

**THESIS**

**THE ANTHROPOMORPHIC METAPHOR ANALYSIS IN  
SELECTED SONGS OF ARIANA GRANDE'S**



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MAKASSAR  
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Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor  
Degree of English Literature in English Literature Department of  
Economics and Social Sciences Faculty at Universitas Fajar Makassar

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Written by

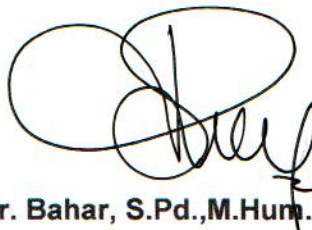
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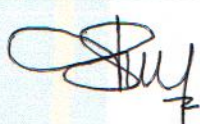

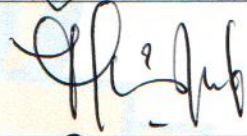

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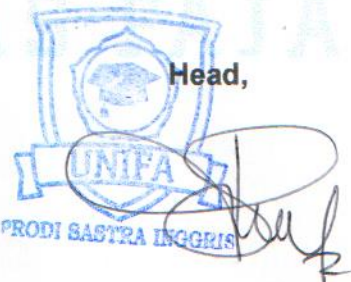
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## PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN

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Dengan ini menyatakan dengan sebenar-benarnya bahwa skripsi yang berjudul ***The Anthropomorphic Metaphor Analysis In Selected Songs Of Ariana Grande's*** adalah karya ilmiah saya sendiri dan sepanjang pengetahuan saya di dalam naskah skripsi ini, tidak terdapat karya ilmiah yang pernah diajukan oleh orang lain untuk memperoleh gelar akademik ini di suatu perguruan tinggi, dan tidak terdapat karya atau pendapat yang pernah ditulis atau diterbitkan oleh orang lain, kecuali secara tertulis dikutip dalam naskah dan disebutkan dalam sumber kutipan dan daftar pustaka.

Apabila di kemudian hari ternyata di dalam naskah skripsi ini dapat dibuktikan terdapat unsur-unsur plagiasi, saya bersedia menerima sanksi atas perbuatan tersebut dan diproses sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku di Indonesia yaitu UU No. 20 Tahun 2003, pasal 25 ayat 2 dan pasal 70.

**Makassar, 28 Agustus 2023**

**Yang Membuat Pernyataan,**



**Kasmawati**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise and gratitude the researcher goes to the presence of God Almighty, for the abundance of His blessing and grace, so that the researcher can complete this thesis with the title "The Anthropomorphic Metaphor Analysis In Selected Songs Ariana Grande's" as well.

The author realizes the limitations and shortcomings in the preparation of this thesis which is still far from perfection. However, the author has received a lot of guidance and help from various parties. Therefore, I would like to express my deepest and profound gratitude to my great and wonderful parents, Senong and Tellang for their pray, support, financial tuition and sacrifice for my success. Unforgettable I express my thanks to my best sisters, Rosyani, Veronica, and Novitasari, who have motivated me to be successful.

Great thanks are given to my consultant, Dr. Bahar, S.Pd.,M.Hum,. for His support, assistance, and guidance during the whole process of writing this thesis, their knowledge will be very useful for me now and in the future.

I would like to express my appreciation and sincere thanks to:

1. Dr. Yusmanizar, S.Sos.,M.I.Kom. as Dean of the faculty of economics and sosial sciences.
2. Mrs. Andi Febriana Tamrin, S.S.,M.Hum.,as Chair of the Fajar University English Literature Study Program and as my examiner.
3. Dr. Ana Rosida, S.S., M.Pd., and Syahrani Junaid, S.S., M.Pd., as my axaminers, their knowledge will be very useful for me now and the future.
4. My heartfelt thank to all lectures of the economics and sosial sciences Faculty Fajar University especially to the lectures of English Literature Department for their guidance during my study.

5. All of my Family who always support and pray for me which cannot be mentioned one by one.
6. Special Thanks to Nikolas who always suport me, and given me suggest how to doing well this thesis.
7. Special thanks to my best friends Yuliana Lembang and Winda Nastasya always suport me too.
8. Unforgettable thanks to all of my beloved friends in English Department Students 2019.
9. Special thanks to Yuliana, Nur Ismi, Endang for being the best partners during the process of this thesis.
10. Thanks to all of her friends that could not mentioned their name one by one.
11. Finally, I would like to thank to myself for always being strong, patient and also healthy until the completion of this thesis.

And finally I can finish this thesis, thereore, the most grateful for any correction or comments that very be useful. Therefore, the author expects criticism and suggestions from all parties to improve this thesis so that it can be useful for all parties.

Makassar, 28 August 2023



Researcher,

## ABSTRACT

### THE ANTHROPOMORPHIC METAPHOR ANALYSIS IN SELECTED SONGS OF ARIANA GRANDE'S

KASMAWATI

BAHAR

The objective of this research is to find out the anthropomorphic metaphors in selected songs by Ariana Grande's songs. Four songs lyrics were analyzed, namely: 7 Ring, Moonlight, Nasa and Problem.

This research used a descriptive qualitative research method. The data in this research are qualitative data that consist of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in Ariana Grande's song lyrics that include anthropomorphic character metaphors. The data sources in this study are the lyrics of selected song by Ariana Grande.

The results of this study found ten anthropomorphic metaphors in the selected song by Ariana Grande. In the song 7 Ring, it is wrist, money, and red-bottom. More over in the song Moonlight there is moonlight. Then in the song Nasa it consists of phone, NASA, covers, star and space. there is money in the song Problem. The use of anthropomorphic metaphors in these lyrics serves the purpose of creating emotional depth, helping the listener feel and understand the message conveyed by the singer. In addition, this study found that not all the lyrics in Ariana Grande's songs contained anthropomorphic character metaphors.

**Keywords:** Anthropomorphic metaphors, anthropomorphic character meraphors, Ariana Grande, song lyric.



## ABSTRACT

### ANALISIS METAFORA ANTROPOMORFIS DALAM LAGU-LAGU ARIANA GRANDE

KASMAWATI

BAHAR

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis metafora antropomorfik yang dipilih dari lagu-lagu Ariana Grande. Terdapat empat judul lagu yang dianalisis, yaitu: 7 Ring, Moonlight, Nasa, dan Problem.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah data kualitatif yang terdiri dari kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat dalam lirik lagu Ariana Grande yang mengandung metafora karakter antropomorfik. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah lirik lagu Ariana Grande yang telah dipilih.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menemukan sepuluh metafora antropomorfik dalam lagu-lagu Ariana Grande. Pada lagu 7 Ring, terdapat pergelangan tangan, uang, dan red-bottom. Selanjutnya dalam lagu Moonlight terdapat cahaya bulan. Kemudian pada lagu Nasa terdiri dari telepon, NASA, selimut, bintang dan ruang. uang pada lagu Problem. Penggunaan metafora antropomorfik dalam lirik ini memiliki tujuan untuk menciptakan kedalaman emosional, membantu pendengar merasakan dan memahami pesan yang disampaikan oleh penyanyi. Selain itu, ditemukan bahwa tidak semua lirik dalam lagu-lagu Ariana Grande yang dianalisis mengandung metafora antropomorfik karakter.

**Kata kunci:** *Metafora antropomorfik, metafora antropomorfik karakter, Ariana Grande, lirik lagu*

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

Chapter one is divided into five parts. These parts are the background, the question of the research, the objective of the research, the significance of the research, and the scope of the research.

#### 1.1 Research Background

Language is a social phenomenon and is used for communication between humans. As social beings, humans must interact with one another. In other words, in everyday life, humans are inseparable from a communication activity, namely conveying ideas, thoughts, and feelings to readers or listeners. In conveying a language, humans sometimes use kisan words to convey their intentions. The use of Kisan words is commonly called metaphor.

Linguistics is the study of language, linguistics is divided into two parts, namely internal linguistics and external linguistics. Internal linguistics consists of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics, while external linguistics includes sociolinguistics, ethno-linguistics, psycholinguistics, semiotics, applied linguistics. According to Hurford and Heasley (1983:1), semantics is the study of the science of meaning. Semantics is defined as a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning contained in a language, code, or other type of representation. It focuses on the relationship between signs such as words, phrases, and symbols and what they mean.

The metaphor is defined as "the use of words or groups of words not with the actual meaning, but as a picture based on similarity or comparison. For example, the backbone in the sentence "youth is the backbone of the country". A metaphor is a style of language that compares something with another directly. Metaphor is a comparative language style. Metaphor became and is the biggest and most

important phenomenon in the explanation of the nature of shifts and changes in meaning. This metaphor is used by someone to express an intention or message that they want to convey to others, but the message cannot be understood directly. Metaphors are used by comparing what one wants to express with other things that usually have similarities or similarities in physical form, nature, or character, even based on one's perception (Padmai et al., 2020).

Anthropomorphism is a practice or idea in which non-human entities, such as living creatures, objects, or natural occurrences, are given human traits, actions, or emotions. It is usually used to view and portray them in a more human-like manner. Anthropomorphism can be seen in various aspects of society, such as art, literature, religion, and even in technological advancements like robotics (Ágata C. Teixeira Salgado, 2017). Meanwhile, anthropomorphic metaphors are metaphors that use the concept of anthropomorphism to describe or explain something (Bustan et al., 2022).

Anthropomorphic Metaphors are one of the four types of metaphors. According to Ullman (1972), there are four categories of metaphors: Anthropomorphic Metaphor, Animal Metaphor, Concrete to Abstract, and Synesthetic Anthropomorphic. When comparing one notion to another, anthropomorphic metaphor transfers the aspects of human existence, such as behavior, nature, and human attributes, to inanimate objects (Talino et al., 2018)

Anthropomorphic Metaphors are also known as metaphors relating to the human self. Pateda (Cited in Muhammad & Hasanuddin, 2017), stated that Anthropomorphic metaphors are metaphors related to the human self. The human body is composed of components. For example; the head, eyes, mouth, heart, hands, back , and so the others. Meanwhile, things related to humans are thoughts, experiences, and feelings. The way humans translate the components of their bodies with the surrounding nature is through thoughts, experiences, and

feelings. Examples: the mouth of the river, the heart of the city, the heart of the defense, the vein of connection, and so on. Through experience, humans recognize the words trunk, leaf so that metaphors emerge: body trunk, heart fruit, and ear leaf (Gusriani, 2022).

Metaphors are often found in everyday speech or in literary works. For example, in poetry, novels, and even song lyrics. Song lyrics are someone's expression about something they have seen, heard, or experienced (Marthatiana et al., 2020). In expressing their experiences, songwriters play with words and language to create appeal and distinctiveness to their lyrics or verses. These language games can be in the form of vocal games, language styles or deviations in meaning or allusions to words and are reinforced by the use of melodies and musical notations that are adjusted to the lyrics of the song so that listeners are increasingly carried away by what the songwriter thinks (Helmi et al., 2021)

Permata (2020) Her research entitled metaphors in Agnes Mo's song lyrics revealed that song lyrics are short poems that express emotions. Song lyrics include literary works that use literary language or figurative language in them. It is not too bound by linguistic rules (Semi dalam Zhariff, 2017). To make song lyrics easy for listeners to understand and hear, songwriters sometimes use metaphors in their lyrics (Muhammad & Hasanuddin, 2017)

In this case, there have been many studies that examine metaphors in a work of literature or league lyrics. However, no research examines the use of anthropomorphic metaphors in song lyrics specifically. So the researcher is interested in researching Anthropomorphic metaphors in Ariana Grande songs. Researchers chose this topic because metaphors are closely related to human life. In addition, Ariana Grande's songs were used as research objects because Ariana Grande is a famous legendary singer who has had many albums. In addition, there are many sentences containing metaphors in Ariana Grande's songs (Padma et

al., 2020). Therefore, researchers want to identify the meaning of antropomorphic metaphors in Arian Grande's songs.

Based on the background previously study, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "Analysing Anthropomorphic Metaphors Selected Songs Ariana Grande".

### **1.2 Research Question**

Based on the background of issues the researcher identify of issue as follow " What kinds of antropomorphic metaphors selected songs Ariana Grande?"

### **1.3 Research Objective**

Based on the problem formulation above, this research has the following objectives "to know what kinds of antropomorphic metaphors in selected songs of Ariana Grande".

### **1.4 Research Significances**

Based on the research objectives to be achieved, this research is expected to have benefit in education both teaching and learning literature. The benefits of this research are as follows:

#### **1.4.1 Theoretical Benefit**

Theoretically, this research can provide information and new insight for readers in the field of linguistics related to language styles, especially metaphors and supporting the theory that exist.

#### **1.4.2 Practical Benefit**

Practically, the results of this study are expected to provide new knowledge for students majoring in English literature who wants to learn about Anthropomorphic metaphors.



### **1.5 Research Scope**

Based on the topic, to avoid expanding the research discussion, the researcher provides a limitation to identify kinds of anthropomorphic metaphors selected in Ariana Grande's Song. In this study, researchers only selected four songs by Ariana Grande's song. The songs are 7 Ring, Moonlight, NASA, and problem. The researcher apply Steven Ullman (1972) theory was developed by Disalvo et al., (2005). Disalvo et al categoriz about anthropomorfic metaphor, as follow: Structural anthropomofic metaphors, Gestur anthropomorfic metaphor, Anthropomorphic metaphor of character, and Aware anthropomorfic. So, the researcher focus on anthropomorphic metaphors of character only.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERARY REVIEW

This chapter discusses some of previous studies, To be more specific, the following section describes the research theoretical background.

#### 2.1 Previous Study

There are three previous studies related to this research. First, Research by Talino et al., (2018). Their research 'Anthropomorphic Metaphor In The Speech Of Mockery Of Children In Banjar Language' is useful to add insight into the Banjar regional language for the world of education and society in general, especially those related to language politeness issues. The method used is descriptive qualitative with purposive sampling technique, which is a technique of sampling data sources with certain considerations. The results describe the form and meaning of anthropomorphic metaphors contained in the speech of hapakan kakanakan in the Banjar language including the words muha batimpap "face batimpap", talinga rinjingan "ear wajanan", and mata maling "eye maling". This research is different from this, This research examines anthropomorphic metaphors in The Speech Of Mockery Of Children In Banjar Language while this research examines anthropomorphic metaphors in song lyrics.

Second, Bustan et al., (2022) This research is entitled "The Forms And Meanings Of Anthropomorphic Metaphors In Pae Language". In light of cultural linguistics, this study explores the structures and connotations of anthropomorphic metaphors in the Pae dialect. This research is illustrative data was gathered through observation, interviews, and documentary research. Data gathering methods included note-taking, elicitation, and recording. Two important informants who are native speakers of the Pae language served as the data sources. Data were qualitatively analyzed using an inductive approach. The study's findings

demonstrate the distinctive and particular qualities of anthropomorphic metaphor in the Pae language, as evidenced by phrases like *ulung wae*, *mata wae*, *kinga kue*, *wewa kue*, *nggolo kue*, *lime kerosi*, *tuka nepe*, *tedu nepe*, *wa'i woko*, and *tedu woko*. This research is different from this, this study, researchers analyzed the forms and meanings of anthropomorphic metaphors in Pae dialect. While this research focuses on analyzing Anthropomorphic metaphors in song lyrics.

Last, Putri et al., (2021). In this study, researchers analyzed the metaphorical language style of LiSA's song lyrics. This study aims to determine the types and meanings of metaphors in LiSA's song lyrics. This study uses the theory of Stephen Ullmann. Based on the results of the research, 4 types of metaphors were found, namely anthropomorphic metaphors as much as 9 data, synesthetic metaphors as much as 9 data, abstract metaphors as much as 22 data, and animal metaphors as much as 2 data. Even those, this research is similar to this study, but actually, this study is different, namely, this study focuses on Anthropomorphic metaphors in songs.

## **2.2 Theoretical Background**

### **2.2.1 Semantics**

Semantics can cover a wider field, both in terms of the structure and function of language and in terms of interdisciplinary fields. However, in this case, the scope of semantics revolves around the relationship of the science of meaning itself within linguistics, although nonlinguistic factors come into play as nonsymbolic (emotive and affective) functions of language. Semantics is the study of a language distinction with the relationship of mental processes or symbolism in speech activity (Rina et al., 2022).

Semantics comes from the Greek "sema", the verb *semaino* which means to mark and symbolize. The term semantics is interpreted as a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning contained in a language, code, or other

type of representation. It focuses on the relationship between signs such as words, phrases, and symbols and what they mean.

According to Palmer, semantics is divided into two. First, formal semantics is a part of semantics that analyzes the meaning of language elements that have not been associated with content and situation. Second, referential semantics is a part of semantics that analyzes meaning by linking meaning and situation. Semantics examines the meaning of language (lingual meaning) which is context-free or not bound by context (Subroto, 2011: 10). In contrast to pragmatics, although both examine the meaning but are very bound by context. For example, someone says "I'm hungry." The utterance states that the speaker (whoever it is) expresses hunger. So semantics is one branch of linguistics that studies meaning or meaning without being bound by a context.

Semantics deal with meaning in language, be it literal meaning or figurative meaning. Metaphor is a form of figurative meaning where a word or phrase is used to represent or describe something different but shares certain traits or characteristics. Therefore, metaphor involves semantic understanding to capture the true meaning behind the figurative expression. Moreover, Metaphors contain a deeper meaning than the literal meaning of words. We must utilize both our conceptual and abstract thinking skills as well as our semantic understanding of the words to comprehend their figurative meanings. To see the deeper and more intricate links between the many ideas in a metaphor, semantics aids us in forming such relationships. (Rohani & Arsyad, 2018).

### **2.2.2 Metaphor**

A metaphor is a phrase or set of words whose meaning is symbolic. According to Pavlikova (2020), the idea of a metaphor is a cognitive process

that can alter language and subsequently result in new knowledge. By mapping lexical parts that are connected in the construction of phrases, clauses, or sentences, metaphors can give words new meanings. (Kövecses, 2017).

In real life, metaphor is frequently employed to translate one concept into another. as in poetry, song lyrics, and the author's literary works. When used to express poetic imagination or a unique rhetorical style that differs from everyday language, metaphor serves as a vehicle for such expression. Metaphors can also be understood as something pervasive in everyday life, affecting not only language but also thoughts and actions. Metaphor, particularly metaphorical understanding, is a fundamental component of how people make sense of the world. According to Lakoff and Johnson, metaphors are unintentionally used to describe abstract topics in everyday discourse (Arong, 2021).

A metaphor, according to Ullman (1972) is a comparison between two objects that are comparable in some physical, actual, or intuitive, or a direct comparison. Because metaphor is so closely related to the texture of human language, we have come across it in a variety of contexts: as a key driver of motivation, an expressive tool, a source of synonymy and polysemy, a way to express intense emotions, a way to fill vocabulary gaps, among other functions. It, therefore, provides a brief account of the psychological background of metaphor and describes some of the characteristic forms it assumes in language (Ullmann, 1972).

In literature, poetry, and other figurative language, metaphors are frequently employed to paint a clearer or more intriguing image of a subject or situation. Metaphors can aid in understanding or experiencing a deeper or more complicated meaning for the reader or listener (Talino et al., 2018).

Within the many metaphors expressed by humans, four main groups occur in different languages and styles. Based on Ullman's theory (1972), there are four categories of metaphors, namely Anthropomorphic, Animal, Concrete to abstract, and Synesthetic.

### **2.2.3 Antropomorphism**

Anthropomorphism is defined as the attribution of human traits or behaviors to other non-human entities in the environment, and covers a wide range of practices, for example dressing dogs up as babies, interpreting gods as humans, and attributing thoughts and feelings to pets and wild animals (Kotrschal, 2015). Fisher explained anthropomorphism as interpretive and imaginative thinking. Interpretive is the attribution of intentions, beliefs, and emotions to non-human agents based on their behavior, and imaginative anthropomorphism is the representation of imaginary and fictional characters as human-like (Fisher, 1991).

Because of this, it may be stated that anthropomorphic metaphors are those that give non-human things or animals human characteristics or actions. In this metaphor, a non-human item or creature is given human attributes or imagery by being imbued with human traits. This is by the Ullman statement which states that anthropomorphic metaphors occur when non-human objects are given human traits or expressions. According to Ullmann (1972), non-human animals are endowed with human limbs, perceptions, sentiments, and emotional manifestations (Ullmann (1972)).

Anthropomorphic metaphors refer to parts of the human body and human traits and compare them to inanimate objects or things that are not living, such as the mouth of a river, the lung of a town, the leg of a table, etc. It is possible to relate certain elements of the human body to an item (Rina et al., 2022). anthropomorphic metaphor is a kind of nominal metaphor indicated by using

the organ of the human body which is attached to a nonhuman entity existing in the physical environment (Bustan et al., 2022).

Anthropomorphic metaphors are viewed as terms used to refer to inanimate objects. Anthropomorphic metaphors are parallels that symbolically, relate human traits to non-human objects. These metaphors use the transfer or transference from the human body and limbs, or from the human perceptions and sentiments, to compare or represent inanimate objects. As a result, the statement makes clear that anthropomorphic metaphors are a type of language that uses human characteristics like the body, limbs, senses, and emotions as a foundation for comparison or reference to represent lifeless objects (Pavlovich et al., 2022).

In this metaphor anthropomorphic, the non-human item or creature is said to possess characteristics, behaviors, or feelings that are comparable to those of humans (Yesypenko et al., 2022). Examples of common anthropomorphic metaphors are "The flowers in the garden danced happily" The movement of flowers is solely affected by the wind or other external variables, even though in this line it is implied that they can dance like people.

The author's intention to make a point to the reader is strengthened and made clearer when anthropomorphic metaphors are used in a literary work. Anthropomorphic metaphors are employed in literature to give non-humans or objects a life of their own so that readers may more easily know them (Sofian, 2022). Excessive or inappropriate anthropomorphic metaphors can weaken the quality of literary works, so their use must be carefully considered by the author. In conclusion, the use of anthropomorphic metaphors in literary works has an important role in strengthening the message and bringing non-human characters or objects to life so that readers can identify with them. However,

its use must be done wisely and on target to improve the quality of the literary work (Dessiliona, et al., 2018).

An intriguing artistic and aesthetically pleasing depth may be added to songs by using anthropomorphic analogies. This form of metaphorical application frequently enables the listener to experience beauty and imagination. Song lyrics can be more distinctive and memorable for listeners if they make strong and innovative use of anthropomorphic metaphors. The expressive function is the most important in songwriting since it affects every lyric the poet writes. Anthropomorphic metaphors are therefore highly helpful for producing the impact of beauty in songwriting. These phrases can capture the essence of ideas in a few words while also evoking a variety of preexisting meaning connections (Emelia, 2021).

#### **2.2.4 Characteristics of Anthropomorphic Metaphors**

These are some of the characteristics of anthropomorphic metaphors (Strømstad, 2016).

- a) Giving Emotions to Non-Human Objects: Songs can use anthropomorphic metaphors to describe the emotions of non-human objects. For instance, sorrow or a sense of loss may be expressed in song lyrics by comparing rain to "crying".
- b) Giving attribution of Human Actions to Non-Human Objects: Anthropomorphic metaphors can be used in song lyrics to give non-human objects human actions. For instance, flowers could be described as "dancing" or "shaking their heads" in the breeze in song lyrics to create a vivid and charming atmosphere.
- c) Giving attribution of Human Thoughts to Non-Human Objects: Anthropomorphic metaphors can be used in song lyrics to give non-human objects human thoughts. For instance, in song lyrics, a mountain



may be described as "thinking" or "speaking" to a person to convey strength or wisdom.

- d) Giving interaction between Non-Human Objects: Anthropomorphic metaphors can be employed in song lyrics to discuss relationships between non-human things. In order to convey a romantic or intimate feeling, the moon may be said to be "talking" to the stars in song lyrics.
- e) Giving human attributes to animals: Songs may also employ animals as anthropomorphic metaphors. For instance, birds may be described as "singing" or "laughing" in song lyrics to imply a feeling of joy or freedom.

With the above characteristics, the use of anthropomorphic metaphors can give power to literary works or even to everyday conversations, as they are able to produce stronger statements and attract the attention of the listener or reader.

### **2.2.5 Kinds of Anthropomorphic Metaphors**

Disalvo et al., (2005) stated there are four kinds of anthropomorphics, namely Structural Anthropomorphic, Gestural Anthropomorphic, Anthropomorphic of Character, and Aware Anthropomorphic.

#### **a. Structural Anthropomorphic Metaphors**

With a focus on its materiality, structural anthropomorphism mimics the structure and functioning of the human body. Anthropomorphic structural form is demonstrated by the existence of shapes, volumes, systems, or groupings that resemble the human body or its functions. It represents the materiality of the human body and is based on an understanding of human anatomy and physiology (Disalvo et al., 2005). Anthropomorphic metaphors are a type of metaphor in which non-human objects or phenomena are given human traits. In this instance, metaphors that give structures human characteristics are referred to as structural anthropomorphic metaphors. The emphasis is on the

thing's physical or structural properties in metaphors that give an object human traits but are structurally anthropomorphic (Fraustino,2016).

Several essential purposes are served by the structural anthropomorphism seen in song lyrics. The listener receives a clearer and more vivid picture as a result of structural anthropomorphism. The application of human physical traits to non-human objects makes song lyrics more accessible and related to the human experience. Structured anthropomorphism may also make the listener's emotional appeal and connection to the words of the song stronger (Hong et al., 2022). By imbuing non-human objects with human attributes, song lyrics may elicit greater emotions from listeners, fostering a feeling of understanding and shared humanity (Brough, 2022).

Another instance of artistic and imaginative lyric writing is the use of structural anthropomorphism in music lyrics. When structural anthropomorphism is employed well in song lyrics, it aids in the creation of strong imagery and results in enduring visualizations that bring the songs to life (Argo & Keyser, (2014). Additionally, the usage of anthropomorphic structures contributes to vivid imagery and gives song lyrics a deeper artistic dimension, which increases their interest and attraction to listeners. The employment of metaphors in song lyrics that give non-human objects human physical characteristics is known as structural anthropomorphism. It bridges the gap between non-human things and human experience, strengthens emotional appeal, and generates powerful images. The usage of structural anthropomorphism in song lyrics also displays ingenuity and beauty, stimulating the listener's mind (Fearn, 2019).

#### b. Gestural Anthropomorphic Metaphors

Gesture-based anthropomorphic forms are the next category. With an emphasis on human activity, gestural anthropomorphic form mimics the ways

that humans interact with and through the human body. Gesture-based anthropomorphism is the use of stances or gestures that imply human action to convey meaning, purpose, or instruction. It is informed by an understanding of nonverbal human communication and exhibits the expressiveness of the human body (Disalvo et al., 2005). Gestural anthropomorphism in poetry or lyric writing is the attribution of human gestures or actions to inanimate things or abstract phenomena. Gesture-based anthropomorphism gives an inanimate item human-like characteristics of movement or motion (Çizer,2023).

The usage of metaphors that relate human bodily motions to non-human characteristics will be covered in the section on gestural anthropomorphism. These metaphors use human physical motions and facial expressions to represent or explain non-human occurrences or concepts. Lyrics for songs can use gesture-based anthropomorphic metaphors to compare physical gestures to feelings, connections, or experiences (Cypess & Kemper, 2018). The singer's message may be experienced and visualized by the audience thanks to this metaphor, which gives the lyrics a potent kinesthetic and visual dimension.

Gesture anthropomorphism enhances the emotional and visual complexity of the lyrics. This can provide the listener with a more authentic experience that also heightens their attraction to and sense of connection with them. An example of anthropomorphic gestures in song lyrics is "The leaves danced in the wind". In this example, individuals are dancing while the leaves are swaying in the breeze. The movement characteristics often associated with human beings (dancing) are applied to the non-human item (the leaf) to evoke a powerful visual and bring the song's words to life.

In general, anthropomorphic metaphors in song lyrics utilize gestural anthropomorphism to impute human gestures or actions to inanimate things or

abstract entities. The listener is better able to relate to the song words as a result of this application, which also adds artistic value to the musical experience (Pons et al., 2016)

### c. Anthropomorphic Metaphors of Character

Anthropomorphic character metaphors make up the third category. An anthropomorphic character mimics the characteristics, responsibilities, or actions of people. It also stresses the rationale behind each person's actions. The manifestation of traits or routines that characterize people is proof of the anthropomorphic metaphors of character (Disalvo et al., 2005). The use of anthropomorphic metaphors to describe human characteristics or features in non-human objects or living creatures is known as anthropomorphic character metaphors (Milton, 2020). These metaphors occur when we explain and comprehend something non-human by using human characteristics, qualities, or actions. A lot of literature, common language, and popular culture employ anthropomorphic analogies. They aid our comprehension and perception of anything by making analogies to a more identifiable human being. The most prevalent instance is giving traits characteristic of humans to creatures, inanimate things, or abstract ideas (Root-Bernstein, et al., 2013).

Cartoons and animated movies that give inanimate objects or animal creatures human characteristics and behaviors sometimes employ anthropomorphic analogies (Grasso, et al., 2020). The viewer and the character become strongly identified and emotionally connected as a result. A well-known illustration of this is the Disney animation "The Lion King," in which creatures like lions, giraffes, and meerkats are given human characteristics and personalities. Songs often use anthropomorphic analogies to describe characters. Anthropomorphic metaphors are frequently used in songs by lyricists to depict and emphasize human qualities or attributes in the context of

feelings, connections, or individual experiences (Wang, 2022). Anthropomorphic metaphors are a common way to communicate feelings in music. A lyricist could, for instance, refer to the heart as a character with feelings and speech (Watkins, 2011).

Song lyrics that use anthropomorphic metaphors can enhance the message's expressiveness and emotional depth. They turn intangible ideas into ones that listeners can more readily relate to and comprehend. Sometimes they can see the characters mentioned in the lyrics to produce powerful images and bring the music to life.

#### d. Aware Anthropomorphic Metaphors

An aware anthropomorphic creature mimics human cognition, intention, or research. Evidence of conscious anthropomorphic forms include those that imply they have a sense of the self in connection to others, the capacity to create or manipulate abstract thoughts, or the capacity to actively engage with others. At the moment, conscious anthropomorphic creatures exist on the cusp of science fiction and reality. This metaphor enables non-humans to mirror the human form by programming them with the capacity to learn, adapt, reason, or engage in social interaction (Disalvo et al., 2005). Anthropomorphic metaphors that refer to non-human things as possessing awareness, comprehension, or intellect akin to humans are known as aware metaphors. These comparisons provide the impression that non-human creatures are capable of thinking, feeling, and comprehending in ways that are comparable to those of humans. To promote a deeper understanding and emotional connection between humans and the non-human creatures shown, conscious anthropomorphic analogies are utilized. This makes it possible for us to interact with the object more naturally and personally.

The metaphor "The mountains whisper secrets in the wind" is one example of how it is used. To depict mountains as sentient entities with the capacity for communication and maintaining concealment, this statement intentionally adopts an anthropomorphic metaphor. This metaphor creates the idea that the mountain is conscious and can interact with the wind, giving the song's lyrics a feeling of a powerful and enigmatic presence. In this instance, aware anthropomorphic analogies are employed to evoke a more intense emotional response and to further cement the bond between viewers and the non-human subjects being represented. These metaphors add a psychological and intuitive layer that enables the listener to experience and comprehend the singer's intended message.

This research only focuses on anthropomorphic metaphors of characters in Ariana Grande's song lyrics. Anthropomorphic metaphors of character focus on the use of anthropomorphic metaphors to describe and understand human character or traits in non-human objects or living things. Transferring human attributes, traits, or behaviors into the object helps the reader or listener establish an emotional connection with the object being described. As was already noted, anthropomorphism is a prevalent animal trait in weird literature. It entails comparing an item or an animal to a human being or giving them human characteristics like speech, bipedalism, and even attire. According to Wells, an anthropomorphic character can have both human and animal qualities, a gender, and an ethnicity without necessarily being wholly either a person or an animal. (Ágata C. Teixeira Salgado, 2017).

Examples of the use of anthropomorphic metaphors of characters can be found in literature, colloquial language, popular culture, cartoons, animated films, and song lyrics. For example, an example of the use of anthropomorphic metaphors in Literature and Fairy Tales, is "The wind whispers in my ear". The

sentence is said to be an anthropomorphic metaphor of character because it gives the nature of speaking to the wind as if it were a character communicating children's literature in Aesop's fables, who used moralistic animal stories such as "The Tortoise and the Hare" to persuade and educate the audience. Although anthropomorphism and the use of animals are common in children's literature today, Burke and Copenhaver claimed that before the eighteenth century, children had to act like adults by dressing like adults and working to support their families. As a result, they did not enjoy their childhood (Ágata C. Teixeira Salgado, 2017).

#### **2.2.6 Function of Antropomorphic Metaphors**

Language choice may enhance, animate, warm up, ridicule, concretize, compress, and intensify literary works. This is due to the fact that literary language is written to increase the efficacy of speech; as a result, language is deliberately handled and used, giving literary language a distinct figure from non-literary language.

Literature may be improved, animated, warmed up, ridiculed, concretized, compressed, and intensified by the language used. This is because literary language is produced to improve speaking effectiveness; as a consequence, language is purposefully employed and managed, distinguishing literary language from non-literary language.

#### **2.2.7 The Relationship Between Antropomorphic Metaphor and Song**

##### **Lyrics**

Songs are a common kind of entertainment in daily life. Every day, whether on purpose or not, we hear music. Songs are frequently used to tell stories in addition to providing entertainment, such as in the theme songs that go with films or plays. Songs may be used as a vehicle for expressing one's thoughts about a certain object or person (Marthatiana et al., 2020). Text

created for a song's lyrics serves as the song's topic and plot. Without lyrics, music must lack something. Because the lyrics that the songwriter creates give a song its life. Depending on the songwriter's inspiration, a song's natural lyrics frequently encompass the themes of appeal, romance, society, religion, and others.

According to Moeliono (quoted in Erlangga et al., 2021), lyrics are literary compositions that express the songwriter's innermost thoughts and are the words of a song. Sound art, on the other hand, is the melody and singer's voice, and singing is the outcome of the interaction between sound art and language art. As a result, the song combines sound art and language art, employing a concise vocabulary, a steady rhythm, a choice of figurative words, and the singer's voice and melody (Erlangga et al., 2021).

Through the lyrics of songs, people may convey their views, experiences, and feelings. According to a big Indonesian dictionary, lyrics are literary works that express deeply personal sentiments or can even be music lyrics. The song's lyrics will make us feel as though they accurately reflect our current emotions as we listen to them. Connoisseurs' ears are highly drawn to songs because of the combination of the music, the lyrical beauty of the words (diction), and the sentence structure (Khair et al., 2020).

Song lyrics have their structure and rhythm, such as choruses repeated phrases, or stanzas, in contrast to standard poetry or prose. The style or genre a song belongs to, such as hip-hop, pop, rock, or a ballad, usually has an impact on the format and structure of the song. To affect the listener or audience more directly and intimately, song lyrics may also contain additional information or even slang. Another method that people can communicate their thoughts and ideas regarding social or political topics, such as war, socioeconomic disparity, or free speech, is through song lyrics (Ray, 2019).



The use of recurring phrases or stanzas, identifiable forms and patterns, and the use of language that is more informal and familiar to the listener or audience are all factors that contribute to the musicality of song lyrics (Susanti, 2018). The use of anthropomorphic metaphors in song lyrics allows the poet or lyricist to imaginatively and metaphorically portray difficult ideas and feelings. Inanimate things, animals, or abstract concepts can be given life using anthropomorphic metaphors to make them more relevant and understandable to the listener .

The employment of anthropomorphic analogies in song lyrics is what connects anthropomorphic to song lyrics. Song lyrics commonly use the literary device known as an anthropomorphic metaphor to give human attributes to inanimate objects, animals, or abstract ideas. Additionally, using anthropomorphic metaphors in song lyrics may evoke vivid images in the listener's mind, spark their creativity, and raise the artistic appeal of the songs. Anthropomorphic Metaphors can make listening more emotive and personal for the audience since individuals typically associate more strongly with human traits than non-human ones. Thus, using anthropomorphic imagery in song lyrics greatly enhances the song's attractiveness and creative impact (Emilia, 2021).

### **2.2.8 Analysis of Anthropomorphic Metaphors in Song Lyrics**

Anthropomorphic Metaphor analysis in song lyrics is a type of literary or musical work analysis that seeks to comprehend the significance of anthropomorphic metaphors found in song lyrics. An anthropomorphic metaphor is a form of metaphor in which an item or concept is associated with human features or attributes. This metaphor is employed in literary works or music to emphasize the idea to be conveyed and to create emotional appeal (Gusriani, 2022).

Analyzing Anthropomorphic Metaphors in song lyrics requires knowledge of both the words and phrases used in the lyrics as well as the historical and cultural context in which they were created. Talino et al. (2018) claim that this analysis can help listeners or users of song lyrics comprehend the deeper meaning of song lyrics and how anthropomorphic metaphors may affect the meaning and emotions that are meant to be conveyed to listeners. The focus of this study will be on the anthropomorphic metaphor analysis of Ariana Grande's song lyrics. Popular musician Ariana Grande is renowned for having a sizable international fan following. Ariana Grande constantly explores themes of love, life, and unique experiences in her songs .

According to Ullman (1972), Anthropomorphic Metaphors are metaphors that use human features (behavior, physical parts) to describe something else. Anthropomorphic metaphors occur when non-human objects are given human traits or expressions. Human limbs, perceptions, sentiments, and emotional expressions are imparted to non-humans as human qualities and expressions (Ullman, 1972).

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

Anthropomorphic Metaphors are metaphors that assign human characteristics or expressions to non-human objects. Human characteristics and expressions include human limbs, senses, feelings, and emotions given to non-humans (Ullmann, 1972). The theory will be used to find data from data sources in the form of song lyrics by Ariana Grande. The songs include 7 Ring, Moonlight, NASA, and Problem. Sourced from the lyrics of these songs will be analyzed song lyrics that use anthropomorphic metaphors will be song lyrics that produce anthropomorphic metaphors. Then the researcher will use Disalvo et al.'s (2005) theory to determine the types of anthropomorphic metaphors consisting of Structural Anthropomorphic,

Gestural Anthropomorphic, Anthropomorphic Metaphor of Character, and Aware Anthropomorphic.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is divided into five subchapters. The subchapters consist of research design, Data Resources, Data Instruments, Data Collection Procedure, and Data Analysis techniques.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the kinds of anthropomorphic metaphors in Ariana Grande's song lyrics. This research also uses Ullman's theory (1972). This theory will help researchers in identifying and analyzing anthropomorphic metaphors and using Disalvo et al., (2005) to determine the types of anthropomorphic metaphors.

#### **3.2 Data Resources**

The data source in this research is data in the form of several songs contained in the song by Ariana Grande. The songs are 7 Ring (2019), Moonlight (2016), Nasa (2019), and Problem (2014). The data is in the form of song lyrics and downloaded through digital music platforms [www.azlyrics.com](http://www.azlyrics.com). Furthermore, the collected data will be analyzed to determine the kinds of anthropomorphic metaphors.

#### **3.3 Data Instruments**

The data of this research is collected through the documentation technique. Data in the form of song lyrics will be taken from digital music platforms and websites that provide information on song lyrics on songs by Ariana Grande. The data that has been collected will be identified and analyzed using descriptive qualitative methods.

#### **3.4 Data Collection Procedure**

The data collection procedure in this study is as follows:

1. Listen to the song frequently

The researcher listened to songs repeatedly from Ariana Grande's album which consisted of several songs that used anthropomorphic metaphors. This allowed the researcher to understand the lyrics of the song.

2. Read the lyrics of the five songs repeatedly

Lyrics are the most important part of the song, containing the message and emotions that the writer or singer wants to convey. This is done to be able to understand the words and phrases used better. It helps in identifying potential anthropomorphic metaphors in song lyrics.

3. Identify the anthropomorphic metaphors found in the lyrics

After understanding the lyrics well, the next step is to identify the anthropomorphic metaphors found in the lyrics of Ariana Grande.

4. Note down all of the anthropomorphic metaphor sentences in song lyrics

After identifying the anthropomorphic metaphors, the next step is to note down all the sentences or phrases that contain anthropomorphic metaphors. This helps in analyzing the extent of the use of anthropomorphic metaphors in the song.

5. Classify used anthropomorphic metaphors of character

Finally, classify the anthropomorphic metaphors used in the lyrics based on anthropomorphic metaphors of character. This classification can help in understanding song lyrics and how anthropomorphic metaphors are used to convey messages.

### **3.5 Data Analysis Techniques**

The analysis is carried out by following the Miles, et, al. (2014) model, namely qualitative data analysis which is three streams of activities that occur together. The activities in data analysis are: Data Reduction, Data Display, and Conclusion Drawing/Verification. These four flows in more detail are as follows:

### 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a type of analysis that chooses, concentrates, categorizes, reduces, eliminates pointless information, and organizes data so that conclusions can be reached and validated. During action research, data reduction was ongoing. This is carried out in advance of data reduction, which was previously evident during the research, summarizing, coding, creating memoranda, and other activities.

### 2. Data Display

Miles et al., (2014) stated a presentation is generally defined as a structured collection of information that allows for inference and action. The researcher will now merge the information or data that has been discovered. This will make it simpler for academics to conduct analyses, pinpoint issues, and draw conclusions.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

Verification according to Miles et al. (2014) was conducted during the research. The verification in question is a review of field notes on the data needed and then draws research conclusions.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Findings

Based on the research data, researchers obtained ten data containing Anthropomorphic Metaphor of Character contained in four song titles by Ariana Grande, namely 7 Rings, Moonlight, Nasa, and Problem. The results of the analysis of ten data that include anthropomorphic character metaphors:

##### 1. The first song of Ariana Grande (7 Ring)

Ariana Grande's "7 Rings" is one of the most well-known pop songs. In addition to having a captivating beat, this song's lyrics also offer profound and intricate meanings. One interesting aspect that can be found in this song is the use of anthropomorphic metaphors, which describe inanimate or abstract objects like humans. These anthropomorphic metaphors give the lyrics a deeper emotional and visual dimension (Delbare et al, 2011).

Anthropomorphic metaphor is a form of metaphor that assigns human attributes and characters to inanimate objects or abstract concepts. In the context of the song "7 Rings," Ariana Grande uses anthropomorphic metaphors to describe her feelings towards the wealth and luxurious life she feels. The following lyrics become data as anthropomorphic character metaphors:

##### Stanza 1

***My wrist, stop watchin'***

*My neck is flossy*

*Make big deposits*

*My gloss is poppin'*

The words "stop watchin'" and "flossy" on the neck and wrist are linked in this sentence, giving them a human nature. It seems that these physiological

parts have actions and behaviors similar to human actions using this metaphor. In addition, the word "wrist" is used as a metaphor for time, and the phrase "Stop Watchin'" is used to describe time control and management. By associating the wrist with time control, Ariana Grande creates a powerful metaphor for how she has control over time. It's about her ability to control and manage time as she sees fit, not just physically through her wrist.

## **Stanza 2**

***Whoever said money can't solve your problems***

*Must not have had enough money to solve 'em*

*They say, "Which one?" I say, "Nah, I want all of 'em"*

*Happiness is the same price as "red-bottoms"*

In the first line, "Whoever said money can't solve your problems," the abstract concept of "money" is considered as an entity that has an opinion or statement. Although money is essentially an inanimate object without the ability to speak or think, this metaphor gives money a human nature by assuming that "money" can have views or statements about whether it can or cannot solve problems.

## **Stanza 3**

***Must not have had enough money to solve 'em***

*They say, "Which one?" I say, "Nah, I want all of 'em"*

*Happiness is the same price as "red-bottoms"*

Line, "Must not have had enough money to solve 'em," continues this concept by assuming money can "solve" problems. Through this metaphor, money is interpreted as something that can overcome or eliminate problems. Thus, the use of anthropomorphic metaphors here depicts money as an agent that has human-like faculties and actions.

Additionally, it demonstrates how one's financial situation may affect how one sees issues and potential solutions. In this metaphor, the power of "money" to "solve problems" is equated with having enough of it. This



effectively sums up how different perspectives on money and challenges rely on one's outlook and financial situation.

The usage of anthropomorphic metaphors throughout the lyrics encourages the listener to reflect more thoroughly on the connection between money and issues as well as how perceptions can vary based on the situation and personal experiences.

#### **Stanza 4**

*Whoever said money can't solve your problems  
Must not have had enough money to solve 'em  
They say, "Which one?" I say, "Nah, I want all of 'em"*  
***Happiness is the same price as "red-bottoms"***

Next the lyric "Happiness is the same price as red-bottoms" is an example of an anthropomorphic character metaphor, which is used to depict non-human beings or objects by giving them human traits or feelings. In this instance, the term "red-bottoms" refers to the pricey Christian Louboutin shoes, which have been given traits and feelings that are similar to those of humans. These shoes are represented as being more than simply a piece of apparel and as having qualities that may make people happy.

Red-bottomed Christian Louboutin shoes are viewed as status symbols for money and social prestige. The song's lyrics utilize them as a metaphor for what is seen to be a means of finding happiness or contentment in life. This theory supports the notion that financial possessions or a certain social standing may determine someone's level of pleasure or contentment.

The song's lyrics employ words carefully to build a striking and lasting picture. Even though it is a simple phrase, "Happiness is the same price as red-bottoms" has the power to affect the listener emotionally. This demonstrates the ability of language to convey meaning and arouse emotions.

Overall, "red-bottoms" shoes are portrayed in the lyrics as a character who is significant to the plot of bliss. In addition to deepening our comprehension of the thing, the usage of anthropomorphic metaphors also conveys deeper signals about value and luxury.

### **Stanza 5**

*Look at my neck*  
*Look at my jet*  
***Ain't got enough money to pay me respect***  
*Ain't no budget when I'm on the set*  
*If I like it then that's what I get*

The lyric "Ain't got enough money to pay me respect" is an anthropomorphic character metaphor because it uses figurative language to show that money has human characteristics, such as the ability to show gratitude or respect. This song's lyrics imply that one cannot buy respect or admiration for another person with merely money. This sends the message that possessing a specific quantity of money is not sufficient to attain or quantify the genuine value of admiration and respect. Money is therefore used as a metaphor to show that there are more important things in life than having financial wealth.

The song's lyrics may also be used to characterize someone's personality or life objectives. A person who believes that having money is the only way to be appreciated or respected may have a materialistic worldview, whereas other people may place more importance on virtues like integrity, honesty, or giving back to society. As a result, these songs depict money as a person or thing with human characteristics when it comes to rewarding or respecting others. This enables the performer to express a message about genuine values and priorities in life and prompts listeners to consider the songs' deeper significance.

## 2. The second song of Ariana Grande (Moonlight)

Ariana Grande's "Moonlight" is a lyrical pop song with lovely lyrics. Anthropomorphic metaphors are employed in this song to evoke strong feelings and link human traits to the idea of nature. The following are some examples of how characters in Moonlight employ anthropomorphic metaphors.:

### Stanza 6

*I never knew, I never knew  
You could hold moonlight in your hands  
'Til the night I held you  
**You are my moonlight, moonlight**  
(Baby, I be fallin')  
You're my moonlight, moonlight.*

In the lyrics of the song *You are my moonlight, moonlight*, the use of the phrase "moonlight" as an anthropomorphic metaphor describes a human character. This is evident by the usage of the pronoun "You" in moonlight, which gives the idea that the moonlight object has human features.

The usage of the line "You are my moonlight, moonlight" in this context forges a vivid mental picture in the listener's head. The moonlight is referred to as "You" in the lyrics, which lends the song a lyrical and sentimental tone. This makes it simpler for the listener to comprehend the message and emotions that the music is attempting to communicate. The character of moonlight is therefore described using anthropomorphic analogies as having a human nature, which is to be something significant in one's life.

## 3. The third song of Ariana Grande (NASA)

Ariana Grande's pop song "NASA" paints a picture of keeping your distance from each other, living in someone else's space and being independent. In order to explain these ideas, the song uses anthropomorphic metaphors of characters to associate human characteristics with impersonal

objects or ideas. Character anthropomorphic analogies are used in the song "NASA" to represent ideas like female accomplishment, the need for independence, and self-discovery.

The concept of female success, the learning for independence, and self-discovery are all represented by characters in the song "NASA" through anthropomorphic character comparison. Women are initially given human traits and abilities that enable them to make "small steps" and "big leaps." The requirement for privacy in the second situation can be attributed to people's propensity for keeping relationships at a distance and managing them through long-distance communication. The third instance views "self-discovery" as a driving force that encourages exploration and growth. The following lyrics feature anthropomorphic character comparisons:

#### **Stanza 7**

*I'd rather be alone tonight*  
***You can say "I love you" through the phone tonight***  
*Really don't wanna be in your arms tonight*  
*I'll just use my covers to stay warm tonight*

Because it alludes to a non-human thing, the phone, as though it may express human affection, the line "You can say 'I love you' on the phone tonight" is an illustration of an anthropomorphic metaphor. In this case, it is presumed that the phone can "say" the words "I love you," which is a capability unique to humans, when it is turned on.

The lyrics of the song portray mobile phones as having human qualities, including the ability to communicate and send romantic messages. The singer creates a strong visual image in the listener's mind by using this metaphor. This makes it easier for the listener to understand and experience the song's main message the ability to convey feelings of love even when a romantic partner is not physically present.

## Stanza 8

*I'll just use my covers to stay warm tonight*

*Think I'm better off here all alone tonight*

*Ain't no checkin' on when I get home tonight*

*Just makin' sure I'm good on my own tonight*

*Even though there isn't nothin' wrong tonight.*

The song "I'll just use my covers to stay warm I'm better off here all alone tonight" is an example how anthropomorphic character metaphors are used in music lyrics. This metaphor is used in the song to relate a person's emotional and psychological sentiments to item by portraying it as having human qualities and behaviors.

I'll simply use my blankets to remain warm tonight is a line from the song that portrays a person who is feeling lonely or alone and who utilizes her covers to shield herself emotionally. The term "covers" is used to refer to something that may offer comfort, much like a caring human presence. When blankets are handled as though they have human capabilities and duties in offering emotional warmth and security, this lyric uses an anthropomorphic metaphor. This develops the idea that the coverings contain human qualities or attributes that may shield and soothe a person.

The lyrics' anthropomorphic metaphor use establishes an emotional link between the literal and the listener's emotions and psychological condition. The blanket takes on a new meaning in light of the words, representing warmth and safety while also serving as a symbol of comfort and seclusion.

Thus, the song's just use my covers to stay warm tonight / Think I'm better off hear all alone tonight" employ anthropomorphic character analogies to express the emotional bond between a person and a blanket that is used to offer comfort and safety. By connecting human emotions with a tangible thing through a metaphor, the song's lyrics take on a richer emotional dimension.

### Stanza 9

*I can't really miss you if I'm with you  
And when I miss you, it'll change the way I kiss you  
Baby, you know time apart is beneficial  
**It's like I'm the universe and you'll be N-A-S-A***

In the song "NASA" by Arianna Grande, the line "It's like I'm the universe and you'll be N-A-S-A" is an example of an original and imaginative usage of character anthropomorphic metaphors. These lyrics provide "N-A-S-A" (NASA) human characteristics and functions, and the usage of this metaphor explains the dynamics and emotions in interpersonal interactions.

The song's lyrics It's as though the cosmos is me, The singer is compared to the universe, which is enormous and intricate. It alludes to the sensation of having a lot to consider and manage. The phrase "and you'll be N-A-S-A" is regarded as something that has the duty to look after, comprehend, and study other things in the contexts of the song. In reference to the song before, it alludes to the partner as a crucial figure in the support and comprehension of the singer's nuanced emotions.

These songs relate the ideas of "universe" and "N-A-S-A" to human traits by using anthropomorphic analogies. This conjures up an idea of the single emotion as something enormous and complicated, like the universe, but the spouse is seen as someone who knees support and car.

### Stanza 10

*Give you the whole world, I'ma need space  
I'ma need space, I'ma, I'ma need  
**You know I'm a star; space, I'm need space***

The phrase "You know I'm a star; space, I'm need space" is an anthropomorphic metaphor. The words "star" and "space" are used in these lyrics as though they have human wants and traits, expressing how the listener feels about themselves and the relationships.

Those in the song's lyrics the expression "you know I'm a star" relates to the idea or perception of oneself as someone who shines and sticks out like a star. A sense of assurance or superiority that is frequently connected with the status of a star in the industry is illustrated by the usage of "star" as a character anthropometric metaphor. The personal space or distance a person requires to preserve balance and independence in relationships is described by the usage of "space" as a character in an anthropomorphic metaphor.

The words "star" and "space" are spoken of in this lyric as though they were people with feelings and desires. "Space" is viewed as an entity that may feel the need for personal space or distance, while "star" is read as a brilliant and famous person. These songs relate ideas with human traits through the use of anthropomorphic analogies.

Thus, the song's lines "You know I'm a star; space, I'm need space" employ anthropomorphic metaphors of character to express a strong sense of self and the need for personal space in relationships. By connecting abstract ideas to human experience, these metaphors give the songs a greater emotional depth and provide the listener with more nuanced levels of interpreting.

### **5. The Four Song of Ariana Grande (Problem)**

In the song "Problem", the use of anthropomorphic metaphors helps convey an emotionally charged narrative about parting ways with someone important in the singer's life. The lyrics depict 'problem' as a character attached to a person, and when that character leaves, it creates a feeling of freedom and relief. Moreover, the lyrics also show how humans often describe their feelings in the form of other objects, to make it easier to understand and cope with them. In this case, the problem is described as a separable object, like the person who has left.

Overall, the song "Problem" is a good example of using anthropomorphic metaphors in song lyrics to create a powerful and heartfelt narrative, making the listener feel the singer's feelings and understand the song's message. The following lyrics feature anthropomorphic character comparisons:

#### **Stanza 11**

*Every time you touch me  
And say you love me  
I get a little bit breathless  
I shouldn't want it, but it's you  
**Smart money bettin' I'll be better off without you**  
In no time I'll be forgettin' all about you*

In the lyrics of *Smart money bettin' I'll be better off without you*, there is the use of metaphor and anthropomorphization of character. The lyrics express anthropomorphization of character by stating that "smart money bettin'" is like having the ability to consider and bet on the outcome of a situation. The concept of smart money gives a human nature to an abstract object, as if it can think and make decisions. Therefore, this lyric falls under the use of metaphor which describes feelings through comparison, and also creates anthropomorphization of characters by giving the concept of smart money a human nature. The two concepts help convey the message about the singer's feelings towards the decision to separate.

As a result, it lends the idea of "smart money," which is essentially a financial theory or wise judgment, a human aspect. This conveys the idea that "smart money" is a persona with the capacity for both thought and action. This is an illustration of how characters in song lyrics can be anthropomorphized.



### 3.2 Discussion

Using an anthropomorphic metaphor, a writer can give inanimate objects, animals, or other nonhuman creatures human features, traits, or attributes. To foster empathy or a deeper understanding, it seeks to comprehend, characterize, or relate non-human beings in a way that is more similar to the human experience. This idea is frequently utilized in song lyrics to provide a deeper emotional dimension and make the message more relatable to listeners. The use of anthropomorphic metaphors to describe human characteristics or features in non-human objects or living creatures is known as anthropomorphic character metaphors. These metaphors occur when we explain and comprehend something non-human by using human characteristics, qualities, or actions (Disalvo et al., 2005).

Based on the research results described above, ten data containing anthropomorphic characters and metaphors were found. The ten data come from four song titles by Arianna Grande, namely 7 Rings, Moonlight, NASA, and Problem.

In the song title 7 Ring, four song lyrics are included in the anthropomorphic character metaphor which includes the lyrics My wrist stop watchin. Here, the use of the word "wrist" is an anthropomorphic metaphor. It gives human nature (stop watchin) to the wrist. Then the lyric whoever said money can't solve your problems and Must not have enough money to solve 'em.

The metaphorical reference to money as a problem-solver in this song's lyrics is clever. Money is equated with human characteristics, in this case the capacity to solve issues. The idea that money can fix issues is a prevalent one that frequently appears in popular culture, and it is reflected in this lyric. However, it provides an intriguing contrast by employing the concept of anthropomorphic beings. Money is represented in this setting as having human traits, such as having a significant

impact on one's life. This metaphor's application in the song's setting is crucial since it aids in the dissemination of a certain message or subject. The theme of this song can be that money has a significant impact on one's life, particularly when it comes to resolving issues or conquering challenges. The message may also emphasize that this perspective might not always be accurate and that money is not always the only option available to solve every issue. The listener may ponder and contemplate as a result of these lyrics. They challenge listeners to consider the significance of money in their own lives as well as the extent to which it can either provide solutions to issues or alter one's perception of success and pleasure.

Next, the song's lines, "Happiness is the same price as red-bottoms," come to mind. These songs treat "red-bottoms" shoes as though they were real people with emotions and the capacity to bring joy. This is a type of personification wherein inanimate objects are given human characteristics. The lyrics give human qualities to an inanimate item by seeing the shoes as the judges of happiness. It makes the metaphorical claim that purchasing "red-bottoms" shoes might serve as a means of measuring or obtaining pleasure. This gives the notion that pursuing luxury or consumerism might lead to happiness. This is significant since the song addresses how society's emphasis on financial values may skew people's perceptions of happiness.

Such anthropomorphic figure analogies can give song lyrics greater expressive depth and emotional nuance. The singer's intention is deepened and the listener's engagement with the song is increased. Singers can tackle complicated subjects like consumerism, pleasure, and social ideals in the setting of songs by using character anthropomorphic analogies like this one.

The lyric "Ain't got enough money to pay me respect" is an example of a song that effectively uses anthropomorphic character analogies. These songs depict money as having human characteristics. Money has been given human

characteristics so that it can perform a comparable function to people, namely to grant or purchase respect. A significant message about the real worth of respect and admiration is conveyed in this song's lyrics. The musician emphasizes that real respect cannot be measured or won just by material prosperity by claiming that money is not enough.

The lyrics' usage of anthropomorphic character analogies may also be an expression of societal and cultural perspectives on money. These lyrics may represent the belief held by many civilizations that wealth alone is not the only thing deserving of respect or regard. The usage of this metaphor may also be seen as a critique of the society's materialistic viewpoints, which might consider money as the be all and end all. The song's lyrics serve as a gentle reminder that values like integrity, honesty, and love are far more significant than worldly prosperity.

So, based on the analysis above, these lyrics fall into the category of anthropomorphic metaphors because they give human traits to non-human objects or concepts such as wrists, and money. Anthropomorphic metaphors are used to provide style and a deeper understanding of these song lyrics .

The song "Moonlight" by Arianna Grande: The anthropomorphic metaphor in these lyrics focuses on connecting human emotions with natural phenomena. In the lyrics, "You" is described as an individual who can hold "moonlight" in their hands. Although moonlight is a natural phenomenon that cannot be held by humans, the lyric uses a metaphor to give human nature (the ability to hold) to the non-human concept. The next statement, "You are my moonlight, moonlight" identifies the couple as "moonlight". In this case, the lyrics also use anthropomorphic metaphors to give human traits (identification and emotional connection) to the abstract concept (moonlight).

The lyrics of the song "You are my moonlight" contain anthropomorphic character metaphors, which describe characteristics of the universe or non-human

objects as human entities or with human characteristics. Anthropomorphic metaphors are rhetorical tools used to give human characteristics to things that are not human in order to help us feel empathy or better understand the concept in a human context. In this case, the lyrics portray the moon as a character with human traits such as loyalty, love and guardianship.

The moon is described in the song's lyrics as a "light of love, warmth, and protection." It's a perfect illustration of how we imbue inanimate items or cosmic objects with human traits like the capacity to love and guard them. The lyrics also aim to convey the moon's constant allegiance and presence throughout the night. That serves as a metaphor for a lifetime of devotion. Loyalty is frequently required in partnerships, and the moon's appearance as a constant figure reassures and calms individuals. In the world of art and literature, anthropomorphic metaphors such as these are often applied to elicit emotion in a listener or reader. These lyrics can make listeners more emotional to a song's message, when objects in the universe are portrayed as characters with characteristics characteristic of humans.

In general, the song "You're My Moonlight" references an anthropomorphic metaphor to show a moon with personality traits such as loyalty, love and protection. It adds new dimension to our understanding of the moon as part of the universe, and creates a personal connection for listeners that is reflected in the song's lyrics.

The NASA song "NASA" also uses individuals as characters inside the notion of science organizations and actual items like blankets to depict the metaphors of human connections. The singer compares herself to "the universe" and her boyfriend to "N.A.S.A.", the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration, in this song using anthropomorphic analogies. In this context, the singer refers to herself as an astronomical phenomenon and her lover as an investigator who investigates and researches these natural events.

A very interesting example of using anthropomorphic metaphors in lyrics is the lyric: "You can say I love you on the phone tonight." A metaphor is a rhetorical instrument for comparing two different things that does not use the words "like" or "as." The metaphor describes how someone can tell his love by phone in the context of this song.

In this sentence, "I love you" is compared to something that can be "said" over the phone: "You can say 'I love you' over the phone tonight." In a nutshell, this song compares love to a phone call as a way to communicate. The use of metaphor in lyrics for describing complicated emotions and concepts more easily and clearly is a common example. In addition, anthropomorphism uses humans' characteristics to describe an object that is not a person. In those lines, anthropomorphism is implied in using the word "say" a verb that common people use to describe their way of expressing love over the phone. That makes it appear that the phone can speak or talk like a human being.

It should be noted that anthropomorphism in these lyrics is not entirely humanizing the phone as a living being with thoughts and feelings, but rather suggests it may function as a tool of understanding humans' emotions and feelings. The use of the verb "say" when describing a phone as an entity capable of speaking like a human person is one of the main characteristics of this anthropomorphism metaphor in that song. It follows that this metaphor describes the way in which one expresses love by telephone and emphasises how phones are a tool for expressing emotions. It is simpler for listeners to process the lyrics thanks to the employment of that metaphor, which provides them a straightforward and emotive experience.

The song "You can say "I love you" tonight" employs anthropomorphic metaphors, for instance, to give the listener an emotive and realistic picture of how

love may be spoken over the phone. This metaphor is a fantastic illustration of how lyrical creativity can amplify a song's meaning and expressiveness..

The lyric "I'll just use my covers to stay warm tonight" is an interesting example of the use of anthropomorphic character metaphors in song lyrics. An anthropomorphic character metaphor is a type of metaphor in which inanimate objects or abstract concepts are given human attributes or characteristics. In this lyric, "covers" are seen as having the ability to actively "keep warm", as if the covers were characters with consciousness and the ability to act.

This metaphor creates many layers of meaning in the lyrics of the song, namely it creates an image of a blanket as a protector that can provide comfort and warmth to a person. This reflects the concept of protection and comfort that we often associate with human relationships, where one can seek refuge in the arms of their loved ones. Then the phrase "I'll just use my covers" also portrays the image of someone who chooses to face their solitude or loneliness alone. It suggests that although they are alone, they can create a sense of warmth and happiness within themselves with their "blankets", which could refer to the ability to find happiness within oneself without relying on others.

Then the phrase "to stay warm tonight" creates the concept of enduring and overcoming obstacles. This could be interpreted as someone who has the ability to overcome their own difficulties or loneliness and remain strong within it. This metaphor could also refer to a special relationship with a particular blanket that has emotional significance for a person. Perhaps this blanket is a legacy from someone who has died, or has special memories associated with it. With that, the lyrics create an intense sense of intimacy.

The lyric speaks of a character that contemplates feelings, loneliness, the ability to seek comfort and satisfaction in one's own life, or at least some special connection with its blanket through these elements. This metaphor adds emotional

dimension to the song's lyrics, making it easier for listeners to read and interpret its message.

Next, "It's like I'm the universe and you'll be N-A-S-A" is a lyric rich in metaphor and personification. It first appeared in the song "NASA", sung by Ariana Grande on her album "Thank U, Next" in 2019. The metaphor is a rhetorical tool that allows us to compare two things more clearly, in order to express the ideas or concepts with greater power. "I'm the universe" and "you will be N. A.S.A." are two key elements of metaphor in this poem.

I'm the universe is the singer (Ariana Grande) saying that she is like a universe. The universe is something big, vast, mysterious and infinite. By identifying herself as the universe, the singer is trying to describe her deep and complex feelings for someone.

After that, you'll be N-A-S-A, abbreviated for "National Aeronautics and Space Administration," the US government organization in charge of conducting scientific research related to space exploration. The phrase "you'll be N-A-S-A" in this song's lyrics references to the topic or companion as someone who want to travel to outer space and comprehend the intricacy of the "universe" to which the singer belongs. This is a particularly potent metaphor because it draws a parallel between the enigmatic exploration of space and the emotions of attraction and love.

In other words, the song's lyrics express the emotions of someone who is deeply attached to their spouse but also believes that they are both intricate objects of study, much as how the universe has always been a subject of human curiosity and amazement. That's a wonderfully original way to describe interpersonal connections with metaphors. The lyrics also describe the feeling of interlinkage and interdependence between a singer and her partner. Human relationships need commitment, investigation and profound understanding as much as the universe needs to be explored and understood.

Overall, the song's line "It's like I'm the universe and you'll be N-A-S-A" is an intriguing illustration of how metaphors may be used in song lyrics to convey intricate emotions and ideas. In this case, in order to convey the intensity of love between two persons, an anthropomorphic metaphor for a character is used.

The next phrase, "You know I'm a star," is an anthropomorphic metaphor used by the speaker to depict himself as a "star" with human qualities like glowing and drawing attention. The phrase "Space, I need space" also serves as an example of an anthropomorphic metaphor, in which an abstract term like "space" is represented as something that might have requirements similar to those of individuals. It expresses a person's desire for personal space or emotional distance. As a result, all three of the lyrical assertions use anthropomorphic metaphors to describe non-human objects in human characters or to explain human wants in terms of conceptual abstractions.

The song "You Know I'm a Star" is a fantastic illustration of how anthropomorphic metaphors are employed in music. Metaphors are rhetorical techniques that directly take the idea of two distinct subjects and utilize them as an analogy in order to offer readers a more realistic image of these things. Conversely, an anthropomorphism is a term used to describe the placing of human characteristics or traits on nonhuman things or beings. It's anthropomorphic metaphors when nonhuman animals or things are referred to as having human characteristics.

"You know I'm a star" is the singer's metaphorical declaration that she is a star. In this sense, the term "star" refers to someone's renown or notoriety rather than a true celestial object. Because the singer's persona or identity is transferred to the characteristics of the star in these lyrics, such as brilliance and luminosity, this is an example of anthropomorphism. the song's "I'ma need space" lyrics Anthropomorphism is also present in this sentence. Here, "space" alludes to the



independence or emotional room a person requires for himself. The singer is expressing the human need for privacy or personal space by referring to the need for "space," which is something that all individuals possess.

As a result, these lyrics convey the idea that the vocalist is a celebrity who requires privacy or emotional distance. In other words, the singer employs anthropomorphic analogies to make a point about celebrity and the need of having space or solitude in one's life. This use of metaphorical language helps the listener to more thoroughly appreciate and emotionally experience the content of the songs by incorporating human attributes into inanimate things or ideas. One way that music may be a potent and significant form of expression is in this way.

Last but not least, the metaphor of the anthropomorphic figure incorporates the line "Smart money bettin' I'll be better off without you" from Ariana Grande's song "Problem". In the first sentence, the term "smart money bettin'" is used to describe those who make good bets and try to predict the outcome of an event using relevant facts and information. The term "smart money bettin'" is symbolically used in the song to characterize those who predict the conclusion of a relationship in their lives. In this instance, the connection is regarded as a character since it is stated to be something that can be anticipated and examined, just like a person is thought to possess human characteristics.

Character anthropomorphic metaphors provide vocalists a more potent and emotive approach to depict emotions and experiences. This aids in more effectively and vividly expressing the song's message and plot. with Character anthropomorphic metaphors are frequently used in song lyrics to convey deeper meanings and sentiments. It enables the listener to reflect and comprehend the words' deeper meaning. This is because non-human things' ethics are given human traits, allowing listeners to more readily relate to the song's lyrics and empathize with its message. This forges a bond between the performer and the

listener, which is frequently what makes music so alluring. Artists also like to express themselves using metaphors and figurative language. They have the flexibility to experiment with language, produce original imagery, and investigate more complex concepts. One way that musicians might show their creativity is by using anthropomorphic metaphors of characters.

So the use of anthropomorphic metaphors in these lyrics serves the purpose of creating emotional depth, helping the listener feel and understand the message conveyed by the singer. By connecting non-human entities with human characteristics, these lyrics create a strong sense of empathy and connectedness. Moreover, it also allows the listeners to contemplate deeper meanings about the concepts of relationships, life and human existence.

Furthermore, it was found that not all lyrics in the Ariana Grande songs examined in this study contain anthropomorphic character metaphors. The lyrics that contain anthropomorphic character metaphors have different meanings depending on the meaning and message that the author wants to convey through the song. In all the lyrics described, anthropomorphic metaphors help to create more vivid and evocative images in listeners' minds and feelings.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter discuss the conclusions and suggestions relevant to this study.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Anthropomorphic character metaphors are anthropomorphic metaphors to describe human characteristics or features in non-human objects or living creatures. These metaphors occur when we explain and comprehend something non-human by using human characteristics, qualities, or actions.

Based on the results and discussion of research conducted ten data containing anthropomorphic characters metaphors. The data come from four song titles by Arianna Grande, namely 7 Ring, Moonlight, Nasa, and Problem. In the song 7 Ring, it is wirst, money, and red-bottom. More over in the song Moonlight there is moonlight. Then in the song Nasa it consists of phone, NASA, covers, star and space. in the song Problem, it is on money. These lyrics create a strong sense of empathy and connectedness. The use of anthropomorphic metaphors in these lyrics serves the purpose of creating emotional depth, helping the listener feel and understand the message conveyed by the singer. In addition, this study found that not all lyrics in the analyzed Ariana Grande songs include anthropomorphic metaphors.

#### 5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusion of the study, some suggestions would be directed toward the students, and other researchers as references. Students can read this research to have better understanding of Arianna Grande's songs comprehensively and can do research or expand this research using others literature study and use the theory of anthropomorphic metaphors, especially character anthropomorphic metaphors.

And to other researchers, research on anthropomorphic character metaphors is not only found in songs, but there are still many in various literary works. Therefore, further research is needed on anthropomorphic character metaphors with different objects and problems.

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## APPENDIXES

### Appendix 1: Song lyrics

#### 1. 7 Ring

Yeah  
Breakfast at Tiffany's and bottles of bubbles  
Girls with tattoos who like getting in trouble  
Lashes and diamonds, ATM machines  
Buy myself all of my favorite things

Yeah  
Been through some bad shit, I should be a sad bitch  
Who would have thought it'd turn me to a savage?  
Rather be tied up with calls and not strings  
Write my own checks like I write what I sing, yeah (Yeah)

My wrist, stop watching'  
My neck is flossy  
Make big deposits  
My gloss is popping'

You like my hair?  
Gee, thanks! Just bought it  
I see it, I like it  
I want it, I got it  
Yeah

I want it, I got it  
I want it, I got it  
I want it, I got it  
I want it, I got it

You like my hair?  
Gee, thanks! Just bought it  
I see it, I like it  
I want it, I got it  
(Yep)

Wearing' a ring but ain't gon' be no "Mrs."  
Bought matching diamonds for six of my bitches  
I'd rather spoil all my friends with my riches  
Think retail therapy my new addiction

Whoever said money can't solve your problems

Must not have had enough money to solve 'em  
They say, "Which one?" I say, "Nah, I want all of 'em"  
Happiness is the same price as "red-bottoms"

My smile is beamin' (yeah)  
My skin is gleamin' (is gleamin')  
The way it shine  
I know you've seen it  
You've seen it

I bought a crib  
Just for just for the closet closet  
Both his and hers  
I want it, I got it  
Yeah

I want it, I got it  
I want it, I got it  
I want it, I got it  
I want it, I got it  
Baby

You like my hair?  
Gee, thanks! Just bought it  
Oh, yeah  
I see it, I like it  
I want it, I got it  
Yep

Yeah, my receipts be lookin' like phone numbers  
If it ain't money, then wrong number  
Black Card is my business card  
The way it be settin' the tone for me

I don't mean to brag  
But I be like, "Put it in the bag"  
Yeah  
When you see them racks  
They stacked up like my ass  
Yeah

Shoot  
Go from the store to the booth  
Make it all back in one loop  
Gimme the loot  
Never mind, I got the juice

Nothin' but net when we shoot

Look at my neck  
Look at my jet  
Ain't got enough money to pay me respect  
Ain't no budget when I'm on the set  
If I like it then that's what I get  
Yeah

I want it, I got it  
I want it, I got it  
(Oh yeah)  
Yeah  
I want it, I got it  
I want it, I got it  
Oh, yeah, yeah

You like my hair?  
Gee, thanks! Just bought it  
I see it, I like it  
I want it, I got it  
(I see, yep)

## 2. Moonlight

The sun is setting and you're right here by my side  
And the movie is playing, but we won't be watching tonight  
Every look (Every look), every touch (Every touch)  
Makes me wanna give you my heart (Ooh)  
I be crushin' on you, baby  
Stay right where you are, 'cause

I never knew, I never knew  
You could hold moonlight in your hands  
'Til the night I held you  
You are my moonlight, moonlight

I kiss his fingertips as I'm wishing he's all mine  
He's giving me Elvis with some James Dean in his eyes  
Puts his lips (Puts his lips) on my neck (On my neck)  
Makes me wanna give him my body  
I be fallin' for you, baby  
And I just can't stop, 'cause

I never knew, I never knew  
You could hold moonlight in your hands

'Til the night I held you  
You are my moonlight, moonlight  
(Baby, I be fallin')  
You're my moonlight, moonlight

He's so bossy, he makes me dance  
Tryna sit in the back of his whip and just cancel my plans  
Sweet like candy, but he's such a man  
He knows just what it does when he's holding me tight  
And he calls me "moonlight" to

The sun is setting and you're right here by my side  
And the movie is playing, but we won't be watching tonight  
Every look (Every look), every touch (Every touch)  
Makes me wanna give you my heart (Ooh)  
I be crushin' on you, baby  
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'Til the night I held you  
You are my moonlight, moonlight  
(Baby, I be fallin')  
You're my moonlight, moonlight

He's so bossy, he makes me dance  
Tryna sit in the back of his whip and just cancel my plans  
Sweet like candy, but he's such a man  
He knows just what it does when he's holding me tight  
And he calls me "moonlight" too

### **3. NASA**

This is one small step for woman  
One giant leap for woman-kind

I'd rather be alone tonight  
You can say "I love you" through the phone tonight  
Really don't wanna be in your arms tonight  
I'll just use my covers to stay warm tonight  
Think I'm better off here all alone tonight  
Ain't no checkin' on when I get home tonight  
Just makin' sure I'm good on my own tonight  
Even though there isn't nothin' wrong tonight

Yeah, I'm just sayin', baby  
I can't really miss you if I'm with you  
And when I miss you, it'll change the way I kiss you  
Baby, you know time apart is beneficial  
It's like I'm the universe and you'll be N-A-S-A

Give you the whole world, I'ma need space  
I'ma need space, I'ma, I'ma need  
You know I'm a star; space, I'ma need space  
I'ma need space, I'ma, I'ma need space (N-A-S-A)  
Give you the whole world, I'ma need space  
I'ma need space, I'ma, I'ma need  
You know I'm a star; space, I'ma need space  
I'ma need space, I'ma, I'ma need space (N-A-S-A)

Bottom line  
Usually, I would love it if you stayed the night  
I just think I'm on another page tonight  
It ain't nothing wrong with saying I need me time

Usually, I would orbit around you  
But gravity seems to be the only thing that's pulling me  
You'll be my rise and shine soon as them stars align, mmm

Baby, I can't really miss you if I'm with you  
And when I miss you, it'll change the way I kiss you  
Baby, you know time apart is beneficial  
It's like I'm the universe and you'll be N-A-S-A

Give you the whole world, I'ma need space  
I'ma need space, I'ma, I'ma need  
You know I'm a star; space, I'ma need space  
I'ma need space, I'ma, I'ma need space (N-A-S-A)  
Give you the whole world, I'ma need space  
I'ma need space, I'ma, I'ma need  
You know I'm a star; space, I'ma need space

I'ma need space, I'ma, I'ma need space (N-A-S-A)

You don't wanna leave me, but I'm tryna self-discover  
Keep me in your orbit and you know you'll drag me under  
You don't wanna leave me, but I'm tryna self-discover  
(You don't wanna leave me, but I'm tryna self-discover)  
Keep me in your orbit and you know you'll drag me under  
(Keep me in your orbit and you know you'll drag me under)

I'd rather be alone tonight (Mmm)  
You can say "I love you" through the phone tonight  
Ah, hmm-mmm

#### 4. Problem

Hey baby, even though I hate ya  
I wanna love ya, I want you  
And even though I can't forgive ya  
I really want to, I want you  
Tell me, tell me, baby  
Why did you leave me?  
I gotta have it, I want you

(Pre-Hook: Ariana Grande)  
Head in the clouds, got no weight on my shoulders  
I should be wiser, and realize that I've got

One less problem without ya  
I got one less problem without ya  
I got one less problem without ya  
(I got one less, one less problem)

I know you're never gonna wake up  
I gotta give up, but it's you?  
I know I shouldn't ever call back  
Or let you come back, but it's you

Every time you touch me  
And say you love me  
I get a little bit breathless  
I shouldn't want it, but it's you  
Smart money bettin' I'll be better off without you  
In no time I'll be forgettin' all about you

You sayin' that you know, but I really, really doubt you  
Understand my life is easy when I ain't around you

Iggy Iggy, too biggie to be here stressin'Iggy Iggy,  
I'm thinkin' I love the thought of you more than I love your presence  
And the best thing now is probably for you to exit  
I let you go, let you back, I finally learned my lesson  
No half-steppin', either you want it or you just playin'

I'm listenin' to you knowin' I can't believe what you're sayin'  
There's a million you's baby boy, so don't be dumb  
I got 99 problems but you won't be one  
Like what

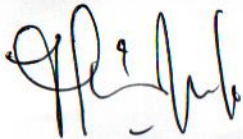

## Appendix 2: Antropomorphic character metaphors found


NO	Title of songs	Antropomorphic character metaphors found	Meaning
1.	7 Ring	My wrist, stop watchin'	The word "wrist" is used as a metaphor for time, and the phrase "Stop Watchin'" is used to describe time control and management.
		"Whoever said money can't solve your problems	The abstract concept of "money" is considered as an entity that has an opinion or statement. That "money" can have views or statements about whether it can or cannot solve problems
		Must not have had enough money to solve 'em	"Must not have had enough money to solve 'em," continues this concept by assuming money can "solve" problems
		Happiness is the same price as " <u>red-bottoms</u> "	In this instance, the term "red-bottoms" refers to the pricey Christian Louboutin shoes, which have been given traits and feelings that are similar to those of humans.
		Ain't got enough <u>money</u> to pay me respect	The lyric "Ain't got enough money to pay me respect" is uses figurative language to show that money has human characteristics, such as the ability to show gratitude or respect.
2	Moonlight	You are my moonlight, moonlight	The moonlight is described as the character "You" which gives the lyrics a poetic and emotional tone. This helps the listener to more easily understand the meaning and feelings that the song is trying to convey.
3	NASA	You can say "I love you" through the phone tonight	The lyrics of the song portray mobile phones as having human qualities, including the ability to communicate and send romantic messages.
		I'll just use my covers to stay warm tonight	Thus, the song's just use my covers to stay warm tonight employ anthropomorphic character analogies to express the emotional bond between a person and a blanket that is used to offer comfort and safety.
		It's like I'm the universe and you'll be N-A-S-A	The phrase "and you'll be N-A-S-A" is regarded as something that has the duty to look after, comprehend, and study other things in the contexts of the song.
		You know I'm a star; space, I'ma need space	"you know I'm a star" relates to the idea or perception of oneself as someone who shines and sticks out like a star..
4	Problem	Smart <u>money</u> bettin' I'll be better off without you	Smart money bettin'" is like having the ability to consider and bet on the outcome of a situation.



**PROGRAM STUDI SASRA INGGRIS  
FAKULTAS EKONOMI & ILMU SOSIAL, UNIVERSITAS FAJAR  
Matriks Perbaikan Proposal**

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EXAMINER/CONSULTANT	COMMENTS	REVISION	SIGNATURES
Dr. Ana Rosida, S.S., M.Pd.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Data should be italic</li> <li>2. Add more Discussion</li> <li>3. Add more Conclusion</li> <li>4. Change reference Indonesia to reference english</li> <li>5. Correct the typo</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Done</li> <li>2. Done on chapter IV</li> <li>3. Done on chapter V</li> <li>4. Done on the (page 46-47)</li> <li>5. Done</li> </ol>	
Andi Febriana Tamrin, S. S., M. Hum.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Correct the data</li> <li>2. Correct the typo</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Done chapter V</li> <li>2. Done chapter V</li> </ol>	

<p>Syahruni Junaid, S.S., M.pd.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Explain more about anthropomorfhic</li><li>2. Correct the grammar error</li><li>3. Add more explain about data resources</li><li>4. Add more the Discussion</li><li>5. Correct the data</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Done (page 3)</li><li>2. Done</li><li>3. Done (page 24)</li><li>4. Done (page 40-43)</li><li>5. Done chapter V</li></ol>	
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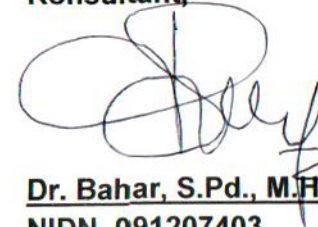
Makassar, 28 August 2023

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