metaphors in the lyrics of Katy Perry's songs. Because the song lyrics come from the author's assumptions which need to be understood through context, this is in accordance with what has been described by Yule (1996) that context is how the listener understands the reference in the expression. Context in the use of metaphors helps listeners to understand the purpose and meaning of the metaphor when the metaphor must be interpreted literally and non-literally.

## 1. 3 Review of previous studies

Similar topic has been carried out by the some people: they are used support the research. The first research was conducted by M. Arif Rahman Hakim and Sabila Medina. They wrote an analysis entitled *Metaphorical Expression in the "Book Ngawur Karena Benar" by Sujiwo Tejo: A Pragmatic Approach*. It was published in 2017. The method used for this research is a qualitative method. The theory in this research are metaphor from Stern (2000) and relevance theory from Sperber and Wilson (1982). This study aims to understand the non- literal meaning which involves extra linguistic factors to understand the meaning of the metaphorical expression found in the book *Ngawur Karena Benar*. Sixteen metaphorical expressions are found in the book *Ngawur Karena Benar* where to explain the meaning of the metaphors, background knowledge is needed regarding the context of the use of these expression metaphors. The writer finds the function of the metaphorical expressions in the book to reveal hidden meanings, metaphors that used in connection with government activities and the latter serves to convince the reader of the poor performance of the government. The weakness of

this research is the writer does not translate metaphorical expressions found into English, while the metaphor that found in the book are in Indonesian and there are some words that contains elements of regional languages so that it makes difficult for readers whose source language is not Indonesia language has difficulty when understanding the analysis.

The second research was conducted by Eniayo Sabola from the Department of English University of Lagos. He wrote an analysis entitled *Metaphor of Time in Ebenezer Obey Songs: A Pragmatic Analysis*. It was published in 2016. The theory used in this study uses the main theory of pragmatics from George Yule and the theory of metaphor from Lakoff and Johnson and the supporting theory is the theory of time from Boroditsky and the theory of meaning from Grice. This research attempts to analyze the metaphor of time in Ebenezer Obey's song. This research discusses how the metaphor of time can be seen from pragmatic theory based on the concept of metaphor. The result of this research is the finding that Obey in his song implies the span of human life is a time where "day" is likened to "youth", "night" is likened to "old age". "Jam" in the lyrics of the song is interpreted as a calendar that counts, days, months and years that signify the form of expression of the movement of time.

The third research was conducted by Lucia Garde Lucas, from the Jaume University. She write research entitled *The Art of Baring Emotions through Metaphors: An Analysis of Love Metaphors Found in La La Land's Soundtrack*. It was published in 2018. Focus of this research is to analyzed and classify metaphorical expressions and Conceptual Metaphors of love (CM) which are used as the soundtrack of the film La La Land. This study focuses on analyzing the use of metaphors related to emotion in the soundtrack used in the film La La Land. The theory used by Lucia to analyze is the Conceptual Metaphor theory (2017), the emotional concept theory (1988) from Kovecses and supported by the theory from Lakoff and Johnson, namely the type of metaphor (1980). The weakness of this research is the writer did not mention what

method was used to analyze the data, so the steps for analyzing the data were not explained using a specific method. Lucia also did not mention in detail what soundtrack titles she used in the film *La La Land* in her research.

The fourth research was conducted by Xioqi Chen from the University of Guangzhou, China. The title of his research is *Metaphor Analysis of Dickinson's Because I Could Not Stop for Death*. It was published in 2020. In this research Chen in his research discusses about the function of metaphor in the organization and cohesion of poetry as well as the meaning and aesthetic value of metaphor in Dickinson's poetry. This research is also to show how Dickinson uses the power of metaphor to present his views on death to his readers. This research uses the conceptual metaphor theory from Lakoff and Johnson (1980), the poetic metaphor theory by Lakoff and Turner (1989). The data in this research is a metaphor in Dickinson's Poetry entitled *Because I Could Not Stop for Death*. From the research conducted, the results obtained through the use of metaphors that Dickinson uses in her poetry, she wants to show readers that death is not something to be afraid of, death is not as scary as most people imagine.

The last research was conducted by Nguyen Thi Hong Thu from Hanoi Law University. She write research entitled *Structural Metaphor Of Love In English Songs In The Late 20<sup>th</sup> Century From Stylistic And Cognitive Perspectives*. It was published in 2019. This research aims to identified distinctive linguistic features of metaphors as well as interpreted the metaphorical images of love in the songs. In this research, it was described that the use of metaphors can create a clearer and more specific image of what a particular writer wants to convey and a clearer image of what the writer is trying to be specific about. The theory in this research are metaphor theory from Stern (2000) and relevance theory from Sperber and Wilson (1982). The use of metaphors in songs with the theme of love when viewed using a cognitive approach is a very powerful tool in transferring meaning because it reflects the way a person

conceptualizes the world in which we live. The data used in this study are English love songs at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century which were randomly selected. A total of 68 songs were selected. The 68 songs were analyzed qualitatively to find out the rhetorical value of the songs. The data is recorded using qualitatively and quantitatively methods. The weakness in this research is the researcher did not explain the specific reasons why only 68 love songs were chosen at the end of the 20th century.

These five research can help researchers to see how metaphorical expression are explained in different perspectives with different objects so that they can be used as comparisons by the researcher in this research. The difference between the previous research and the current research is that the previous research only focused on one type of metaphorical expression and the theory of the type metaphor that the researcher uses is also different from the previous research, where the researcher uses the theory from Ullman (2004). The similarities between previous and present research are both discussing the meaning and function of the metaphorical expression. This research needs to be done, to obtain a more detailed explanation of the metaphorical expression in songs with theories that are rarely used by previous researchers.

#### **1. 4 Research Question**

Research questions are needed in a research so that the problems to be studied in the research become more specific. In order for this research to be more focused, it is necessary to examine research questions. According to the background of the study, this research discusses the use of expression metaphors in Katy Perry's song lyrics. Therefore, two research questions are formulated to be analyzed as follows:

1. What are the types of metaphor and the meanings of metaphor found in Katy Perry's song?
2. What are the functions of metaphorical expression in Katy Perry's song?

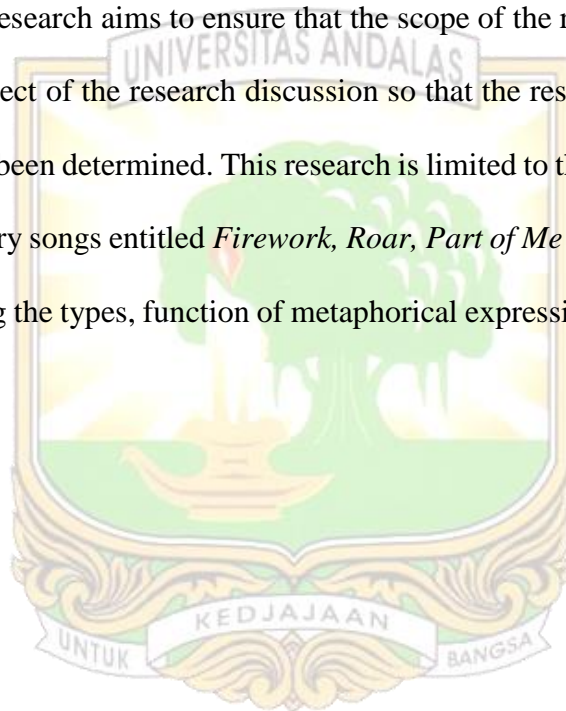
### **1. 5 Objectives of the research**

This research aims to investigate the problems that exist in the research questions mentioned earlier, which are as follows:

1. To identify the types and meaning of the metaphor contained in Katy Perry's song.
2. To identify the function of the metaphorical expression contained in Katy Perry's song.

### **1. 6 Scope of the research**

The scope of the research aims to ensure that the scope of the research discussion does not deviate from the subject of the research discussion so that the research can focus only on the parameters that have been determined. This research is limited to the metaphorical expressions used in four Katy Perry songs entitled *Firework*, *Roar*, *Part of Me* and *Dark Horse*. The writer focuses on classifying the types, function of metaphorical expression and the implied meaning in the metaphors.



## CHAPTER II

### METHODS

#### 2. 1 Introduction

The researcher will use qualitative descriptive as the research design. This descriptive qualitative research aims to understand the phenomenon of the subject, where the subject will be described descriptively. According to Ary (2002) qualitative research is research that intends to understand a phenomenon based on specific events or behaviors in a clear, complete and comprehensive manner that is conveyed using words.

#### 2. 2 Source of Data and Data

In this research, the main source of data was obtained from the website <https://www.azlyrics.com/> to see the lyrics of Katy Perry's songs. Supporting sources for this research were obtained from documents, journals and books related to research which were used as sources of reading and comparison of researchers. The data in this research are metaphorical expressions contained in four Katy Perry songs entitled *Roar*, *Dark Horse*, *Part of Me*, and *Firework*.

#### 2. 3 Data Collection Instrument

The data collection instrument will be carried out qualitatively, whereas the instrument is the researcher itself in qualitative research. The instrument used in this research is the researcher itself by classifying the metaphors found in the four lyrics of Katy Perry's song. Researchers as people who will plan, and carry out how data is collected, and processed until finish. Researchers have a very large role in qualitative research because researchers are the most essential instrument in collecting, analyzing, and displaying data (Ary et al, 2002).



## 2.4 Data Collection Procedures

Data collection in this research used the non-participant observation and note-taking technique. The non-participant observation is that researchers are not directly involved but only as observers (Surdayanto, 2015). The note-taking technique is used to find the metaphors in Katy Perry's song lyrics by noting the metaphors found and to make it easier for researchers to classify the data.

The researcher follows some steps in collecting data. The first step taken by the researcher was to make observations by reading and listening to the four lyrics of Katy Perry's song entitled *Firework*, *Dark Horse*, *Roar*, *Part of Me* through the website <https://www.azlyrics.com/>. In the second step, researchers identify song lyrics that contain metaphors. In the next step, the researcher uses a note-taking technique to record the metaphors found in the four songs. Then the metaphors found are classified based on the type and function of the metaphor.

## 2.5 Analyzing the Data

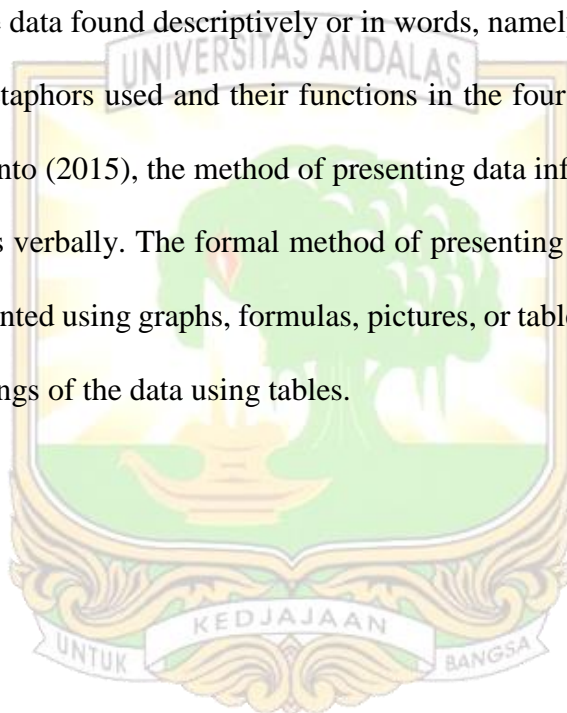
In this research, the researcher uses the distributional method and pragmatic-identify method to analyze the data. The distributional method is a data analysis method where the determining tool is the language itself (Surdayanto, 2015) which in this study is to understand the lexical meaning of metaphors in the lyrics of Katy Perry's songs. This analysis uses the descriptive technique to explain the types and the functions of the metaphor used in Katy Perry's song using the theory from Ullman and Leech.

The researcher follows some steps in analyzing the data. Firstly, the researcher selected the metaphors found in four of Katy Perry's songs. Secondly, according to Ullman's theory and Leech's theory, the researcher classifies the metaphors found in the four lyrics of Katy Perry based on the types and functions of metaphors. The researcher analyzed the data semantically

to find out the types of metaphors and their literal meanings in Katy Perry's songs. The researcher also uses a pragmatic approach to find the meaning based on the metaphor's context and function. The last step in data analysis is the researcher's conclusions based on the data found.

## **2. 6 Presenting the Results of Analysis**

The results of the analysis will be presented using formal and informal methods from Sudaryanto (2015). In this research, the data will be explained informally. Informal methods are used to present the data found descriptively or in words, namely the data in this study is an explanation of the metaphors used and their functions in the four selected Katy Perry songs. According to Surdayanto (2015), the method of presenting data informally is where the data is presented using words verbally. The formal method of presenting data is where the results of data analysis are presented using graphs, formulas, pictures, or tables. In this study, researchers will describe the findings of the data using tables.



## CHAPTER III

### DATA ANALYSIS

In this chapter the researcher will present the findings of the research based on the research questions that have been described previously. Below are the findings and discussion of the research data:

#### 3.1 Research Findings

There are nineteen data analyzed here. The data numbered randomly from Katy Perry songs. Here the symbols used S (Stanza) and L (Line). The data are focused on the analysis are in the italics.

**Table 1. The types and functions of metaphors that found in the songs**

<b>Stanza and Line</b>	<b>Song Tittle</b>	<b>Metaphorical Expressions</b>	<b>Types of Metaphors</b>	<b>Functions of Metaphors</b>
S4 L1	<i>Roar</i>	<i>I got the eye of the tiger</i>	Animal Metaphor	Information function
S4 L3		<i>Dancing through the fire</i>	Concrete to Abstract Metaphor	Information function
S4 L5		<i>And you're gonna hear me roa, Louder, louder than a lion</i>	Animal Metaphor	Information function
S6 L3		<i>I went from zero, to my own hero</i>	Concrete to Abstract Metaphor	Information function
S3 L1	<i>Dark Horse</i>	<i>Make me your Aphrodite</i>	Concrete to Abstract Metaphor	Directive function
S8 L1		<i>She's a beast</i>	Animal Metaphor	Information function
S8 L2		<i>I call her Karma</i>	Concrete to Abstract Metaphor	Information function
S5 L2		<i>This love will make you levitate</i>	Concrete to Abstract Metaphor	Information function
S3 L3	<i>Part of Me</i>	<i>You ripped me off</i>	Concrete to Abstract Metaphor	Information function
S3 L3		<i>your love was cheap</i>	Concrete to Abstract Metaphor	Information function

S6 L1		<i>I'm sparkling</i>	Concrete to Abstract Metaphor	Information function
S6 L2		<i>A firework, a dancing flame..</i>	Anthropomorphic Metaphor	Information function
S1 L3		<i>You chewed me up and spit me out</i>	Concrete to Abstract Metaphor	Information function
S1 L4		<i>you drained me down</i>	Concrete to Abstract Metaphor	Information function
S1 L4		<i>You took my light,</i>	Synesthetic Metaphor	Information function
S1 L4	Firework	<i>Do you ever feel, feel so paper-thin?</i>	Concrete to Abstract Metaphor	Directive function
S2 L4		<i>'Cause there's a spark in you</i>	Concrete to Abstract Metaphor	Information function
S4 L1		<i>Cause baby, you're a firework</i>	Concrete to Abstract Metaphor	Information function
S5 L2		<i>Come on; let your colors burst</i>	Concrete to Abstract Metaphor	Directive function
S6 L2		<i>You're original</i>	Concrete to Abstract Metaphor	Information function

Based on the research, as many as fifteen metaphorical expressions found in four of Katy Perry's songs entitled *Roar*, *Dark Horse*, *Part of Me*, *Firework*. The researchers found results based on the formulation of the first research question, namely that there were 4 types of metaphors found in four of Katy Perry's songs, namely: animal metaphors with 3 datums, anthropomorphic metaphor only 1 datum, abstract to concrete with 14 datums and synesthetic metaphors also only 1 datum. The metaphor used in song lyrics is one of the tools that help the songwriter convey the implied message in the lyrics and also gives its own aesthetic effect to the song. In four of her songs, Perry tends to make abstract into concrete things, this aims to make it easier for Katy Perry to convey the meaning of the song and for listeners to understand better the purpose of the song.

In the second finding, the researchers found three metaphorical functions where each metaphor used by the songwriter, of course, has its own function, as well as the metaphor used in four of Katy Perry's songs. In four of Katy Perry's songs, the researcher found the function

of metaphor as an information function with 15 datum, a directive function with 4 datum and an expressive function with 1 datum. The function of metaphor in Katy Perry's song lyrics, most of the song's function is to campaign about self-struggle, especially for women regarding social issues such as insecurity and women's power. Perry tries to tell the listeners how to get past the problem through metaphor. Suppose the listener is not feeling the same way as the feelings of Katy Perry's songs. In that case, it will make it difficult for listeners to understand the meaning of the metaphor used in the Katy Perry song because she does not feel what the songwriter feels.

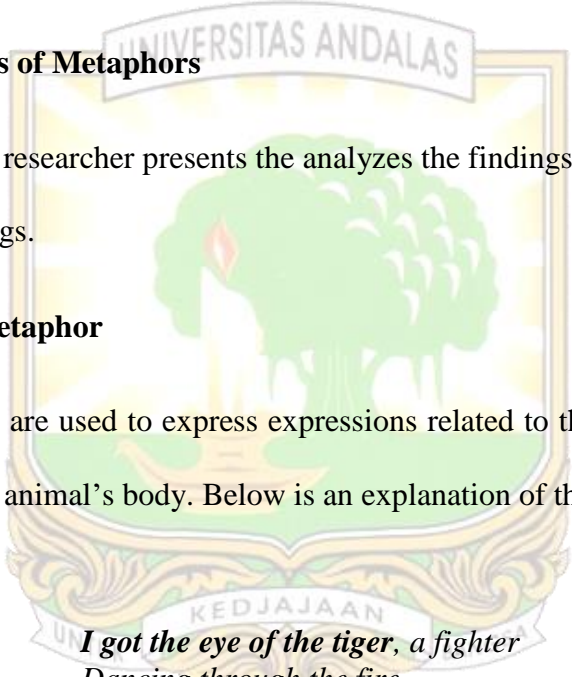
### 3. 2 Analysis of Types of Metaphors

In this section, the researcher presents the analyzes the findings on the types of metaphors in four Katy Perry songs.

#### 3. 2. 1 Animal Metaphor

Animal metaphors are used to express expressions related to their names, characteristics, sounds, or parts of the animal's body. Below is an explanation of the metaphors found:

##### Datum 1



*I got the eye of the tiger, a fighter  
Dancing through the fire  
Cause I am a champion  
And you're gonna hear me roar  
Louder, louder than a lion*

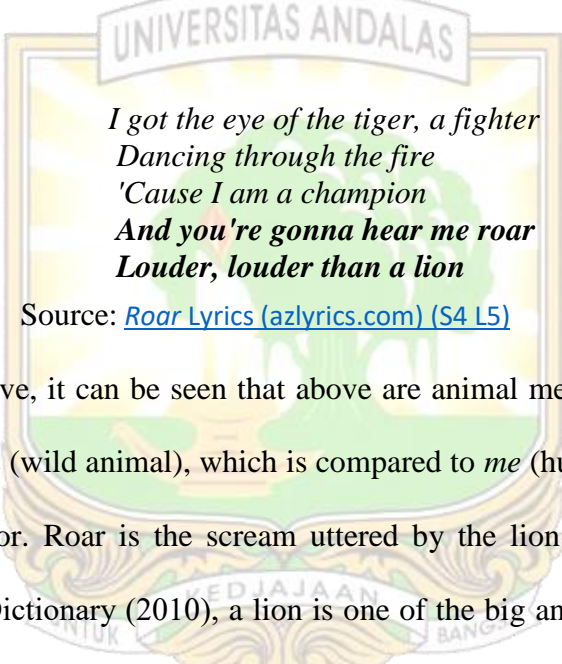
Source: [Roar Lyrics \(azlyrics.com\)](https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/katyperry/roar.html) (S4 L1)

The lyrics above are a kind of animal metaphor. It is said to be an animal metaphor because of the word *eye of the tiger* (body parts of the animal), which is compared to *I* (human). Based on what Ullmann (2004) said about the animal metaphor, when the speaker uses the body part of an animal to describe something, in the above metaphor, the speaker uses the body part of the tiger animal, namely the tiger's eye to describe the speaker's character. *Tiger* is one of the

largest cat species with yellow-brown fur (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2010). Tigers are known to be great hunters because of their abilities, such as climbing trees, swimming, and what is essential is that they have six times better vision than humans at night. The tiger's eye in the above metaphor seems to describe the character of a speaker who is agile, brave, and never gives up.

The metaphor *I got the eye of the tiger* means that the speaker finds the strength within herself to achieve what she wants, she becomes more focused on achieving her desires, and she will not be affected by the obstacles that come to her.

## Datum 2



*I got the eye of the tiger, a fighter  
Dancing through the fire  
'Cause I am a champion  
And you're gonna hear me roar  
Louder, louder than a lion*

Source: [Roar Lyrics \(azlyrics.com\)](https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/roar.html) (S4 L5)

From the lyric above, it can be seen that above are animal metaphors the word *roar* (the sound of lion) and *lion* (wild animal), which is compared to *me* (human). Thus, it is identified as the animal metaphor. Roar is the scream uttered by the lion. According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010), a lion is one of the big and strongest cat species that live in groups. A lion is a wild animal that humans fear and he is also called the king of the jungle because of his strength, he is not afraid of any type of animal and he controls the area he lives in. Lion also has such great courage, if anything bothers him, he is not afraid to fight because he is the king of the jungle. Ullmann (2004) said the animal metaphor is where an animal is imaged with something because of its similarity. In the above metaphor, the songwriters equated the sound of a lion's roar with human character, namely the character of a brave person. The metaphor *And you're gonna hear me roar Louder, louder than a lion* is the speaker is someone who is confident and not afraid of anything.

### Datum 3

***She's a beast***

*I call her Karma (come back)*

*She eats your heart out*

*Like Jeffrey Dahmer (woo)*

Source: [Katy Perry - Dark Horse Lyrics | AZLyrics.com](https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/katyperry/darkhorse.html)

(S8 L1)

The lyrics above are an animal metaphor. It is said to be an animal metaphor because of the word *she* (human) is compared with the word *beast* (animal nature). In the above metaphor, the speaker equates her character with animal nature, a *beast*. This is the same as what Ullmann (2004) said the animal metaphor is when the speaker uses the nature of an animal to describe something because it has the same character. Beast is the nature of wild animals that live in the wild such as tigers, lions, and wolves. The word *beast* is usually associated with wild animals such as lions, tigers, and others, but the word *beast* is here to illustrate the nature of the woman the speaker is addressing. Here the speaker tries to equate a wild animal's character with someone who is evil and scary. The word *beast* above does not mean that a woman is a beast, but the word *beast* refers to the character of a woman who is terrible and cruel like a wild animal.

The metaphor above warns who will date the woman because her character is like a beast, namely, she behaves arbitrarily, scary, feels powerful over everything, and likes to oppress men.

### 3. 2. 2 Anthropomorphic Metaphor

Anthropomorphic metaphors are metaphors that include human elements, which can be body parts, human characters, or human behavior.

## Datum 1

*Now look at me, I'm sparkling  
A firework, a dancing flame  
You won't ever put me out again*

Source: [Katy Perry - Part Of Me Lyrics | AZLyrics.com \(S6 L2\)](#)

The lyric fragment in data 1 above includes antropomorphic metaphors. In the metaphor *A firework, a dancing flame* is made as if it can perform activities that only humans can do, namely dancing. Ullman said that anthropomorphic metaphors are metaphors that relate something to the elements that exist in humans, both in the form of their nature, character and body parts. According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010), the word *dancing* means the body in rhythmic movement, which is usually accompanied by music. Dancing is a form of human activity. Usually the purpose of dancing is to express an idea or emotion, release energy, or enjoy the rhythm of the music that is heard.

The metaphor *a firework, a dancing*, describes the emotion the speaker wants to show. The speaker, who used to be weak, afraid to do new things, and not confident because of people's talk, now becomes a better person and is eager to show herself. She starts trying new things even though people judge her badly.

### 3. 2. 3 Concrete to Abstract Metaphor

Concrete to abstract metaphor is a form of expression used by speakers to transition something things abstract into something things concrete or vier viersa. Below is an explanation of the metaphors found:

## Datum 1

*I got the eye of the tiger, a fighter  
Dancing through the fire*

Source: [Roar Lyrics \(azlyrics.com\) \(S4 L3\)](#)



The metaphor in datum 1 above includes the type of concrete to abstract metaphors. *Dancing through the fire* is an abstract concept, but it is represented as concrete. In the above metaphor, the songwriter makes it seem that the fire is not hot, so anyone can dance through the fire. *Dancing* means the body in rhythmic movement, usually accompanied by music (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2010). It is impossible for humans to dance through fire because human skin can burn and melt when exposed to fire because fire is an event of combustion due to a chemical process that produces light and heat (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2010). Songwriters make the listener's imagination feel like dancing through fire is real when it is impossible.

The word *fire* in the above metaphor is used to describe the difficult times of the speaker and the word *dancing* is used to describe the moments she enjoyed in her life. It can be concluded that the meaning of the above metaphor is that the speaker enjoys the difficult times she faces even though it is quite heavy for the speaker, but the speaker still does not complain.

## **Datum 2**

*Now I'm floating like a butterfly  
Stinging like a bee I earned my stripes  
I went from zero, to my own hero*

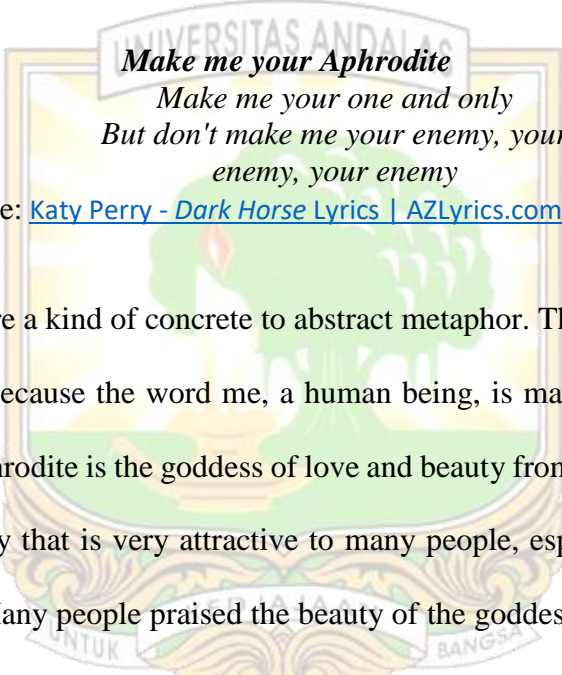
Source: [Roar Lyrics \(azlyrics.com\)](https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/roar/zero-to-my-own-hero.html) (S6 L3)

The metaphor *I went from zero, to my own hero* is concrete to abstract metaphor because zero is an abstract noun while hero is a concrete thing. In this metaphor, the word zero, the earliest number, is used to explain the speaker's experience of getting through the problem so that the word zero is made as if it became a concrete thing, namely, zero. The words *Zero* and *Hero* are used to describe the journey of the speaker, where in the past, the speaker was a weak, insecure person and afraid to start something new then over time, the speaker makes herself a successful and famous person even with the complex struggle who is like a hero who has to fight with the enemy to win. The word zero is a number that is used to indicate the quantity

(Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2010). The word *Hero* is a character who protects weak people or saves people from evil, where the word *Zero* describes the character of a speaker who is initially a weak, and insecure person and the word *hero* describes a speaker who has a warrior character to gain success and confidence in herself.

From the explanation of the metaphor above, it can be concluded that the speaker tells her journey a character to become a successful and confident person where she has to start from the base even though it is quite difficult for the speaker.

### **Datum 3**



*Make me your Aphrodite*  
*Make me your one and only*  
*But don't make me your enemy, your*  
*enemy, your enemy*

Source: [Katy Perry - Dark Horse Lyrics | AZLyrics.com \(S3 L1\)](#)

The lyrics above are a kind of concrete to abstract metaphor. The lyrics are called concrete to abstract metaphor because the word *me*, a human being, is made like something abstract, namely *aphrodite*. Aphrodite is the goddess of love and beauty from ancient Greek mythology. Aphrodite has a beauty that is very attractive to many people, especially men, ranging from humans to the gods. Many people praised the beauty of the goddess Aphrodite so that it made the gods interested in marrying her. The word *your* is a possessive form of the word *you* addressed to the person being spoken to. Aphrodite is a form of belief from the ancient Greeks whose truth has not been scientifically proven, only based on the perception of the ancient Greeks so that the above metaphor occurs in a transition from the abstract to the concrete, this is follows what Ullman (2004) said that a metaphor which is classified into concrete to abstract metaphor is when something that cannot be seen directly by the human senses is made as if it is alive (concrete).

Aphrodite's word in the metaphor *Make me your Aphrodite* represents the speaker's self, namely "me." The above metaphor does not ask the speaker to be the Goddess of Aphrodite, but the speaker wants to be treated like the Goddess Aphrodite where she wants to get more attention and is always praised for her beauty and charm.

#### **Datum 4**

*This love will make you levitate*

*Like a bird*

*Like a bird without a cage*

*But down to earth*

Source: [Katy Perry - Dark Horse Lyrics | AZLyrics.com \(S5 L2\)](#)

*This love will make you levitate*, it is called concrete to abstract metaphor. In the metaphor in datum 4 above, there is a shift from the abstract to the concrete where love is included as an abstract noun because love is a feeling from someone who cannot be seen, while levitate is a concrete thing. Human feelings are included in abstract things (Ullman, 2004). According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010), the word *levitate* means objects that float or appear to be in the air, especially those that appear to defy gravity. *Love* means liking someone and feeling happy if you are with a good person. From the literal meaning of the words, the metaphor *This love will make you levitate* is the love given by the speaker will make her partner very happy because he is so happy it feels like levitating in the air.

Metaphorically, when viewed from the listener's point of view, the meaning of the metaphor *This love will make you levitate* is the love given by the speaker is so strong that the speaker's partner cannot turn away from her love.

#### **Datum 5**

*She's a beast*

***I call her Karma*** (come back)

*She eats your heart out*

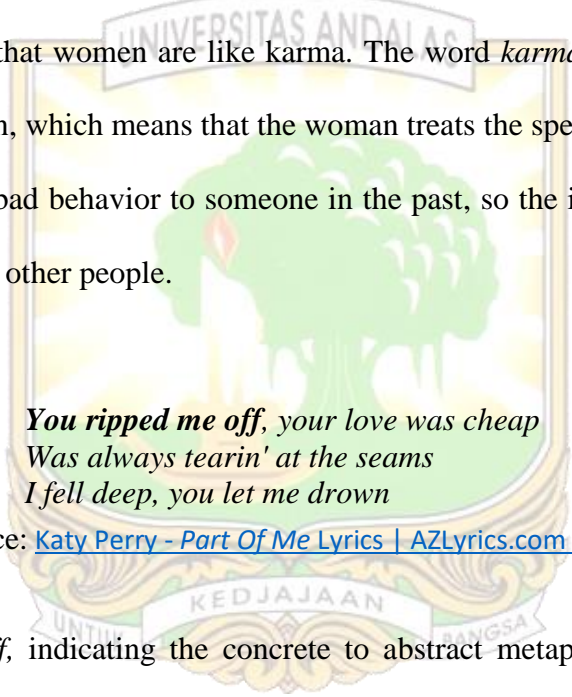
*Like Jeffrey Dahmer* (woo)

Source: [Katy Perry - Dark Horse Lyrics | AZLyrics.com \(S8 L2\)](#)

In this metaphor lyric, *I call her karma*, it is seen that the word *karma* is equated with *her*. Karma is the impact of someone's actions, and the impact can be good or bad (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2010). The word *her* refers to the woman the speaker is addressing. In the above metaphor, a woman is equated with karma so that there is a transition from abstract things to concrete things, where karma is something that is only felt based on and understood by human feelings, and cannot be seen by the human senses, so the lyrics are a kind of concrete metaphor to an abstract metaphor, as Ullmann (2004) said that abstract nouns refer to feelings or ideas that the five human senses cannot physically see.

The speaker says that women are like karma. The word *karma* in datum 5 illustrates the behavior of the woman, which means that the woman treats the speaker badly, because maybe the speaker has done bad behavior to someone in the past, so the impact is only felt now, by being treated badly by other people.

#### **Datum 6**



*You ripped me off, your love was cheap  
Was always tearin' at the seams  
I fell deep, you let me drown*

Source: [Katy Perry - Part Of Me Lyrics | AZLyrics.com \(S3 L3\)](https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/katy-perry/part-of-me-lyrics.html)

*You ripped me off*, indicating the concrete to abstract metaphor. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010), ripped is thing that look badly torn. *Ripped* is usually done by humans for inanimate objects to cut, such as paper, clothes, and others. The word *ripped* is used to illustrate the speaker's feelings. In the above metaphor, the speaker expresses her hurt feelings towards her partner through the word *ripped*, so that it can be categorized as an abstract thing. It is also impossible for humans to rip other humans because the human body is made up of bones that are not easily broken.

The word *ripped* in the metaphor above is not cutting someone in the true sense, but “ripped” in the metaphor above means hurting someone's feelings. Based on the explanation above, the meaning of this metaphor is someone who has been betrayed or her partner has hurt her love.

### **Datum 7**

*You ripped me off, your love was cheap*

*Was always tearin' at the seams*

*I fell deep, you let me drown*

Source: [Katy Perry - Part Of Me Lyrics | AZLyrics.com \(S3 L3\)](#)

*Your love was cheap* is considered concrete to abstract metaphor because the word *love* is someone feeling made into something concrete that is “cheap”. The word *love* is a form of feeling happy when someone meets the opposite sex or someone they love. The word *cheap* is used to indicate the price level, whether it is the price of goods or services. Usually, the word *cheap* is used if the item is below the standard price or the item is widely sold in the market, causing the price to be cheap. So in the above metaphor, there is a transition from abstract to concrete where a person’s feelings are compared to the level price of the item, namely cheap because love is a feeling that is classified as abstract thing (Ullmann, 2004).

The word *cheap* in the metaphor above means that illustrates a person who easily falls in love with another person where the person cannot survive with just one love and also cannot commit to just one relationship and thus making that person commit an affair that causes betrayal of love in her relationship. From the previous explanation, it can be seen that the meaning of the above metaphor is that the speaker says that her partner is a person who cheats easily because her partner is very easy to fall in love with and expresses her love for the person she has met for the first time even though she already has a lover.

## Datum 8

*Now look at me, I'm sparkling  
A firework, a dancing flame  
You won't ever put me out again*

Source: [Katy Perry - Part Of Me Lyrics | AZLyrics.com \(S6 L1\)](#)

This lyric also lyrics kind of concrete to abstract because the word "I" is a person made into something abstract that is sparkling. These metaphors are categorized as concrete to abstract metaphors because humans are something concrete that is turned into something abstract, namely to produce sparkles. In contrast, humans cannot produce sparkles through their bodies. This is in accordance with Ullman (2004) said that concrete to abstract metaphors occur when something living (concrete) is made into something vague (abstract). In the adjective, the word *spark* means someone enthusiastic and intelligent.

The word "sparkling" in the above metaphor does not mean that the speaker sparkles, but the word "sparkling" in the context of the metaphor is that the speaker rises to become a confident person ,and no one can control or destroy the speaker's life anymore like sparks of fireworks in the sky.

## Datum 9

*Do you ever feel, feel so paper-thin?  
Like a house of cards, one blow from caving in?*

Source: [Katy Perry - Firework Lyrics | AZLyrics.com \(S1 L1\)](#)

*Do you ever feel, feel so paper-thin?* It is considered as the concrete to abstract metaphor because the word "feel", which is someone's feeling that belongs to the abstract made into something concrete that is "paper-thin" (Ullmann,2004). In this metaphor, the speaker compares human feelings with paper thin. Paper is usually used for writing by humans. Paper-thin is very easy to be blown away by the wind if not placed heavy objects on it. The word *paper thin* in the above metaphor is imagery of the speaker's feelings. So, the word paper in the

above metaphor is likened to paper-thin that is easily carried by the wind, which is like someone who does not know her life's purpose and just surrenders to fate.

The meaning of the above metaphor is someone who does not have the spirit of life, the purpose of life, and she only follows the path of life given by God as it is without intending to change her destiny for the better. Usually, such people will be easily influenced by the persuasion of others which can plunge them into negative things.

### **Datum 10**

*Do you know that there's still a chance for you?*

***'Cause there's a spark in you***

Source: [Katy Perry - Firework Lyrics | AZLyrics.com \(S2 L4\)](#)

The lyrics above are concrete to abstract metaphor because the word “spark” is made into something concrete and the word "you" is included in the concrete thing. Spark is part of a small fire that comes from something burning or two objects that are rubbed together to produce a flash of light (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2010). The word *spark* is usually associated with a fire. In the lyric above, the speaker tells the listener that there is a spark in the listener while the listener who is a human cannot produce a spark. Therefore the above metaphor is classified into concrete to abstract metaphors because there is a transition from abstract to concrete. The word spark in the above metaphor indicate the spirit of the speaker.

Spark here is not a spark that is produced from a fire but the spirit to that exists in each person, so the meaning of the above metaphor is that the speaker wants to tell her listener that everyone has the opportunity to correct mistakes in their lives if there is a will to change them because every problem has a solution if we want to fix it

### **Datum 11**

***Cause baby, you're a firework***

*Come on show 'em what you're worth*

Source: [Katy Perry - Firework Lyrics | AZLyrics.com\(S4 L1\)](#)

*Cause baby, you're a firework* shows the use of the concrete to abstract metaphor because the word "you" is a concrete thing made into something abstract that is firework so that there is a transition from an abstract thing to something concrete. Fireworks are one the explosives that produce color light and are used as entertainment at important moments (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2010). Fireworks are usually used to celebrate important days or moments, such as the turn of the year. When fireworks explode at night, many people are happy and excited to see them because when they explode, they produce beautiful colors in the sky, so many people capture the moment when the fireworks explode by taking photos or taking videos.

The word firework in the above metaphor indicate the spirit of the speaker. The meaning of fireworks in the above metaphor convinces a person to remain enthusiastic and brave to show her potential to many people because only ourselves can make ourselves shine for the better and be appreciated by many people. Only ourselves can make the moments in our lives more precious and mean more to us, like fireworks that are always immortalized when they shine in the sky.

#### **Datum 12**

***Come on; let your colors burst***

*Make 'em go "Oh, oh, oh!"*

*You're gonna leave 'em fallin' down-own-own*

Source: [Katy Perry - Firework Lyrics | AZLyrics.com](https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/katy-perry/firework-lyrics.html)

(S5 L2)

The lyrics above are concrete to abstract metaphor because the word "you" is made like something abstract like "colors burst". Color is the result of a natural phenomenon that causes objects that are exposed to reflected light to produce colors based on the light scale that is seen based on observations of the human sense of sight (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary,



2010). A burst is when something expended energy exceeds the standard limit. The word *burst* is usually associated with fireworks. Humans can not explode anything, and the human body does not contain colors, so it is impossible for humans to color burst. So, in the above metaphor, there is a transition from abstract to concrete things.

The word color in the metaphor *Come on; let your colors burst* describes a person's personality. The meaning in the above metaphor is that the speaker wants to tell his listeners never to be afraid to show our uniqueness and be yourself even though it is different from most people in general because humans are created with each uniqueness and do not listen to it, negative people.

### **Datum 13**

*You don't have to feel like a waste of space  
You're original, cannot be replaced*

Source: [Katy Perry - Firework Lyrics | AZLyrics.com](https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/katyperry/firework.html)  
(S6 L2)

*You're original* is identified as concrete to abstract metaphor because the word *you* original includes concrete things that are transferred to make like something abstract, namely *original*. Original is usually the term used to prove the authenticity of an item, or the item is not an imitation and is still very natural. The word *you* are the second person pronoun, singular or plural, used by the person or persons addressed in the nominative or objective case (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2010). In the metaphor, *You're original*, the songwriter makes it seem the speaker as the same as an inanimate object whose originality can be seen or not.

The word original in data 13 describes the uniqueness and potential of each person. The meaning of the word *original* in the above metaphor is not in the sense that humans are artificial, which can be proven or not original, however original in the data above refers to humans who are created differently with their uniqueness. So, the meaning of the metaphor

above is that there is no one in this world whom humans have 100% identical character and potential. There must be things that distinguish each human.

#### **Datum 14**

*You chewed me up and spit me out*

*Like I was poison in your mouth*

Source: [Katy Perry - Part Of Me Lyrics | AZLyrics.com](https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/katyperry/partofme.html)

(S1 L3)

The metaphor above is almost the same as someone who eats chewing gum where when the sweetness of the candy is gone, the candy will spit out. The word you is used as a subject or object that refers to the person being spoken to, whereas the word you in the above metaphor is the speaker's partner (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2010). Chewing is a form of activity carried out by living things to destroy food in their mouths. The word chewed, and spit is usually associated with food. A human cannot chew and then spit out another human. In this metaphor, humans are equated with something that can be eaten, so there is a transition from a concrete human being to something that can be chewed and spit out like food (abstract).

In the above metaphor, the words *chewed* and *spit* refer to a person's nature. The words *chewed* and *spit* in the data above are used to describe the nature of the speaker. Based on the explanation above, the meaning of the metaphor *You chewed me up and spit me out* is that the speaker is mistreated by her partner, whereas the speaker is treated arbitrarily by her partner.

#### **3. 2. 4 Synesthetic Metaphor**

Synesthetic metaphor is an expression that transfers the function of one sense to another sense so that the meaning of the word changes. Below is the synesthetic metaphor found in Katy Perry's song:

## Datum 1

*You took my light, you drained me down  
But that was then and this is now  
Now look at me*

Source: [Katy Perry - Part Of Me Lyrics | AZLyrics.com](https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/katyperry/partofme.html)  
(S1 L4)

The metaphor above is a type of synesthesia metaphor because there is a transfer from one sense to another sense (Ullman, 2004). This happens when the speaker uses the word light, where light is a ray that comes from the sun and a lamp that is useful for lighting up a dark place that the senses can see of sight. According to Oxford Advanced, Learner's Dictionary (2010), the word took is the second form of the verb take, which means to move or bring something to another place. The word took usually associated with the inanimate object. The word light in the above metaphor is transferred as if it were something that could be picked up. A human cannot take the light because light can only be seen by the sense of sight, not an object that can be picked up.

The word *light* in the above metaphor illustrates the spirit of the speaker. So, the meaning of the above metaphor is that the speaker feels that the happiness she has and the spirit of her life has disappeared when her partner leaves her.

### 3.3 Function of Metaphors

In this section, the researcher presents analyze the findings on the functions of metaphor in four Katy Perry songs.

#### 3.3.1 Information Functions

Information function is when the speech delivered by the speaker contains information to explain something or convey a purpose to the speaker.

## Datum 1

*I got the eye of the tiger, a fighter  
Dancing through the fire  
Cause I am a champion  
And you're gonna hear me roar  
Louder, louder than a lion*

Source: [Roar Lyrics \(azlyrics.com\) S4 L1](https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/roar/roar.html)

Based on the metaphor above, it explains that the speaker gets the tiger's eye which means that the speaker is not using the real tiger's eye, However, the speaker equates the sharp vision of the tiger with her desire for the future, where she is an ambitious and focused person. In the previous explanation, it can be seen that through this metaphor, the speaker wants to inform her listeners that she wants to focus on her goals and future, she will not be afraid of the obstacles that will come her way.

## Datum 2

*I got the eye of the tiger, a fighter  
Dancing through the fire*

Source: [Roar Lyrics \(azlyrics.com\) S4 L3](https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/roar/roar.html)

The function contained in the above metaphor is an information function because the speaker tries to tell the situation he has experienced by using the word dancing which is like the speaker enjoying the moment, and the word fire likening a difficult moment faced by the speaker. So the function of information in the above metaphor is that the speaker tries to tell the listener that although the speaker is having a difficult time, but the speaker does not grumble, the speaker enjoys the moment.

## Datum 3

*Now I'm floating like a butterfly  
Stinging like a bee I earned my stripes  
I went from zero, to my own hero*

Source: [Roar Lyrics \(azlyrics.com\) S6 L3](https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/roar/roar.html)

The metaphor *I went from zero, to my own hero* contains an information function because the speaker wants to tell his experience where he was once a weak person until finally, he became a more confident person. This is shown through the word *zero*, where zero is the most basic initial number and is juxtaposed with the word *hero*, where the hero must fight the enemy first to save people, whereas in the metaphorical above, the hero is the speaker herself who fights for herself to become a better person. successful and confident.

#### **Datum 4**

*I got the eye of the tiger, a fighter  
Dancing through the fire  
Cause I am a champion  
And you're gonna hear me roar  
Louder, louder than a lion*

Source: [Roar Lyrics \(azlyrics.com\)](http://azlyrics.com) S4 L5

The word *Roar* is used to describe the character of the speaker, where *Roar* is the scream of a lion that makes the listeners afraid as well as in the above metaphor, the speaker tells her listener that she will not be afraid of bad words from people, the speaker will silence the mouths of those who insult her with successful. So based on the previous explanation, the metaphor contains an information function.

#### **Datum 5**

*She's a beast  
I call her Karma (come back)  
She eats your heart out  
Like Jeffrey Dahmer (woo)*

Source: [Katy Perry - Dark Horse Lyrics | AZLyrics.com](http://AZLyrics.com) S8 L2

The above metaphor serves to inform listeners that the woman referred to by the speaker is like karma which means the woman misbehaves, according to Leech (1982), the function of information is when in a speech there is information that the speaker wants to explain, here the information function is that the speaker wants to tell listeners that the woman he mentioned has terrible behavior.

## Datum 6

*This love will make you levitate  
Like a bird  
Like a bird without a cage  
But down to earth*

Source: [Katy Perry - Dark Horse Lyrics | AZLyrics.com](#)  
[S5 L2](#)

Datum 5 contains information function because the speaker wants to convey to her partner that the love she gives can make her partner so happy it feels like levitating in the air.

## Datum 7

*You chewed me up and spit me out  
Like I was poison in your mouth*

Source: [Katy Perry - Part Of Me Lyrics | AZLyrics.com](#)  
[S1 L3](#)

The above metaphor states that the speaker is chewed and then spit out by her partner, these words refer to the speaker getting nasty treatment from her boyfriend. Using this metaphor, the speaker tries to explain what she experienced when she was with her ex, where the speaker was mistreated by her partner. Hence, the metaphor aims to inform the listener about what she experienced (Leech, 1982).

## Datum 8

*Now look at me, I'm sparkling  
A firework, a dancing flame  
You won't ever put me out again*

Source: [Katy Perry - Part Of Me Lyrics | AZLyrics.com](#) [S6 L2](#)

The lyric above indicates information function. The metaphor *a firework, dancing flame* is a form of feeling that the speaker wants to convey to his listener, the speaker uses the metaphor to tell the listener that he is not a weak person anymore, no one can criticize her anymore, because she becomes a braver person and she will do whatever she likes. It is described by the word *dancing*.

## Datum 9

*I just wanna throw my phone away  
Find out who is really there for me  
You ripped me off, **your love was cheap**  
Was always tearin' at the seams  
I fell deep, you let me drown*

Source: [Katy Perry - Part Of Me Lyrics | AZLyrics.com](#)

[S3 L3](#)

Based on the metaphor above, the speaker wants to convey to her ex that he has cheap love, which means that her ex has an affair when they are still in a relationship because her ex easily gives his love to other person when he is still in a relationship with the speaker. Speakers use the word cheap to describe the feelings of love that their ex has. It can be concluded that the above metaphor contains an information function because the speaker wants to inform the speaker's thoughts about her ex (Leech, 1982).

## Datum 10

*Now look at me, **I'm sparkling**  
A firework, a dancing flame  
You won't ever put me out again*

Source: [Katy Perry - Part Of Me Lyrics | AZLyrics.com](#)

[S6 L1](#)

Based on the metaphor *I'm sparkling*, it explains that the speaker wants to tell his listeners that the speaker has risen to become a more sparkling person, which means to become a stronger, brave, and more fantastic person, nothing can prevent the speaker from getting what she wants. No one can make the speaker lose identity again. Sparkling is used to illustrate the speaker's character.

## Datum 11

*Do you know that there's still a chance for you?  
**'Cause there's a spark in you***

Source: [Katy Perry - Firework Lyrics | AZLyrics.com S2 L4](#)

The above metaphor aims to provide information because the speaker tries to tell her listeners that everyone has their own uniqueness in herself even though this uniqueness is

considered our weakness by people, we do not need to be afraid to show it because we have to accept our weakness to make ourselves more valuable. The word spark in the metaphor above represents a person's unique potential.

### **Datum 12**

*'Cause baby, you're a firework  
Come on show 'em what you're worth  
Make 'em go, "Aah, aah, aah"  
As you shoot across the sky*

Source: [Katy Perry - Firework Lyrics | AZLyrics.com S4 L1](#)

*'Cause baby, you're a firework* contains information function because the speaker tries to tell her listeners that there is no need to be afraid to be what you are even though as a human we have the weakness, but it is still better to be as you are without being someone else because each person is unique and valuable, like fireworks that produce beautiful lights in the sky.

### **Datum 13**

*You don't have to feel like a waste of space  
**You're original**, cannot be replaced*

Source: [Katy Perry - Firework Lyrics | AZLyrics.com S6 L2](#)

In datum 13 above, it explains that we do not need to feel like humans are useless because humans were created with different characteristics by God, no other human can match us 100% because we are created with our own uniqueness. The above metaphor used by speakers aims to tell the listener that it is better to be yourself because every human being has its own characteristics that other humans cannot imitate, so we do not need to feel useless, this is a form of thought from the speaker that she wants to convey to the listener (Leech, 2006).

### **Datum 14**

***You took my light**, you drained me down  
But that was then and this is now  
Now look at me*

Source: [Katy Perry - Part Of Me Lyrics | AZLyrics.com S1 L4](#)

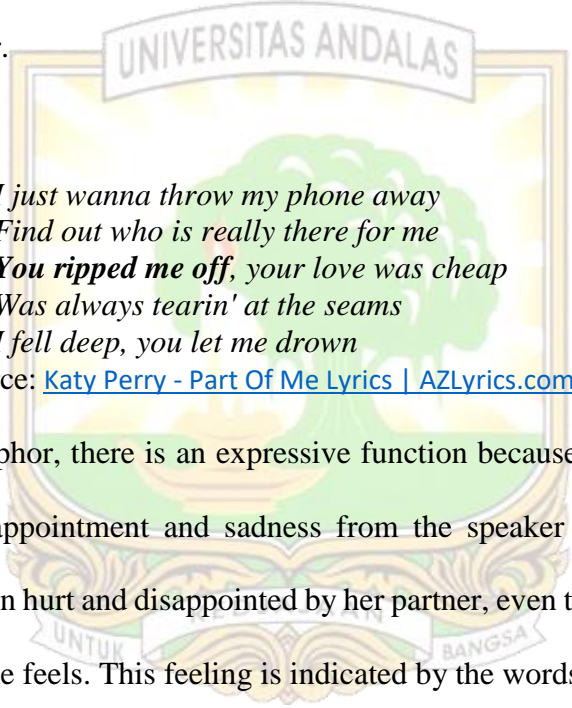


The metaphor in datum 14 explains that the speaker has experienced a loss of enthusiasm for life and almost lost her identity due to the bad treatment of her ex. Based on the previous explanation of the metaphor, there is information about the feelings of the speaker that she wants to convey to his partner, where this can be seen in the word you took and the word my light, which means the identity and spirit of the speaker (Leech, 1982).

### 3.3.2 Expressive Functions

The expressive function is if in the metaphorical speech there are elements that express the feelings of the speaker.

#### Datum 1



*I just wanna throw my phone away  
Find out who is really there for me  
**You ripped me off**, your love was cheap  
Was always tearin' at the seams  
I fell deep, you let me drown*

Source: [Katy Perry - Part Of Me Lyrics | AZLyrics.com S3 L3](https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/katy-perry/part-of-me-lyrics.html)

In the above metaphor, there is an expressive function because there are expressions that show feelings of disappointment and sadness from the speaker (Leech, 1982), where the speaker's heart has been hurt and disappointed by her partner, even though her partner still does not care about what she feels. This feeling is indicated by the words ripped.

### 3.3.3 Directive Functions

The directive function is when in metaphorical speech there are elements that influence the behavior of the listener, such as an element of the command, instruction or question.

#### Datum 1

***She's a beast!**  
I call her Karma (come back)*

Source: [Katy Perry - Dark Horse Lyrics | AZLyrics.com S8 L1](https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/katy-perry/dark-horse-lyrics.html)

In the above metaphor, there is a directive function because the speaker tries to warn people who approach the woman because of her attitude, like the behavior of a wild animal beast (Leech, 1982). Beast is used to describe the nature of women who are rude and evil. So the men who want to be close to these women must be careful.

### **Datum 2**

*Make me your Aphrodite  
Make me your one and only  
But don't make me your enemy, your  
enemy, your enemy*

Source: [Katy Perry - Dark Horse Lyrics | AZLyrics.com S3 L1](#)

The directive function in the above metaphor is as a request and hope for a partner where the speaker requests and hopes to be made like Aphrodite, this is as stated by Leech (1982), the directive function helps convey the speaker's wishes to her boyfriend because there is the word "make me."

### **Datum 3**

*Come on; let your colors burst  
Make 'em go "Oh, oh, oh!"  
You're gonna leave 'em fallin' down-own-own*

Source: [Katy Perry - Firework Lyrics | AZLyrics.com S5 L2](#)

In datum 3 above contains a directive function because it asks to show the uniqueness and potential that the listener has and never be afraid of what people say, make them regret it by showing your colors (uniqueness). The above metaphor also shows the expectations desired by the speaker towards the listener, as previously explained by Leech (1982) when the speaker conveys her wishes to the listener by giving directions to explode the colors in her listener.

### **Datum 4**

*Do you ever feel, feel so paper-thin?  
Like a house of cards, one blow from caving in?*  
Source: [Katy Perry - Firework Lyrics | AZLyrics.com S1 L4](#)

The above metaphor serves as a directive function. According to Leech (1982), the directive function is when the speaker tries to influence the interlocutor by giving questions, based on datum 4 above, the speaker tries to ask the listener's feelings about whether she has ever felt like paper thin. Paper-thin is not meant to feel like really being paper thin, but paper thin here are like people who are confused and have no definite direction in life. The speaker asked her listeners through the lyrics above whether her listeners have ever felt like someone confused, has no enthusiasm, and does not know the purpose of life.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher will present conclusions and suggestions based on the findings and data analysis that have been discussed previously. Suggestions contain recommendations for future research so that future research can be more developed.

#### 4. 1 Conclusion

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the four songs by Katy perry contain a metaphor. There are 15 metaphors analyzed in this research. This research focuses on identifying the types of metaphors and the functions of metaphors in Katy Perry's selected songs. From the research, the researchers found 4 types of metaphors found in four of Katy Perry's songs entitled *Roar*, *Dark Horse*, *Firework* and *Part of Me*, namely, animal metaphors with 3 datums, anthropomorphic only 1 datum, concrete to abstract metaphors with 14 datums, and synesthetic metaphors only 1 datums. The use of these different kinds of metaphors can help songwriters express their feelings or experiences. For listeners, these metaphors can help to understand the meaning and feelings the speaker wants to convey, and this is based on the words of Crowther (1995) that metaphor is the imaginative use of words or phrases to describe something so that it is easier to understand.

Metaphors in song lyrics play a role in conveying the ideas and feelings of the songwriters to the listener, therefore metaphor has its own function for songwriters. Researchers found 3 metaphorical functions in four Katy Perry songs: information function with 14 datum, directive functions with 4 datum, and expressive fuction with 1 datum. Based on the research, the most dominant function used by Katy Perry in her songs is the information function because Perry tries to campaign about the power of women in dealing with social realities, namely the issue of insecurity and the power of women.

#### 4. 2 Suggestion

For the following research that also wants to analyze metaphors in song lyrics, the researcher suggests exploring metaphors with other data like classic songs, blues songs, RnB songs, and others. And it is recommended to use Ullman's theory regarding the types of metaphors by using different data like quotes on pinterest or novels because many quotes contain metaphors. Today, many young people express their feelings using quotes rather than song lyrics.



## BLIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ary, D., Jacobs, L. C., & Razavieh, A. (2002). *Introduction to research education (6th ed)*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
- Biografiku. *Biografi Katy Perry*. Retrieved 14 August 2022 from <https://www.biografiku.com/biografi-katy-perry>.
- Chen, X. (2020). Metaphor Analysis of Dickinson's Because I could Not Stop for Death. *International Journal of New Development in Education*, 2(6), 47-50. <https://doi.org/10.25236/IJNDE.2020.020613>
- Gibbs, R., Markus, T., & Lacey, O. 2011. *Inferring pragmatic messages from metaphor*. Lodz Papers in Pragmatics 7(1). 3–28
- Griffiths, P. (2006). *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*. Edinburgh University Press Ltd.
- Hakim, M., & Medina, S. (2017). Metaphorical expressions in the book Ngawur Karena Benar by Sujiwo Tejo: A pragmatic approach. *Journal on English as a Foreign Language*, 7(1), 17. <https://doi.org/10.23971/jefl.v7i1.499>.
- Keraf, G. (2004). *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*,. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Kovecses, Z. (2010). *Metaphor: A Practical Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Kövecses, Z. (2015). *Where metaphors come from: reconsidering context in metaphor*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Lakoff, G., & Johnson, M. (2003). *Metaphors we live by*. Chicago. University of Chicago Press.
- Leech, G. (1982). *Principle of Pragmatic*. New York: Oxford University Press
- Leech, G. (1982). *Style in Fiction: A Linguistic Introduction to English*. London : Longman Publishing Group.
- Levin, S. (1979). “Standard Approaches to Metaphor and a Proposal for Literary Metaphor” in Andrew, O. (ed.) *Metaphor and Thought*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp.124-135.
- Levin, S. (1997). *The Semantic of Metaphor*. Baltimore: the John Hopkins University Press.
- Marmaridou, S. (2000). *Pragmatic Meaning and Cognition*. Yunani: University of Athens.
- Ortony, A. (1979). *Metaphor and Thought*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. (2010). New York: Oxford University Press.
- Searle, J. (1979). *Metaphor*. in Andrew, O (ed.) *Metaphor and thought*. Cambridge:

Cambridge University Press, pp.93-94.

Sobola, E. (2021). Metaphor of time in Ebenezer Obey Songs. *Academia.edu*.

Retrieved 27 October 2021, from [https://www.academia.edu/33885212/Metaphor\\_of\\_time\\_in\\_Ebenezer\\_Obey\\_Songs](https://www.academia.edu/33885212/Metaphor_of_time_in_Ebenezer_Obey_Songs).

Surdayanto. (2015). *Metode dan Teknik Analisis Data*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.

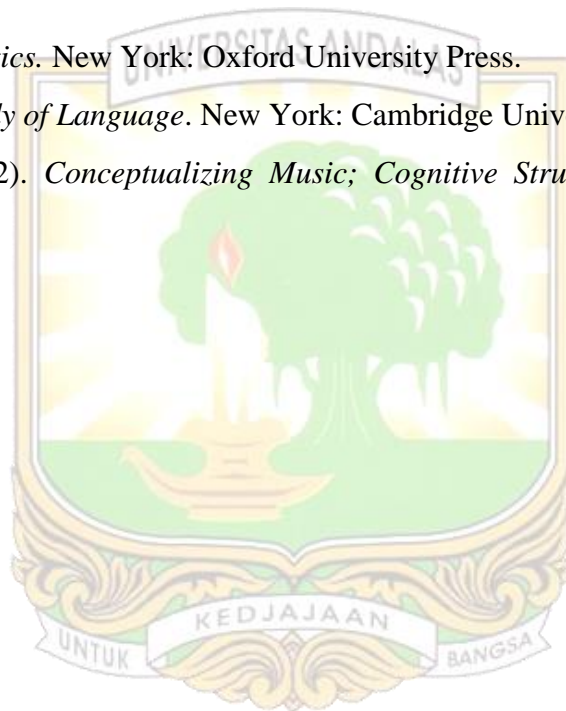
Thu, N. (2019). Struktural Metaphor of Love in English Songs in the Late 20th Century From Stylistics and Cognitive Prespective. *Journal of Applied Linguistics and Literature*, 4(2). <http://dx.doi.org/10.33369/joall.v4i2.7797>.

Ullmann, S. (2004). *Semantics: An introduction to the Science of Meaning*. London: Oxford: Blackwell.

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

Yule, G. (2006). *The Study of Language*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Zbikowski, M. L. (2002). *Conceptualizing Music; Cognitive Structure*,. New York: Oxford University Press.



## APPENDIX

### A. Katy Perry Biography

Katy Perry was born October 25, 1984, in Santa Barbara, California. Katy Perry, real name Katheryn Elizabeth Hudson, is an American singer and songwriter. Katy Perry is the second of three children. Her father and mother are pastors. From age nine to seventeen, Perry devoted herself to singing in church. Perry was not allowed by her parents to listen to music other than gospel music. At the age of 17, Perry left his home for Los Angeles to pursue her dream as a singer, where for the first time, she signed a contract with a Christian music label called Red Hill. For the first time, Perry released her first self-titled gospel-rock album in 2001. This first album did not do well, but Perry did not give up so easily. Perry then teamed up with Glen Ballard on an album for record label Island. Then Perry signed a contract with one of the music labels, Columbia Records, in 2004. After many obstacles that Katy Perry faced, Perry and her song began to be ogled when she released a song entitled *Ur So Guy* in November 2007. Many of Katy Perry's songs have been awarded and entered the Billboard Hot 100: *I Kissed a Girl*, *Hot N Cold*, *Dark Horse*, *Firework*, *Roar*, *Wide Awake*, and others.

### B. Katy Perry Lyrics song

Retrieved from Azlyrics.com

#### 1. Roar Song

I used to bite my tongue and hold my breath  
Scared to rock the boat and make a mess  
So I set quietly  
Agreed politely

I guess that I forgot I had a choice  
I let you push me past the breaking point  
I stood for nothing  
So I fell for everything

You held me down, but I got up (Hey!)  
Already brushing off the dust  
You hear my voice, you hear that sound



Like thunder gonna shake the ground  
You held me down, but I got up (Hey!)  
Get ready 'cause I've had enough  
I see it all, I see it now

I got the eye of the tiger  
A fighter  
Dancing through the fire  
'Cause I am a champion and you're gonna hear me roar  
Louder, louder than a lion  
'Cause I am a champion and you're gonna hear me roar

Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh  
Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh  
Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh  
You're gonna hear me roar

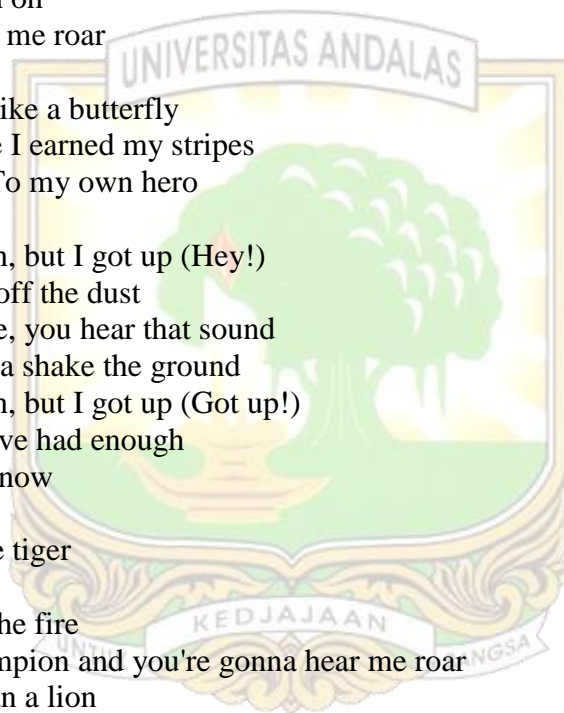
Now I'm floating like a butterfly  
Stinging like a bee I earned my stripes  
I went from zero, To my own hero

You held me down, but I got up (Hey!)  
Already brushing off the dust  
You hear my voice, you hear that sound  
Like thunder gonna shake the ground  
You held me down, but I got up (Got up!)  
Get ready 'cause I've had enough  
I see it all, I see it now

I got the eye of the tiger  
A fighter  
Dancing through the fire  
'Cause I am a champion and you're gonna hear me roar  
Louder, louder than a lion  
'Cause I am a champion and you're gonna hear me roar

Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh  
Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh  
Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh  
You're gonna hear me roar

Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh  
Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh  
You'll hear me roar  
Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh  
You're gonna hear me roar  
Roar, roar, roar, roar, roar



I got the eye of the tiger  
A fighter  
Dancing through the fire  
'Cause I am a champion and you're gonna hear me roar  
Louder, louder than a lion  
'Cause I am a champion and you're gonna hear me roar

Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh  
Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh  
Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh  
You're gonna hear me roar

## 2. *Dark Horse* Song

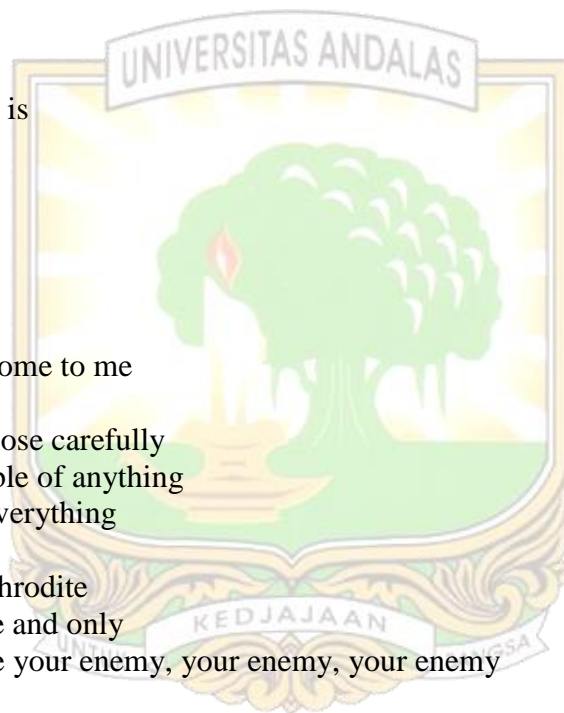
Oh, no  
[Juicy J:]  
Yeah  
Ya'll know what it is  
Katy Perry  
Juicy J, aha  
Let's rage

[Katy Perry:]  
I knew you were  
You were gonna come to me  
And here you are  
But you better choose carefully  
'Cause I, I'm capable of anything  
Of anything and everything

Make me your Aphrodite  
Make me your one and only  
But don't make me your enemy, your enemy, your enemy

So you wanna play with magic  
Boy, you should know what you're falling for  
Baby do you dare to do this?  
Cause I'm coming at you like a dark horse  
Are you ready for, ready for  
A perfect storm, perfect storm  
Cause once you're mine, once you're mine  
There is no going back

Mark my words  
This love will make you levitate  
Like a bird  
Like a bird without a cage  
But down to earth



If you choose to walk away, don't walk away

It's in the palm of your hand now baby  
It's a yes or no, no maybe  
So just be sure before you give it all to me  
All to me, give it all to me

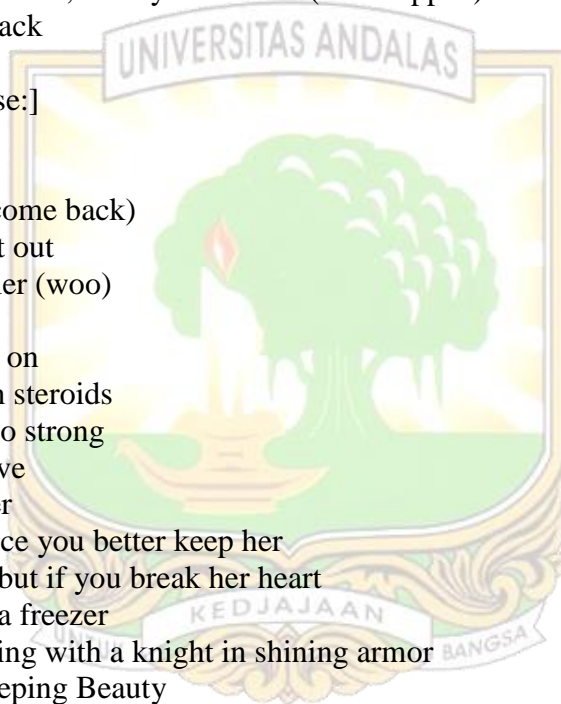
So you wanna play with magic  
Boy, you should know what you're falling for  
Baby do you dare to do this?  
Cause I'm coming at you like a dark horse  
Are you ready for, ready for  
A perfect storm, perfect storm  
Cause once you're mine, once you're mine (love trippin')  
There's no going back

[Juicy J - Rap Verse:]

Uh  
She's a beast  
I call her Karma (come back)  
She eats your heart out  
Like Jeffrey Dahmer (woo)  
Be careful  
Try not to lead her on  
Shorty's heart is on steroids  
Cause her love is so strong  
You may fall in love  
When you meet her  
If you get the chance you better keep her  
She's sweet as pie but if you break her heart  
She'll turn cold as a freezer  
That fairy tale ending with a knight in shining armor  
She can be my Sleeping Beauty  
I'm gon' put her in a coma  
Woo!  
Damn I think I love her  
Shorty so bad, I'm sprung and I don't care  
She ride me like a roller coaster  
Turned the bedroom into a fair (a fair!)  
Her love is like a drug  
I was tryna hit it and quit it  
But lil' mama so dope  
I messed around and got addicted

[Katy Perry:]

So you wanna play with magic  
Boy, you should know what you're falling for (you should know)



Baby do you dare to do this?  
Cause I'm coming at you like a dark horse (like a dark horse)  
Are you ready for, ready for (ready for)  
A perfect storm, perfect storm (a perfect storm)  
Cause once you're mine, once you're mine (mine)  
There's no going back

### 3. *Part of Me* Song

Days like this I want to drive away.  
Pack my bags and watch you shout offence.  
Cus you chewed me up and spit me out, like I was poison in your mouth.  
You took my light, you drink me down, but that was then and this is now.  
Now look at me.

This is the part of me that you're never gonna ever take away from me, no  
This is the part of me that you're never gonna ever take away from me, no  
These sticks and stones fill your body and boots,  
But you're not gonna break my soul.  
This is the part of me that you're never gonna ever take away from me, no.

I just wanna throw my phone away.  
Find out who is really there for me.  
Cus you ripped me off, your love was cheap,  
It's always tearing at the seams,  
I fell deep and you let me drown,  
Baby, that was then and this is now.  
Now look at me.

This is the part of me that you're never gonna ever take away from me, no  
This is the part of me that you're never gonna ever take away from me, no  
These sticks and stones fill your body and boots,  
But you're not gonna break my soul.  
This is the part of me that you're never gonna ever take away from me, no.

And look at me, I'm sparkling.  
A firework, a dancing flame.  
You won't ever put me out again.  
I'm going ohohoh.  
You can't keep them down from me.  
I've never liked them anyway.  
In fact you can't put out the flame  
Yeah, yeah.  
Except for me.

This is the part of me that you're never gonna ever take away from me, no  
This is the part of me that you're never gonna ever take away from me, no  
These sticks and stones fill your body and boots,

But you're not gonna break my soul.  
This is the part of me that you're never gonna ever take away from me, no.  
This is the part of me that you're never gonna ever take away from me, no  
This is the part of me that you're never gonna ever take away from me, no  
These sticks and stones fill your body and boots,  
But you're not gonna break my soul.  
This is the part of me that you're never gonna ever take away from me, no

#### 4. Firework Song

Do you ever feel like a plastic bag  
Drifting through the wind  
Wanting to start again?  
Do you ever feel, feel so paper-thin  
Like a house of cards, one blow from caving in?

Do you ever feel already buried deep  
Six feet under screams but no one seems to hear a thing  
Do you know that there's still a chance for you  
'Cause there's a spark in you?

You just gotta ignite the light and let it shine  
Just own the night like the 4th of July

'Cause, baby, you're a firework  
Come on, show 'em what you're worth  
Make 'em go, "Ah, ah, ah"  
As you shoot across the sky

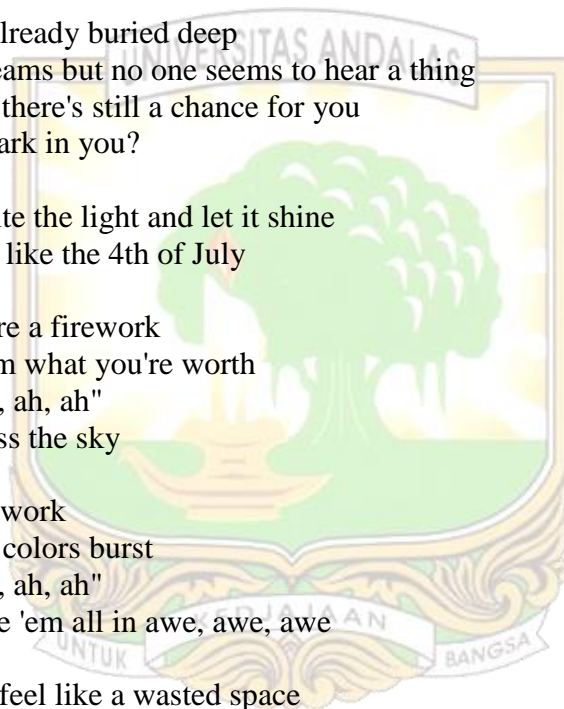
Baby, you're a firework  
Come on, let your colors burst  
Make 'em go, "Ah, ah, ah"  
You're gonna leave 'em all in awe, awe, awe

You don't have to feel like a wasted space  
You're original, cannot be replaced  
If you only knew what the future holds  
After a hurricane comes a rainbow

Maybe a reason why all the doors are closed  
So you could open one that leads you to the perfect road  
Like a lightning bolt your heart will glow  
And when it's time you'll know

You just gotta ignite the light and let it shine  
Just own the night like the 4th of July

'Cause, baby, you're a firework  
Come on, show 'em what you're worth



Make 'em go, "Ah, ah, ah"  
As you shoot across the sky

Baby, you're a firework  
Come on, let your colors burst  
Make 'em go, "Ah, ah, ah"  
You're gonna leave 'em all in awe, awe, awe

Boom, boom, boom  
Even brighter than the moon, moon, moon  
It's always been inside of you, you, you  
And now it's time to let it through, -ough, -ough

'Cause, baby, you're a firework  
Come on, show 'em what you're worth  
Make 'em go, "Ah, ah, ah"  
As you shoot across the sky

Baby, you're a firework  
Come on, let your colors burst  
Make 'em go, "Ah, ah, ah"  
You're gonna leave 'em all in awe, awe, awe

Boom, boom, boom  
Even brighter than the moon, moon, moon  
Boom, boom, boom  
Even brighter than the moon, moon, moon

