

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Every songwriter has a unique style that distinguishes them from others. A writer's style combines their writing habits, preferences, and choices. It demonstrates something distinctive in the origin of their attention. Studying stylistics means assessing them and determining their significance in a literary piece. One of the most exciting aspects of stylistics is the examination of metaphors. Metaphors are figurative metaphors that link two seemingly unrelated concepts, allowing authors to express complex ideas and understandably. Metaphors are more than just decorations; they are solid tools for shaping our understanding and experience of the world around us.

In addition, each writer has a distinctive style, which is a key factor in distinguishing one writer from another. This unique use of language, including metaphors and other stylistic devices, contributes to their work's overall effectiveness and individuality. The systematic study of such stylistic features is known as stylistics. Stylistics is an important device and part of linguistics when analyzing metaphors. Stylistics is a branch of applied linguistics that systematically studies style (Hamawand, 2023). It could be considered an approach to literary criticism, though analysis of it should also be more neutral than in literary studies. It has also been considered a bridge between linguistics and literature. It provides an analysis of style, particularly in studying literary texts, although it also extends

this to non-literary text forms (Crystal and Davy, 1969). It could be a ubiquitous feature of literary texts from these literal or figurative sources, and also because they are used in general communication.

Stylistic devices refer to various linguistic techniques used to construct and convey meaning in a text. Their use is usually based on the communicative intent of the writer or influenced by contextual factors surrounding the creation of the works (Hermawand, 2023). Among these techniques, metaphors are powerful stylistic devices for several purposes, including enhancing descriptive clarity and eliciting emotional responses. Writers often use metaphors to create vivid imagery, engage the reader's senses, or make abstract ideas more concrete and relatable. Additionally, metaphors can challenge conventional thinking and invite readers to explore alternative interpretations. As Widdowson (1975, p. 5) notes, authors' language habits and stylistic preferences significantly influence the metaphors they employ. Some writers prefer extended metaphors that maintain a consistent theme throughout a text, while others opt for a more varied use of metaphorical expressions. The frequency and density of metaphors also differ among writers, reflecting their unique rhetorical strategies and communicative goals.

The study of stylistic metaphors is not only limited to individual works and authors but also includes an examination of linguistic differences across different genres, periods, and cultural backgrounds. For example, specific metaphorical terms may be more prevalent in poetry than prose or in examining a song lyric, while others may be more common in a particular literary genre or era. The study of metaphors in stylistics entails investigating the link between form and function.

Writers may intentionally select metaphorical structures or methods to produce specific results. When expressing emotions, people generally listen to songs to explore their feelings. Because of this, lyrics are crucial in its creation because of its meaning. Song lyrics are a medium to incorporate poetic grammar. In this case, the songwriter must have creative ideas to process the words he uses to become song verses with deep meaning for the listeners.

In order to conduct a practical analysis of metaphors within the scope of stylistics, it is imperative to establish clear stylistic objectives that guide the overall research process toward meaningful conclusions. Stylistics, as defined by Crystal and Davy (1969), is concerned with the systematic study of linguistic features in the English language, particularly as they appear in specific communicative contexts. This includes examining how language is used in real-life situations, which are influenced by various social, cultural, and contextual factors. One of the main aims of stylistics is to identify distinctive language choices made by speakers or writers and to explain why certain forms or structures are chosen over others. This involves analyzing vocabulary, grammar, syntax, phonology, and figurative language, including metaphors, to uncover their stylistic significance.

Moreover, stylistics aims to evaluate these linguistic features for their functional role and how they contribute to the meaning, tone, and emotional effect in a given context, such as song lyrics, literature, or spoken discourse. Moreover, stylistics seeks to categorize and classify these features according to their role in the social environment in which they are used. For example, different stylistic choices may reflect the level of formality, the relationship between speaker and

listener, or the desired emotional impact on the audience. In metaphor analysis, stylistics helps reveal how figurative language shapes interpretation, reflects social identity and enhances artistic expression.

In studying metaphor, there is a difference in focus between stylistics and semantics. In stylistics, metaphors are studied as tools writers use to make language more expressive and impactful for their readers. Stylistics focuses on how metaphors enhance a writer's emotional tone, style, and creativity, making writing more interesting and meaningful in specific contexts such as song lyrics, literature, and poetry. In contrast, metaphors in the field of semantics are analyzed in terms of logic and meaning. The study focuses on how metaphors help audiences understand one concept through another, primarily through conceptual relationships. Semantics examines how different words can have the same meaning and how readers interpret those meanings based on context. Therefore, while stylistics looks at metaphors' artistic and emotional effects in a text, semantics focuses on what words or phrases mean and how they are interpreted based on our conceptual understanding.

Every songwriter has developed a unique style that sets them apart from others, often unconsciously adopting certain linguistic habits that characterize their work. These can include preferences in vocabulary, sentence structure, and rhetorical devices. Language variation occupies a significant place in language style. Depending on the situation, writers may favor one dialect or language variety over another. Depending on the desired impact, The language may sometimes reflect a particular stylistic register or archaic form. Certain linguistic features may be deliberately used to establish a specific tone, such as solemnity, familiarity, or

playfulness, which helps to build atmosphere and reinforce the central theme of a work. In line with the stylistic purposes outlined by Crystal and Davy (1969), this study seeks to identify linguistic features commonly used in specific social or artistic contexts, and categorize them based on their role and function in writing works. This research, therefore, investigates the intricate interweaving of figurative language and literature, specifically metaphors in the song lyrics of Jamie Scott and Tom Fletcher. By analyzing individually and collaboratively written songs, this study emphasizes how metaphors function not only as expressive imagery but also as deliberate stylistic choices that contribute to the text's broader communicative and aesthetic goals.

Researchers compared songs from One Direction and their songwriters Jamie Scott and Tom Fletcher. Both songwriters contributed to One Direction's music as independent artists and songwriters, collaborating creatively with other writers. Jamie Scott began his music career as a singer, songwriter, producer, and artist. He is widely recognized for his leading role as a key collaborator on several One Direction albums. His success in writing songs for the band significantly enhanced his reputation, making him one of the most recognized songwriters in the music industry. This growing recognition eventually led to the release of his solo album, *"My Hurricane"*, in 2015. Jamie Scott wrote *"More Than This"*; in turn, it became the first work from an album of the group, with which such a long-term collaboration began. His notable contributions include co-writing the singles *"Story of My Life,"* *"Night Changes,"* and *"Drag Me Down."* Tom Fletcher was a member of the band McFly who went on to become a best-selling children's book author in

the UK, he also became a songwriter on several other songs, including for the Summer Olympics song in 2012, he also contributed to One Direction's musical repertoire, writing "*I Want*" for their debut album, *Up All Night*, as well as co-writing "*I Would*" for their second album, *Take Me Home*, and "*Don't Forget Where You Belong*" for their third album *Midnight Memories* in collaboration with Dougie Poynter and Danny Jones. In songwriting, he also has a song he made himself in 2014 called "*Something New*."

The research structure largely depends on the nature of both types of songs and the metaphorical images used in them. In this way, the thesis aims to use a theoretical framework of cognitive stylistics, such as conceptual metaphors theory and stylistic theory, whose purpose is to break down metaphorical meaning into units for further examination. Both theoretical frameworks are employed to analyze the metaphorical images used in songs because they offer a theoretical foundation for studying metaphors. This research examines the use of metaphors in this diverse corpus to identify nuanced differences and similarities between solo and group-written songs. The study results expect to help explore the creative role of creating lyrics. By considering a broad range of details, valuable insights can be gained that hold significant implications for the theory of cognitive stylistics. This approach allows a deeper understanding of how a source domain can be systematically mapped onto a target domain within metaphor analysis. This study examines different structural, ontological, and orientational metaphors. Moreover, this analysis includes some information about cultural and contextual aspects because

they can significantly influence the choice and meaning of metaphors that are quite popular and appealing to people from different countries and cultures.

Furthermore, this analysis is to make a detailed comparative analysis of the metaphorical stylistic devices used by one of the songwriters consisting of One Direction songs and songs written by the songwriters. In analyzing this research, a comparison of the song lyrics used is made by Jamie Scott's and Tom Fletcher's songwriting. Here, Jamie Scott's solo work is "*More Than This*" from One Direction's album *Up All Night*, and the comparison in solo work is based on Scott's song "*My Hurricane*," which compares with the song he wrote for One Direction. An example of a song created by numerous authors is the "*Stole My Heart*" song written by the songwriters Jamie Scott and Paul Meehan from One Direction's album *Up All Night*, and the collaborative songwriting "*Night Changes*" in album *Four*, In collaborative work with One Direction members with Jamie Scott, Julian Bunetta, and John Ryan. Another solo song was made, "*I Want*," by writer Tom Fletcher on the album *Up All Night*. Compared to the solo songwriting, Tom Fletcher's self-penned song for his son that title is "*Something New*." The tune "*I Would*" was shared and made by writers Tom Fletcher, Danny Jones, and Dougie Poynter on the album *Take Me Home*. Here, collaborative work is compared with "*Don't Forget Where You Belong*" from the album *Midnight Memories* by the same collaborators.

Through this study, the researcher aims to contribute meaningful insights to stylistic analysis, cognitive linguistics, and popular music studies. Specifically, this research seeks to enhance the understanding of how metaphorical language

functions as a stylistic device in songwriting, offering a deeper perspective on the relationship between language, thought, and artistic expression in contemporary pop music. The results can show how metaphors play a part in forming the band's unique word style and give a fresh view of how single and group creativity works in song-making. Ultimately, this study aims to deepen the understanding of metaphors as a key stylistic device in contemporary pop music by comparing their use in individually written and collaboratively produced songs. By examining these variations, the research provides a valuable foundation for further scholarly exploration in stylistics, cognitive linguistics, and popular music studies.

1.2 Research Questions

In this study, researchers compared stylistic devices, particularly metaphors, in songwriting between those written by individual songwriters and those created through collaborative efforts. There are two questions that the researcher wants to investigate:

1. What are the different types of metaphors as stylistic devices used by solo and collaborative songwriters?
2. What are the goals of using metaphors as stylistic devices by the solo and collaborative songwriters?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

According to the research questions, the objectives of this research are:

1. To reveal the different metaphors solo and collaborative songwriters use as stylistic devices.

2. To reveal the goals of stylistic devices used by solo and collaborative songwriters.

1.4 Focus of the Research

This research focuses on several solo and collaborative songs by One Direction Songwriters. To limit the scope of the comparative analysis of metaphors as stylistic devices, this study focuses on two songwriters, Jamie Scott and Tom Fletcher, who have contributed to One Direction's music independently and in collaboration with other writers. For solo writing, this refers to Jamie Scott's work on the song *More Than This* from the album *Up All Night* and his song titled *My Hurricane*. Collaborative writing refers to songwriters Jamie Scott and Paul Meehan on the song *Stole My Heart*, also from the *Up All Night* album, and the other collaborative songwriting in the song "Night Changes" in album *Four*; in collaborative work with One Direction members with Jamie Scott, Julian Bunetta, and John Ryan. On the other hand, in other solo songwriting, the song "I Want" was written by songwriter Tom Fletcher on the album *Up All Night* and compared with his song "Something New." The song *I Would* was co-written by songwriters Tom Fletcher, Danny Jones, and Dougie Poynter on the album *Take Me Home*. Here, collaborative work is compared with "Don't Forget Where You Belong" from the album *Midnight Memories* by the same collaborators. For the limitations of this study, the researcher analyzed metaphors as stylistic devices using Lakoff's and Johnson's (1980) theory of conceptual metaphors and renewed by Zoltán Kövecses (2010) theory of conceptual metaphors and applied Crystal and Davy's (1969) theory for stylistic analysis.

1.5 Methods of the Research

This research analyzes the stylistic elements of language using qualitative research. Qualitative research is collecting, analyzing, and interpreting in-depth non-numerical data, such as textual or visual information, to better understand a particular subject or phenomenon (Mills & Gay, 2015). The researcher used the qualitative descriptive method because this method is suitable for stylistic research, which allows a comprehensive and detailed understanding of the stylistic features and patterns in a text. This research aims to describe, interpret, and analyze the creative and linguistic techniques employed by solo and collaborative songwriters to achieve specific stylistic effects through metaphors. It focuses on identifying and comparing the metaphors found in solo and collaborative songwriting, highlighting how they function as stylistic devices within the lyrical content. Furthermore, the study seeks to explore the purposes behind using these devices, such as understanding the recurring language choices of songwriters and examining their creativity in songwriting. The lyrics, transcribed from selected songs, serve as the primary data source for this analysis.

The data for this research is obtained from One Direction's, Jamie Scott's, and Tom Fletcher's songs, which were written by a solo songwriter and written collaboratively. For solo writing, this refers to Jamie Scott's work on the song "*More than This*" from the *Up All Night* album and his song "*My Hurricane*." Collaborative writing refers to the songwriters Jamie Scott and Paul Meehan on the song "*Stole My Heart*," also from the *Up All Night* album, and the other collaborative songwriting in the song "*Night Changes*" in album *Four*, in addition,

in other solo songwriting, the song “*I Want*” was written by songwriter Tom Fletcher on the album *Up All Night*, and his song “*Something New*.” The song “*I Would*” was co-written by songwriters Tom Fletcher, Danny Jones, and Dougie Poynter on the album *Take Me Home*, and the other collaborative work is compared with “*Don’t Forget Where You Belong*” from the album *Midnight Memories* by the same collaborators.

1.5.1 Data Collection

Data collection instruments in research are used as tools for mechanisms that function in the decision-making and understanding of a study (Colton & Covert, 2015). This qualitative research offers a deeper insight into how language is used creatively and effectively to convey meaning and achieve specific stylistic goals. In this data collection, the researcher functions as an instrument to collect materials, review metaphors on stylistic devices, and analyze data. The researcher in this research process is essential as an objective observer and to collect data. This research used song lyrics from the internet and Spotify as music media platforms. The researcher took the samples manually using the available application.

In the data collection technique, the procedure to be performed by the researcher is the first step of choosing the songs to be studied, such as choosing a representative sample song from One Direction, Jamie Scott, and Tom Fletcher to be analyzed in depth, such as the complexity of the lyrics. In the next step, the researcher transcribed the lyrics to be more accurate in the research and made a data set to analyze. After collecting the data, the researcher identified the metaphors in the songs, categorized them systematically on the transcribed lyrics, and

categorized which metaphors analysis they belonged to. Furthermore, the researcher interpreted and analyzed the metaphorical patterns used by the songwriters to gain insight into the creativity of the songwriters' writing style in those songs. The next step is to validate the findings through the review of experts such as supervisors who understand the study made based on the metaphorical analysis in stylistic devices.

1.5.2 Data Analysis

The research consists of transcribing and evaluating the song lyrics in detail, focusing on metaphors in the field of stylistic devices used by the songwriters on the album. The researcher conducts a comparative analysis by comparing the distribution and usage of metaphors in various songs in the album to identify the patterns and stylistic preferences used by the songwriters, and this comparative analysis is used to reveal the patterns and creative styles of the songwriters used on the album in writing the songs. It validates the research results with a review that can be strengthened with different data sources.

This research uses the data displayed in tables for comparative metaphors. Tabular data presentation instruments are often used in qualitative research. A structured framework in the form of tables and data displays can provide comparison to analyze information. Representing the tables and diagrams in the presentation allows for a faster visual representation of the use of metaphors in the album. Displaying tables to represent the results of thematic analysis visually can increase the clarity and impact of thematic content. Here, tables for comparative metaphors illustrate the use of comparative metaphors between different songs on

the album, offering a comprehensive overview of the distribution of metaphors in songs written solo or collaborative.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

- **Stylistics:** Stylistics is the relationship of the various varieties and styles of language that make it possible to create different texts, be it spoken or written, dialogue or monologue, formal or informal.
- **Stylistic Devices:** Stylistic devices are linguistic techniques that convey meaning and enhance expression. Their application is often influenced by the writer's intent or shaped by the specific context or occasion in which the text is produced.
- **Metaphors:** Metaphors are figurative language that compares one thing to another to show a deeper meaning. They also study how literature uses language to create style and meaning.

