**METAPHOR IN SONG LYRICS *"TILL DEATH DO US PART"* BY WHITE LION BAND**

**A THESIS**

*Submitted to State Institute For Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement Of the Degree Education (S.Pd.) in English*

**Written By :**

**ELVI DARIANI**
Reg. No. 13 340 0083

**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTEMENT**

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
THE STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN
2017**

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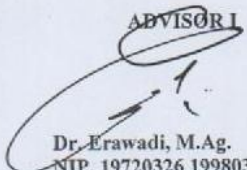in -
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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

       After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revises on thesis belongs to **Elvi Dariani**, entitle *"metaphor in song lyrics till death do us part by white lion band"*, we assume that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the requirement to fulfill for the degree of Islamic Education (S.Pd.) in English Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in IAIN Padangsidimpuan.
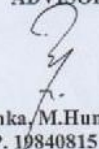
       Therefore, we hoped that the thesis will soon be examined in front of thesis examiner team of English Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Thank you.

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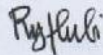Padangsidimpuan,    2017

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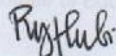
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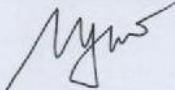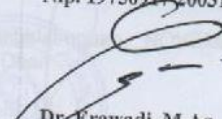
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The thesis had been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the egree of graduate of Education(S.Pd).

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**Faculty**            **: Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

**Department**       **: English Education (TBI-3)**

**Title of Thesis**     **: Metaphor in song lyrics "*Till Death Do Us Part*" by White Lion Band**

## ABSTRACT

This research discusses about metaphor in song lyrics "*Till Death Do Us Part*"by White Lion Band. It is easier and more interesting to analyze the metaphor through the literary work that the people hear everyday such as song lyrics. The objectives of this research are to describe the metaphor, to find the types metaphor, and to explain of types metaphor in song lyrics "*Till Death Do Us Part*" by White Lion Band.

The kind of the research is descriptive qualitatif. It is use content analysis method. The analysis of the data used the following steps: firstly, collecting the data in the form of clauses, second, classifying, third, analyzing the types of metaphor, and the last, drawing the conclusion.

Based on the reaserch result, the researcher find the description of metaphor to describe the meaning in every song lyrics. The researcher find the types of metaphor in song lyrics "*Till Death Do Us Part*" by White Lion band, that is ideational grammatical metaphor and interpersonal grammatical metaphor. The dominant types are use in the song is ideational grammatical metaphor, based on the percentages analysis ideational grammatical metaphor is (57,57%) and ideational grammatical metaphor is (42,42%). Ideational grammatical metaphor more use in the song "*Till Death Do Us Part*" by White Lion Band to show, to tell and to describe some experiences the songwriters or singer in every lyric in the song.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

بِسْــــمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِـــــيْمِ

Praised to Allah swt., the most Creator and Merciful who has given me the health, time, knowledge and strength to finish the thesis entitled **Metaphor in Song Lyrics "*Till Death Do Us Part*" by White Lion Band**. Besides, peace and greeting be upon to the prophet Muhammad saw. that has brought the human from the darkness era into the lightness era.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help and contribution to all of lecturers, institution, family and friends who have contributed in different ways hence this thesis is processed until it becomes a complete writing. In the process of finishing this thesis, I got a lot of guidance and motivation from many people. Therefore, in this chance I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the following people:

1. Dr.Erawadi,M.Ag.as my first advisor andMr. Hamka M.Hum., as my second advisor who has guided me to make a good thesis, who have been the great advisor for me and gave me many ideas and criticisms in writing this thesis.

2. Prof. Dr. H. Ibrahim Siregar, MCL., as the Rector of IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

3. Mrs. Hj. ZulhimmaS.Ag.M.Pd., as the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.

4. All lecturers and all the academic cavities of IAIN Padangsidimpuan who had given so much knowledge and helped during I studied in this institute.

5. IAIN Padangsidimpuan Librarian (Yusri Fahmi, S.Ag., M.Hum. and staffs), for their cooperative and permission to use their books.

6. My beloved parents(Ali Himsar NasutionandMalianur Harahap) who have taught me how to be patient, praying and survive with my own hand, who never be tired to give me the advice and always support me in any condition.

7. My beloved sister (Nur Khotiah Nasution, Cahaya Purnama Nasution) and my young brother (Ahmad Mulia Nasution) who always make me happy and giveme motivation, praying and support in finishing my thesis.

8. My lovely friends Maria S.pd., Mukarromah, S.Pd., Raudah Daulay and all of my friends in TBI-3 who always supported me to finish my thesis at the time and also be my spirit in writing this thesis. Thank you so much for the help and the happiness that you brought to my life.

9. All of my friends in IAIN Padangsidimpuan, especially for TBI 1 and TBI 2 thank you so much for your support and help and also all of the people who have helped me to finish my study that I cannot mention one by one.

I realize this thesis cannot be considered perfect without critiques and seggestions. Therefore, it is such a pleasure for me to get critiques and suggestions from the readers to make this thesis better.

Padangsidimpuan,2017
Researcher

Elvi Dariani

Reg. number 13 340 0083

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# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

## A. Background of the Problem

English is very important to communicating to other people in the world. The people also demanded to master English in order to know the world information and the importance of it. English also quite needed in getting of best of technology or having interaction directly. Even, English has been chosen as an international language to be taught in some schools in many countries. So, the English is not only used for daily conversation but also used in education, research and science both spoken and written.

As social being, human need to interact each other. Language is the principal means of human being to communicate wihich each other. It is used to express our reaction to certain situation, and to reveal our thoughts, ideas, emotions, and feelings. Language also plays important roles to the development of human technological civilization. A language is a system of arbitary vocal symbol by means of which social group cooperates.

Language can be combine with art in order to find various kind of communication or to entertain people with messages contain in it. There are many ways do communication which is used to deliver message from the creator to the people, for example: poem, poetry, paint, movie, and song.

Song is the most universal one. Every song has lyrics which contains with meaning and message.The lyric of the song shows the feeling or experience of the writer. The lyric has its own meaning related to the writer and also to affect the hearer's feeling because it is usually based on personal experience and most of the songs are not just using the literal meaning but also use some figures of speech, one of which metaphor.

Metaphors have been used to make knowledge of semantic rules with other meanings and effects. They are more than just semantic meanings. Then metaphors are taken to be the most fundamental form of figurative language, carrying the assumption that terms literally connected with one object that can be transferred to another object. It can be said that metaphor is considered the most basic where one object is used to describe or represent another object and both the objects are essentially disparate entities, but common in one or more attributes.

The use of methapor can also be found in song lyrics.Lyric is a short musical composition with words.Lyric mans "an artistic form of auditory communication incorporating instrumental or vocal tones in a structured and continous manner".From the meaning above it can be concluded that lyric is one of literary works.

Generally people like to listen to the music, especially songs. Song is as universal as language is. People can express their feelings, their thought, and their experience by using a song, either by writing song or singing song.

Sometimes people do not know what the meaning of the song is because they just enjoy the rhythm. That is why it is significant to explain about language which its essence is to give information. A singer always tries to deliver the ideas of his or her songs to the listener.

Song lyrics from a band called white lion, will be chosen as the object of this analysis because some methapors were found and it is assumed that there are many mehapors existed in other lyrics which are interesting to be analyzed semantically. in these lyrics White Lion employs methapors to strenghthen and enhance their ideas about love, social interaction, etc.

So, the reseacher tries to conduct the study of Methapor used in the song of White Lionsong. Here the reseacher carries out a research entitle **Metaphors In Song Lyrics "*Till Death Do Us Part*" by White Lion band.**

B. **Focus of The Problem**

Based on the background of the problem, the reseacher would focus to analysis the methapor in lyric song "*Till Death Do Us Part*" by White Lion band. Which analysis the types of metaphors, which the types are, grammatical metaphor in song lyrics of "*Till Death Do Us Part*". The researcher describes the analysis types of metaphor that is used in song lyrics of "*Till Death Do Us Part*". Show the analysis of types used in song lyrics of "*Till Death Do Us* Part".

## C. The Defenition of Key Term

*Metaphor* is derived from the Greek *meta,* 'beyond' and *phora*, which is derived from *pherein*, 'to carry'. In its original, etymological sense, therefore, metaphor refers to a kind of movement from one thing to another: one thing is carried beyond itself to something different.Consider the following examples:

(1) All the senior managers will be swept out.

(2) He didn't grasp it.

The metaphorical nature of each of these examples can be explained by means of a 'from … to …' expression. In (1), *sweept out*, which literally refers to a physical movement by which something is removed from a certain place, is used to refer to a meaning of 'dismissing staff members'. In other words, there is a metaphorical movement from physical action to an abstract notion such as a dismissal.

The word *grasp*, which appears in example (2), has as its original meaning 'to seize something and hold it', which is again a physical action. However, in the example, it is used to refer to the understanding of an idea[1] it's mean that metaphors has two meaning from the definition above. It can be metaphorical nature is about physical movement, then original meaning is about physical action.

---

[1] Tavernies Meriam, *Gramatical Metaphor in English,* (moderna spark: univercity of ghent, 2004),p.3.

**D. The Formulation of the Problem**

The researcher had the problems as follow :

1. How metaphors are used in song lyrics *"Till Death do Us Part"* by White Lion band?

2. What types metaphors are used in song lyrics *"Till Death Do Us Part"* by White Lion band?

3. Why the types of metaphor are used in song lyrics *"Till Death Do Us Part"* by White Lion band?

**E. Purpose of the Research**

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the purposse of the of the researcher as follow :

1. To describe metaphors used in song lyrics *"Till Death Do Us Part"* By White Lion band.

2. To find the types of metaphors used in song lyrics *"Till Death do Us Part"* By White Lion band.

3. To explain types of metaphors used in song lyrics *"Till Death do Us Part"* By White Lion band.

**F. The Significant of the Research**

The researcher hope this study can be useful to researchers, the result provide the material, can be used by teachers to get metaphor in white lion song. The results of this study will inform White Lion singing is a teacher in the analysis metaphor.

This research, increase knowledge and insight on the analysis of metaphor in White Lion's song.

## G. The Outline of the Thesis

As guidance of writing the graduating paper, the researcher will convey the graduating paper outline as follows :

In the chapter one, it is consist of background of the problem, scopes and limitation of the research it mean focus of problem included the spesific problems that intended to the research. Formulation of the problems were about the forming of the problem, objectives of the research were about something to the research, significances of the research were about the advantages of the research and outlines of the script were about all sub chapter that important to explained in this research.

The related findings of the research it consist of some finding that related to this research, that methodology of the research consist research design ( this research design by using qualitative descriptive research, that is library research ), the sources of data analysis ( the research analyzed the data by using techniques as follows : editing the data, identification and classification of data, describe the data systematically, and give the conclution or result from discusion that have done ), and outline of thesis included the systematic of the stage of the research.

The second chapter consisted of the process of metaphor, which sub chapter description of metaphor in the White Lion Song.

The third chapter is that analysis in lyric of White Lion's song , metaphor in White Lion's song.

The fourth chapter is result that consist of data description,  how metaphor did in white lion's song, discussion of the result from analysis in lyric white lion's song.

The fifth chapter is a closing consisting of conclusion and suggestion from the researcher. It contains the conclusion and suggestions for the further study the last parts in this resear are bibliography and appendix.

# CHAPTER II

# THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

## 1. Meta Function

Metafunction refers to the systematic functional linguistic. Metafunction of language is the function language in using language by the speaker. The language is analyzed into three board metafunctions those are ideational function, interpersonal function, and textual function.[1] Metafunctions are grammars based human experience on representation (Experiential), exchange (Interpersonal), organizing (Textual), and relationships (Logical). It is called grammar is theory of experience, how the experience described, exchanged, assembled and linked. Form of experience contained clause, because clause isa grammatical unit as form of experience. The ways in which human beings use language are classified in SFL into three broad categories known as metafunctions, there are ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction and textual metafunction. [2] metaphor is an important component in systematic-functional linguistics. Systematic functional linguists believe that metaphor is a variation of the expression of meaning. The phenomenon of metaphor is not only restricted in the lexical

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[1]M.A.K.Halliday and Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen, *An Introduction to functional Grammar* (London Edward Arnold, 1985), p. 7.

[2] Thomas Bloor and Meriel Bloor, *The Functional Analysis of English Second Edition* (London: Arnold, 2004 ), p.10.

level, but also in the grammatical level. In the theories of systematic-functional linguistics, meta functions include ideational function, interpersonal function and textual function. So,the researcher will analyze metaphor from the view of meta function.

Grammatical metaphor is studied in the viewpoint of linguistic meta functions in systematic-functional linguistics. The basic idea in systematic-functional linguistics is that language is a kind of instrument to maintain social communication among people and lots of functions exist in the language. From the view of language evolution, Halliday concluded that language functions can be generalized into three meta functions: ideational function, interpersonal function and textual function.

2. **Metaphor**

Methapor is a way of describing something by saying that it is something else which has the qualities that you are trying to describe.[3]It means, the metaphor one of several ways to describe the meaning of the sentence then it is also way to know the explicit and implicit meaning by the word or clause. So, metaphor is way to describe meaning of the sentence.

metaphor ini the dictionary of the Random House Unabridged has been received almiost the same meaning, where "metaphor is a figure of

---

[3]Yaseen Ahmad Hasani,*The Commenest Types of Metaphor in English*, (univercity of tikrit college of arts department of translation, 2013).p.53.

speech in which a termi or phrase is applied to something to which it is not literally applicable in oirder to suggest a resemblance".

Methapor is one part of figurative language which is the most common and wiidely used. figurative use of language as using words or phrases, the literal meaning of which either does not make sense or cannot be true, this figurative use of language implies a non-literal meaning that does make sense or that could be true, it is an implicit comparison in which the intended idea is compareid with another idea through a similarity or likeness of characteristics, qiualities or atributes between the two ideas.In literature, methapor as one of stylistic elements does not merely convey ideas, in addition it also functions as a tool for literary writers to embellish to give colors to their works.[4] In other words, that metaphor is figurative to describe something in the language, then metaphor is one of the several ways to describe the meaning of the clause or sentence, which is explain sentence in implicit and explicit meaning. So, metaphor is one of the figurative to explain implicit and explicit meaning of the sentences.

Halliday says, metaphor is a verbal transference; a variation in the expression of meanings which involves a non literal use of a word. In particular, metaphor is an irregularity of content that consists on the use of a

---

[4]Hakim Aldin Lukman , *A Semantic Analysis of Metaphors Found in " Dream Theatre's" Selected Lyrics,* (USU repository Medan, 2009).p 2.

word in a sense different from its proper one and related to it in terms of similarity.

Examples:

1. The sky is crying

2. The old professor emeritus is a rock that is becoming brittle with age

Based on previous definition, includes an example of metaphor, Example (1) "crying". Thisword is used for something resembling that which it usually refers to, that is, it isused to refer to the weather state of being raining although it usually refers to the physical and emotional state of being crying.

Example (2) includes a metaphor too. In this case, the word "rock" is used in an improper sense, it refers to beings having the quality of being hard and the reason for this transference is the resemblance between the literal and metaphorical references of this term, that is, the resemblance between rocks and hard persons.[5] Based on the explain of the example that metaphor can resemble to anthor meaning, such us crying refer to the weather is raining, and rocks refer to hard person.

Metaphor is a cross-coupling between the semantics and the lexicogrammar, whereby a meaning that is congruently expressed by wording

---

[5]Romero E and B.Soria,*The Notion of Gramatical Metaphor in Halliday,*( universidad de Granada, 1999), p.2.

*a* is expressed instead by wording *b*.Metaphor involves semantic junction, whereby new meanings are construed from the combination of *a* and *b*;

Example *production* is both a process (from the congruent form *produce*) and an entity (from its metaphorical form as a noun) −in other words, it is a virtual entity, which "exists" as an abstract tool for thinking with.[6] So, metaphor is related to semantic junction and lexico gramatical also. See in tree diagram bellow:

```
                        Metaphor (cross-coupling )


         Types

                                                                Developmental stages
       Lexical      gramatical                      semantic      generalization
       (figur/ground )                              Junction
                                                                       Abstractness

           ideational                            metaphor
                                                        syndrom
                    interpersonal      virtual
                                       entity    virtual      other
                                                 process
                        mood
```
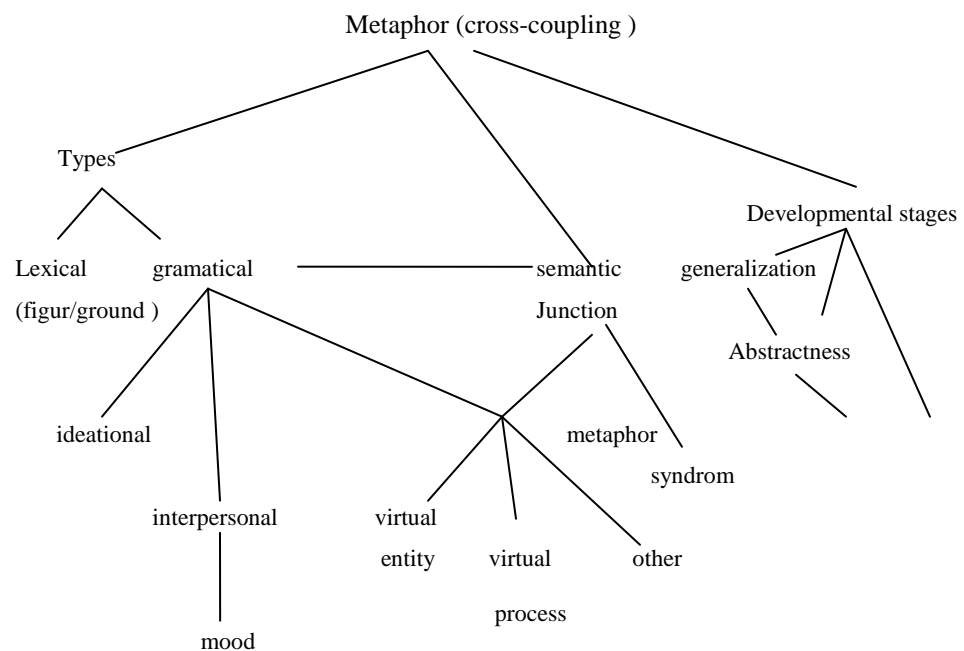
Metaphor is a cross-domain mapping from a source to a target. It is argued that extension of metaphor at discourse level is usually realized by analogical transfer, which maps metaphorical entailments from the source

---

[6]M.A.K.Halliday and jonathanJ.Webster,*Continuum Companion to Systemic Funcional Linguistics* (New York, 2009), p.245.

domain onto the target domain.[7]Then , metaphor is extension from analogical transfer meaning, here metaphor needs source domain sentence to target domain. So, metaphor not only about cross-coupling but also cross-domain mapping to get the meaning of the sentence. Then cross coupling metaphor discuss about the types  metaphor and semantic juntion, but cross domain just discuss about source to a target.

3. **Types of Metaphor**

   Azab Daftari Behrooz "Halliday" states that the types of metaphors consist of, lexical metaphor and Grammatical Metaphor .

   1. Lexical metaphor

   Michael Halliday introduced the concept of grammatical metaphor (GM). The concept, as it is conceived in the systemic functional model of language, exploits the grammatical resources of language. The notion shares the same metaphorical movement with lexical metaphor. While the lexical metaphor is concerned with words, grammatical metaphor is rooted in the grammar of language.

   Halliday has distinguished between *ideational metaphors* which are concerned with alternative ways of construing reality, and *interpersonal metaphors* which offer alternative possibilities of expressing modal meaning (metaphors of modality), or exchanging commands and making

   ---

   [7]XiaojingYin,*Metaphor and Its Textual Functions* (China, 2013),p.118.

requests.[8] In other words, that lexical metaphor is mataphor in original meaning by dictionary. Lexical metaphor is a usual, common, or congruent coding of meaning in language.[9] It means that lexical metaphor is about literal meaning. Burke states that Metaphor is a device for seeing something in terms of something else. Metaphor uses to find alternative expressions of a given meaning which only differ from each other in one lexeme. Simply, the function of a metaphor is to convey a 'new truth' to the reader/listener, helping the person receiving the information to be enlightened in a succinct manner. For example: distinctly, he throws his opinion in meeting. (Opnion as noun that is compared throw as verb). Usually the word " throw" relates with stone or thing, so in this clause opinion is compared with stone, it's not saying opinion of stone but throw of his opinion. In lexical metaphor the expression of the meaning is metaphorical in relation to a different way of expressing the same meaning which would be more congruent. Examples of lexical metaphor can be seen in the clause: Indonesian economic development, now days *crawl* with a large number of *burdens* of increasing loans.

The realization of *crawl* and *burdens* in the text show lexical metaphor, since the congruent meaning of crawl (verb) is to walk on

[8]Azabdaftari Behrooz, *Gramatical Metaphor Exploring the Semogenic Power of the Language,*20 vols ,(Tabriz Branch, Iran : Islamic Azad Univercity; 2015 ), p.7.

[9]MichielLeezenberg, *Contex of Metaphor, (*Amsterdam: Univercity of Amsterdam, 2001), p.24.

knees and palms of hands, as a baby learns to walk, whereas burden (noun) is a heavy load which should be brought on a person's back. Thus, the clause expresses the meaning of a difficult situation faced by the Indonesian economic to grow faster because it has a big problem with loans.

2. Gramatical metaphor

Grammatical metaphor as a part of metaphor is a subfield of systemic functional grammar which studies about representing or interpreting meaning from two sides. Metaphor inherently implies two points; those are comparison and uncommon representation. There are two codes in metaphor; they are the unmarked or congruent and marked or incongruent coding. The congruent coding is also known as a common, usual or literal representation whereas the incongruent one is called uncommon, unusual, or metaphorical representation.

grammatical metaphor is rooted in the grammar of language.The concept of *grammatical metaphor* depends on the idea that there is a direct line of form to meaning to experience. As far as Halliday is concerned the lexicogrammaris a natural symbolic system. This means "that both the general kinds of grammatical pattern that have evolved in language, and the specific manifestations of each kind, bear a natural relation to the meanings they have evolved to express" There is a link between the categories of the grammar and reality.

That is, grammar and reality are related in ancongruent manner. This means that the direct line of form to meaning to experience is maintained intact. The different grammatical functions assigned to the participants in the clause structure express the different roles of these parts in respect to the whole and, for the selection in meaning; there will be a natural sequence of steps leading towards its realization.

The underlying idea in this approach is that there is a hierarchy of semantic roles attached to theparticipants in the clause structure.In heararchy we choose to function as the subject, first the agent, then, if we do not know the agent or do not want to mention it, we choose the affected, then, the effected, then, the goal, and so on. This is so because there is anatural relation between the participants and the semantic roles attached to them.As follow :

**The duke gave my aunt that teapot.**

|          | The duke | Gave             | My aunt    | That teapot |
|----------|----------|------------------|------------|-------------|
| Function | Agent    | process material | recipient  | Goal        |
| Class    | Noun     | Verb             | Noun       | Noun        |

But there also exists grammatical metaphor "whereby meanings may be cross-coded,phenomena represented by categories other than those that evolved to represent them" In other words, for any semantic configuration there is one congruent expressionand a set of metaphoric variants or incongruent expressions. This variation or incongruentexpression is

understood as a "selection of words that is different from that which is in some sense typical or unmarked" grammatical metaphor is related to the degree of congruency in language expressions.[10]It means metaphor discuss about the congruent and incongruent meaning, so, here the example, we cuold also talk about what the duke gave my aunt in an incongruent manner.

*What the duke gave my aunt was that teapot*

|  | What the duke gave my aunt | Was | that teapot |
|---|---|---|---|
| Function | Identified | Relational | Identifier |
| Class | Value | Intensive | Token |

The grammatical variation can be obtained either changing only the structure as in thevariation from (4) to (5) or changing both the structure and the grammatical classes of thelexical items.[11] Like the example, we can change the position of the clause to get different meaning in metaphor. Then to know the different function and class in the sentences.

Grammatical metaphor is defined as relocation or shift in the wording of meaning from its usual representation to another usual realization. Halliday makes adistinction between two main types of grammatical metaphor: interpersonal metaphors (or metaphors of mood), and ideational metaphors (or metaphors of transitivity).

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[10]Yuya Kaneso,*Ideational Gramatical Metaphor Features of EFL Textbooks,*(marshall university,2016), p.12.
[11]*Op.cit.*, p.7.

1. Interpersonal metaphor (or metaphor of mood)

Interpersonal metaphor can be divided into metaphor of modality and metaphor of mood. The former means that in the system of interpersonal function, clauses without modal elements are chosen to express certain modality instead of modal verbs and modal adverbs in the process of forming interpersonal metaphor. [12]The latter means that the speaker employs a kind of mood which has crossing relation with the given verbal function. The consistent principle is violated, which means that declarative function is not always expressed by indicative mood; interrogative function is not always expressed by interrogative mood; injunctive function is not always expressed by imperative mood.

Mood in systematic-functional linguistics is constituted by two parts: subject and residue. Nouns, words with characteristics of nouns, phrases or even clauses can function as subject, while auxiliaries to show tenses can function as residue. Except the subject, all of other elements belong to residue. Mood plays a rather important role between both sides in communication and it makes the communication fluent.

Except communicative roles and mood, interpersonal function of language can also be realized through modality system. There is a close relation between modality and verbal function. In the proposition showing

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[12]Jiang Zhu, and YuxiaoBao, *Analysis on Grammatical Metaphor from the View of Meta function,* (China: Changchun Univercity of Science and Technology, 2011), p.2.

that the commodity exchanged is information, modality is probability or usualness indifferent levels between definitely "yes" and "no". Threegrammatical forms are used to show modality:

1. Use definitive auxiliaries: e.g. She might be a teacher. He will be back soon.

2. Use modal adverbs which express the possibility and frequency like "probably, possibly, certainly, perhaps, maybe" and "usually, sometimes, always, never, often, seldom, etc."

3. Use both two forms: e.g. That will probably be Jack. He will usually sit there all day. In the proposal showing that the commodities exchanged are goods and services, modality presents obligation and willingness at different levels.[13] In commands, obligations at different levels are shown with the help of "allowed to do", supposed to do", and "required to do"; and in offers, inclinations at different levels are shown with the help of "willing to", "anxious to", and "determined to".

Analysis of interpersonal metaphor:

| Interpersonal metaphor | Mood/types of modality | Meaning |
| --- | --- | --- |
| I will be by your side | Declarative/modalization | He is always with his wife |

The command 'vote against . . .' is realized metaphorically by a hypotactic clause nexus; it is realized as if it was a report of what the speaker says. This is just like the metaphorical realization of modality of the explicitly

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[13]*Ibid*, p.3.

subjective orientation. Thus the reported command can be tagged: *I urge you to vote against . . . will you?.* In other words, just like modality, speech function can be represented as a substantive proposition in its own right; and this proposition is a figure of sensing or saying that projects the original.[14]On the one hand, the option of making the subjective orientation of the speech functional selection explicit is added to the system, as in *vote against . . .* (implicit) vs. *I urge you to vote against* (explicit).[15]So, the proposition or proposal is realized by clause nexus then the interpersonal projection and ideational projection has two consequences for the expansion of the meaning in speech function.

2. Ideational Metaphor (or metaphor of transitivity, or metaphor in logic)

Introduced ideational Metaphor and discussed the experiential type, in which elements of figures are reconstrued as if they were other kinds of elements, such as *process thing* and *quality thing*. This is the logical type of ideational metaphor, or logical metaphor. It is used to reconstrue logical relations between figures as if they were relations between elements within figures. Logical metaphor always involves experiential metaphor as well.[16] ideational metaphor introduces additional layers of meaning that are construed by the grammar as additional layers of wording.  Ideational

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[14]M.A.K.Halliday, *Introduction to Functional Grammar,* (New York: Oxford Univercity, 2004), p.630.
[15]*Ibid*, p.631.
[16]J.R.Martin & David Rose,*Working with Discource: Meaning Beyond the Clause*, (London:Athenaeum Press, Gateshead, Tyne & Wear, 2007), p.148.

metaphors are the metaphors of transitivity. To pin point the metaphorical nature of a non-congruent expression, it is essential to compare it with an equivalent congruent realization. [17]Transitivity choices involve selections from various *process types* that are realized in *verbal groups*; the associated participant roles are realized in nominal groups and the circumstances are realized in either prepositional phrases or adverbial groups as follows process types, material Process is material clauses construe doings and happenings, There are always three parts in the process: actor, process and goal, mental Process is mental clauses construe a person involved in conscious processing, including processes of perception, recognition and affection, Two participants are generally involved in the process: the subject of mental process, which is sense; the object perceived, which is phenomenon.

behavioral Process is behavioral clauses construe human behavior, such as breathe, cough, cry, laugh, listen, etc. So, to certain extent, there is something coincident with material process. Generally speaking, there is only one participant—the person who behaves. Sometimes it refers to "range", which explains concretely the content of behavioral process. verbal Process is verbal clauses represent processes of saying, Generally speaking, there are three participants: speaker, receiver and verbiage.

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[17]BahramKazemian,*Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in Scientific Texts: A Hallidayan Perspective,* (Tabriz, Iran: Islamic Azad Univercity, 2013), p.5.

In verbal process, information is conveyed and exchanged by talk, which is similar to oral speech in mental process.

Relational process shows the relationship between one thing and another. It is a process of being. To be attributive and to be identifying are its two types. In the former type, the participants are carrier and attribute; in the latter type, the participants are identified and identifier. Employing "be", linking verbs like "seem", "become", "look", and "remain", and "have" to indicate the action or condition of participants is an ordinary technique of expression. Existential Proces is existential clauses resemble relational clauses in that they construe the participant involved in a process of being, but differ from the relational ones in that there is only one participant.

| Process types | Category meanings | Example |
|---|---|---|
| **Material :** Action Event | 'doing' 'doing' 'happening' | *The monarch had the power to dissolve the parliament. Thecommunist were ousted from power.* |
| **Behavioral** | 'behaving' | *She shrieked in agony.* |
| **Mental:** Perception Affection Cognition **Verbal** | 'feeling' 'sensing' 'emotive' 'thinking 'saying' | *I heard a noise outside. The boy loved the girl. You can visualize meeting her again. Police described the attack as particularly violent.* |
| **Relational:** | 'being' | |

| Attribution Identification | 'attributing' 'identifying' | *This milk is sour.* *Jen is her brother* |
|---|---|---|
| **Existential** | 'existing' | *Maybe there's some other darker pattern.* |

Halliday states transitivity as an ideational feature which serves to linguistically construct the goings-on of the real world. In SFL, transitivity configures linguistic elements to represent inner and outer experiences of the world.[18] Transitivity is a system assigning different types of participants to different types of processes. In other words, it determines how various participants are labeled in accordance with their types of processes. For example, in the material process, the terminology "Actor" "Goal" is involved; while in the mental process, the participant is commonly dubbed as "Sensor" and "Phenomenon".So, the ideational metaphor has a feature of the real world, then it is about external and internal exprerience of the world.

## 3. White Lion

Of all the glam/pop-metal bands that crawled out of hair salons coast to coast during the mid- to late '80s, one of the more talented acts was New York's White Lion, led by singer Mike Tramp (originally from Denmark) and guitarist Vito Bratta.

The group originally formed in 1983 and despite several bassists and drummers coming and going (including future Black Sabbath and Great White

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[18]Ibid, p.6.

bass player Dave Spitz), the group managed to issue a debut, Fight to Survive, on the independent metal label Grand Slamm in 1984. With Tramp's pinup good looks and Bratta's Eddie Van Halen-esque six-string work, the group seemed destined for success (especially with such similarly styled outfits as Mötley Crüe and Ratt storming the charts), but it would be several years before their next album would appear. Finally finding the right rhythm section (bassist James LoMenzo and former Anthrax drummer Greg d'Angelo), white lion inked a major-label recording contract with Atlantic, issuing pride in 1987.[19] The white lion band is group has several bassists and drummers coming and going, but, they are still success in several songs, many albums and many songs intrest which is the people extracted to listen the music from them.

White Lion enjoyed their biggest with the gentle acoustic ballad "When the Children Cry," which would eventually push sales of Pride over the two million mark (in addition, Bratta was being recognized for his instrumental talents by racking up Best New Guitarist awards with several guitar-based magazines).[20]Because the bets talent Bratta as gentle acoustic ballad, he is get some appreciations from the media, he is be contained in a publication as a new guitarist awards in several guitar based magazine.

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[19]White Lion, *Biography.*http://wikipedia.org./wiki/whitelion accessed on 25/08/2017. 14.25 .P.M.

[20]*Ibid.*

### 4. Song Lyrics Till Death do Us Part

Song is composition for voice or voices, performed by singing, maybe accompained by musical instrument, or it maybe unaccompanied, as in the case of acapella song. A song usually is the actualization from the real life or just someone's fantasy. By song singer can express idea, fillings and make them happy.

A song may be for a solo singer, a lead singer supported by background singers, a duet, trio, or large ensemble involving more voices singing in harmony, although the terms is gennerally not used for large classical music vocal forms including opera and oratorio, which use terms such as aria and recitative instead.

Songs with more that one voice to a part singing in polyphony or harmony are considered choral works. Songs can be boardly divided into many different forms, depending on the criteria used.Song may be accompanied by a single accompanist playing piano or guitar, by a small ensemble (e.g., a jazz quarter, a basso continuo group, a big band, a rock or pop band or rhythm section ) or even a big band (for jazz song ) or orchestra (for classic aria ).[21] In other words, that the song can be solo singer, and making group then also band. So, many forms of the song is used to expression the feeling by the singer.

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[21]LuiseEitle Peake.1980.*Song*, the new group dictionary of music and musicians, sixth edition, 20 vols. Edited by Stanley Sadie, vol.7 :510-523, London: Macmillan publisher; New York : grove's

Lyric derives via Latin*lyricus* from the Greekλυρικός (*lyrikós*).[22]*expressing direct personal feelings.*The adjectival form of lyre. It first appeared in English in the mid-16th century in reference, to the earl of surrey's translation of Petrarch and to his own sonnets. Greeklyric poetry had been defined by the manner in which it was sung accompanied by the lyre or cithara, as opposed to the chanted formal epics or the more passionate elegies accompanied by the flute.

Lyric is expressing deep personal emotion and observation.it means, the song is a lyric that has several stanzas, each stanzas usually consist of four lines and sometimes a verse composed of three lines. Stainer and Barrett used the word as a singular substantive: "*Lyric*, poetry or blank verse intended to be set to music and song".[23]It means, the lyric can be written if the singer intended to imagine something good feeling, or bad feeling, and etc. A lyric is fairly short poem which is the expression of strong feelings of thoughts or perceptions of single speaker in a meditative manner.

The lyric was originally in Greek poetry, the kind of poem which was to be set to the lyre, hence the word lyric. But even today the word still retains the sense that lyric poem are musical. In fact the word is also used in music to denote lines of a song.

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[22]Victoria Bull,*Oxford EnglishDictionary Is ted lyric, adj. and n,*(China: Oxford University Press, 2011), p.264.

[23]Stainer, Jhon and al.*A dictionary of Musical Terms.* (London.1876 ), p.276.

The term lyric includes any types of poems with the very general qualities of being personal and emotional in expression, being meditative, and being musical. So sonnets, elegies and metaphysical poems, romantic poems and even ballads and odes may be lyrical.

The song lyrics till death do us part tell about love and happiness of the couple. Inside this song also tells a hope that every couple can be together all the way. He loves his girl so much and always wants to stay beside her. Extremely romantic way to express his feeling to his girl. And sometimes his girl ignored him, but he always try to be loyal forever. When he lived by her he can't survive, because he loves her so much.

Generally his song tells about his love to his girl. And it's also happen in his real life he is love his wife so much. So, the context of situation from the song is about love.

5. **Review of Related Finding**

Related to this research, some researcher had been done by the other researcher, they are: first, Aldin Lukman Hakim entitled " a semantic analysis of metaphors found in dream theatre's selected lyrics"[24] the kind of the research is descriptive qualitative research. The researcher analyzed ten songs lyrics selected from ten Dream Theatre's released album as the

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[24]Aldin Lukman, *A Semnatic Analysis of Metaphors in Dream Theatre's Selected Lyrics,*(unpublished thesis USU, Medan 2009)

sample of the analysis. The researcher analysis metaphor state by David Crystal dan Karl Beckson and Arthur Ganz .

they are devide metaphor to three types, conceptual metaphor (decorative), mixed metaphor dan poetic metaphor (structutal ). In the song lyrics, the researcher found 95 metaphors are consist of, 65 conceptual metaphor (68,4%), 28 mixed metaphor (29,5%), and 2 poetic metaphor( 2,1%). Aldin Lukman is a student of univercity of north sumatera, he writers the script entitle A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF METAPHORS FOUND IN DREAM THEATRE'S SELECTED LYRICS.

Second related finding it is about "metaphor in selected lyrics of maher zain song" The researcher is using the descriptive qualitative method. The researcher is using the technique of data analysis. The finding is the researcher found three types of metaphors used in maher zain's song, which are, conceptual metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor.those types of metaphors have the meaning that a conceptual metaphor is, he really wants to make happy to his mother. Orientational metaphor that he will be claim in his heart after reading qur'an, he always remembers Allah. The last is ontological metaphor he had got the mistakes and doing so bad in the past, now he want to get away to the truth to go in the heavenor jannah. Oktavia Zunanik is a student State Islamic Univercity

of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. he writers the script entitle"METAPHOR IN SELECTED LYRICS OF MAHER ZAIN'S SONG".[25]

Third related finding it is about "Lexical metaphor in Hamka's Tenggelamnya kapal Vand Der Wijck" the researcher using descriptive analysis technique . The finding is the researcher found six concepts of lexical metaphor, namely nominal-verbal, nominal-nominal, nominal-adjective, nominal-verbal/adjective-circumstance, verbal-adjective, verbal-verbal. The dominant type of lexical metaphor in the novel is nominal-verbal the aimed to beautify or describe his literature and to describe his feeling and thought. Indah Pratiwi Silalahi is a student state univercity of Medan. He writers the script entitle " LEXICAL METAPHOR IN HAMKA'S TENGGELAMNYA KAPAL VAN DER WIJCK.[26]

[25]Oktavia Zunanik, *Metaphor in Selected Lyrics of Maher Zain's Song,*(IAIN Sunan Ampel: Surabaya 2015).

[26] Indah pratiwi silalahi, *Lexical Metaphor in Hamka's Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck,* (State univercity of Medan: Medan 2016)

# CHAPTER III

# METHODOLOHY OF THE RESEARCH

## 1. Research Design

The researcher applies qualitative research.Shank states that qualitative research is a form of systematic empirical inquiry into meanig.*Inquiry into meaning* says researchers try to understand how others make sense of their experience. Denzin and Lincoln claim that qualitative research involves an *interpretive and naturalistic* approach.[1] "This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or to interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them"The other, more 'academic', explore several research designs: case studies usingparticipant observation, semi-structured interviewing and document analysis; multiplecase study design, adding comparative analysis; and interview studies asking leadersabout their practices and orientations, or inviting individuals to discuss other leaders or leadership practices.

The method of this research used qualitative descriptive. The goal of qualitative descriptive studies is a comprihensive summarization, in every day term, of specific events experience by individuals or groups of individuals.

This research used content analysis. Content analysis is a study that is depth discussion of the content of written or printed information in

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[1] Sonia Ospina,*Qualitative Research*, (london: thousand oaks CA, 2004), p.2.

massmedia. Syukur Kholil states that the manifest coding is "analisis isi yang didasarkan pada kata-kata atau kalimat, gambar, symbol, yang dinyatakan secara explicit dalam text.[2]It means that coding manifest coding is based on content analysis to words or sentence, picture, symbol, expressed by explicit in a text. So, this research is done by qualitative descriptive and use content analysis.

States official documents data include memos, minutes for meetings, new letter, policy document, books, proposals, codes of ethics, students recorded, and statement of philosophy, news release and the like.[3]Based on statement White Lion song lyrics till death do us part is avaible to be researchered.

The researcher of this study will attempt to describe the metaphor in White Lion song lyrics till death do us part that realized the types of it.

## 2. The Data Source

Arikunto states that the source of the data is the subject from wich the data are obtained.[4]Data source is the lyrics of the song called till death do us part from White Lion. In this his research the researcher collects the data from several sources that is, primary data source is the principle data source. primary data is current and it can better give a realistic view to the researcher

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[2]Syukur Kholil, *Metode Penelitian Komunikasi,* (Bandung: Ciptapustaka Media, 2006), p. 52.
[3]Bogdan and Biklen, *Qualitative Research in Education, An Intoduction to Theory and Method,* (Bostom: Allyn & Bacon, 1982), p. 304.
[4]Suharsimi Arikunto*Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek,* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002), p.114.

about the topic under consideration.As for the data source of the underlying data is obtained from the White Lion song lyrics Till Death do Us Part is taken from internethttp://id.wikipedia./wiki/whitelion and book M.A.K.Halliday entitle Continum Companion to System Functional Linguistics, prented by GMP books group.

secondary data source is data obtained researcher is conducted inderctly medium generally in the form of evidenve, records or historical reports that are arrenged in the form archive document.[5]Secondary data is classified in terms of its source – either internal orexternal. Internal, or in-house data, is secondary information acquired within the organization where research is being carried out. External secondary data is obtained from outside sources.

Secondary data source is used by researcher are, M.A.K.Halliday and Jonathan. J. Webster.ContinuumCompanion to Systemic Functional Linguistic. M.A.K.Halliday revised by Christian M.I.M.Matthiessen. An introduction to functional Grammar.

The researcher will involve lyrics of till death do us part that taken from internet by researcher as a document to analysis. The researcher of this study will attempt to describe the metaphor in White Lion Song lyrics Till Death do Us Part that realized the types of it.

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[5]Ardial, *Paradigma dan Model Penelitian Komunikasi,* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2014), p.507.

## 3. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection method are ways that can be used by researcher to collect the data.[6]Documentary study is a technique of data collection by mastering and anlyzing the documents, even written document, picture and electronic.[7] So the documentary study can be used for this research. the researcher retrieving information from the literary and books about song and metaphor as the way to collect the data. Taking the data information is a fact and has been recognized from studies of obstruction or writings that have recognized the truth. Retriving information in this case is the lyrics of Till Death do Us Part by White Lion band.

The ways of collecting data are as follows :

1. The researcher selects the lyric song *till death do us part* by White Lion band.

2. The researcher reads all of lyrics song *till death do us part* by White Lion band.

3. Collecting  the data in the form of senteces from lyric song *till death do us part* by White Lion band.

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[6]Suharsimi Arikunto, *Manajemen Penelitian,* (PT Rineka Cipta, 2010). P.100.
[7]Nana Syaodih Sukma Dinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan,* (Bandung: PT.Remaja Rosdakarya, 2010), p.221.

## 4. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is the central step in qualitative research. Whatever the data are, it is their analysis that, in a decisive way, forms the outcomes of the research. Qualitative data analysis is the classification and interpretation of linguistic (or visual) material to make statements about implicit and explicit dimensions and structures of meaning-making in the material and what is represented in it.[8] Meaning-making can refer to subjective or social meanings.

Qualitative data analysis also is applied to discover and describe issues in the field or structures and processes in routines and practices. Often, qualitative data analysis combines approaches of a rough analysis of the material (overviews, condensation, summaries) with approaches of a detailed analysis (elaboration of categories, hermeneutic interpretations or identified structures). The final aim is often to arrive at generalizable statements by comparing various materials or various texts or several cases.

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[8]Uwe Flick, *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Data Analysis* (Los Angles, 2013), p.4.

In this research, the researcher employed the content analysis in written words of White Lion song lyrics *till death do us part* to find the analysis of the metaphor. The followings were the steps of data analysis of this study:

1. Analyzing the types of metaphors are used in lyric song *till death do us part* by White Lion band.

2. Explaing the types of metaphors are used in song lyrics *till deathdo us part* by White Lion band.

3. Drawing the conclusion.

**CHAPTER IV**

**RESEARCH RESULT**

A. **Data Analysis**

The data found in White Lions' song and specified bades on aim at describing metaphor "Till Death Do Us Part". The lyrics was found in internet (see in appendix 1). Next, the sentence was made in the division of clause (see Appendix 11). The number of clause was divided in to the division of clause in the following table,

Table 1. Description of Clause Number

| No | Paragraph | Clause | Clause Number |
|----|-----------|--------|---------------|
| 1 | 1 | As we walk the golden mile<br>[we] down the pretty aisle<br>I know that you are mine<br>And there is nothing in this world<br>That I know<br>I wouldn't do<br>To be near you every day, every hour, every minute | 7 clauses |
| 2 | 2 | [you] Take my hand<br>And [you] let me<br>Lead the way all through your life<br>I will be by your side<br>Till death do us part<br>Baby, I will be your friend<br>My love will never end | 7 clauses |
| 3 | 3 | When I wake up every day<br>With you lying in my arms<br>I wonder<br>If I'm dreaming<br>When I look into your eyes<br>I just can't believe<br>It is true | 9 clauses |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | That my heart belongs to you<br>Baby, we can have it all | |
| 4 | 4 | There will be good times<br>There will be bad<br>But I will stand beside you woman all the way<br>And through the years as life will put us through<br>And snow will fall on winter nights<br>I will keep you arm inside<br>Yeah, baby I will<br>And I know<br>That you will be there<br>[you] Waiting for me | 10 clauses |
| | Total | | 33 clauses |

The paragraph of the song was devided in to four paragraphs. The paragraph consist of two or more clauses. in the first paragraph devided into seven clauses. the second paragraph devided into seven clauses, the third paragraph devided into nine clauses and last paragraph devided into 10 clauses. So, the song was devided into four paragraphs and the total number of clauses were therty fhree clauses.

## B. Finding

### 1. Description of Metaphor

The clause were analyzed by using metaphor. Grmammatical Metaphor were analyzed ideational grammatical metaphor and interpersonal grammatical metaphor. ideational grammatical metaphor were analyzed by using process, particapant and

circumtance and it was metaphorical meaning. Interpersonal

grammatical metaphor were analyzed by using mood and modality it

was metaphorical meaning in the clause. The data were described in

the following point.

Table 3.description of grammatical metaphor

| no | Clause | grammatical metaphor | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ideational G.M | Interpersonal G.M |
| 1 | As we walk the golden mile | ✓ | |
| 2 | [we] down the pretty aisle | ✓ | |
| 3 | I know that you are mine | ✓ | |
| 4 | And there is nothing in this world | ✓ | |
| 5 | That I know | ✓ | |
| 6 | I wouldn't do | | ✓ |
| 7 | To be near you every day, every hour, every minute | ✓ | |
| 8 | [you] Take my hand | ✓ | |
| 9 | And[you] let me | ✓ | |
| 10 | Lead the way all through your life | ✓ | |
| 11 | I will be by your side | | ✓ |
| 12 | Till death do us part | ✓ | |
| 13 | Baby, I will be your friend | | ✓ |
| 14 | My love will never end | | ✓ |
| 15 | When I wake up every day | ✓ | |
| 16 | With you lying in my arms | ✓ | |
| 17 | I wonder | ✓ | |
| 18 | If I'm dreaming | ✓ | |
| 19 | When I look into your | ✓ | |

| | | | ✓ |
|----|------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | eyes | | |
| 20 | I just can't believe | | ✓ |
| 21 | It is true | ✓ | |
| 22 | That my heart belongs to you | ✓ | |
| 23 | Baby, we can have it all | | ✓ |
| 24 | There will be good times | | ✓ |
| 25 | There will be bad | | ✓ |
| 26 | But I will stand beside you woman all the way | | ✓ |
| 27 | And through the years as life will put us Through | | ✓ |
| 28 | And snow will fall on winter nights | | ✓ |
| 29 | I will keep you arm inside | | ✓ |
| 30 | Yeah, baby I will | | ✓ |
| 31 | And I know | ✓ | |
| 32 | That you will be there | | ✓ |
| 33 | [you] Waiting for me | | ✓ |
| | Total | 19 clauses | 14 clauses |

Based on the table above, the grammatical metaphor were analyzed into two kinds, there were ideational grammatical metaphor and interpersonal grammatical metaphor, ideational grammatical metaphor diveded into 19 clauses and interpersonal grammatical metaphor diveded into 14 clauses. So, the grammatical were more used ideational grammatical metaphor.

## 2. Types of Metaphor

Types of metaphor consist of ideational grammatical metaphor and interpersonal grammatical metaphor. Ideational grammatical metaphor One semantic process is presented by another process, other functional elements like participants and circumstances change correspondingly. Interpersonal grammatical metaphor divided into metaphor of modality and metaphor of mood. The data were describe in the following table:

Table 2. Description of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor

| No | Ideational grammatical metaphor | Line | Types of process |
|----|---------------------------------|------|------------------|
| 1 | As we walk the golden mile | 1 | Behavioral |
| 2 | [we] down the pretty aisle | 2 | Behavioral |
| 3 | I know that you are mine | 3 | Mental |
| 4 | And there is nothing in this world | 4 | Existential |
| 5 | That I know | 5 | Mental |
| 6 | To be near you every day, every hour, every minute | 7 | Behavioral |
| 7 | [you] take my hand | 8 | Mental |
| 8 | And [you] let me | 9 | Behavioral |
| 9 | Lead the way all thourgh your life | 10 | Behavioral |
| 10 | Till death do us part | 12 | Behavioral |
| 11 | When I wake up every day | 15 | Behavioral |
| 12 | Whit you lying in my arms | 16 | Behavioral |
| 13 | I wonder | 17 | Behavioral |
| 14 | If I'am dreaming | 18 | Material |
| 15 | When I look into your eyes | 19 | Mental |
| 16 | It is true | 21 | Behavioral |
| 17 | That my hearts belongs to | 22 | Mental |

| | you | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | And I know | 31 | Mental |
| 19 | [you] waiting for me | 33 | Material |

Ideational grammatical metaphor is the representation of experience and its relationship among logical meaning. An experiential unit which is realized in a clause congruently consists of three elements, namely; process, participant and circumstance.Ideational Metaphor includes process type, configuration of transitivity, and sequence of group classes.

After the all of clause analyzed in ideational grammatical metaphor, then the clause by clause was broken into types of process, then the types of process were accounted and made the percentages every clause. The percentages were described in the following table.

Table 3. percentages of process in ideational grammatical metaphor

| no | Types of process | Total | Percentages |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Behavioral | 10 | 52,63% |
| 2 | Mental | 6 | 31,57% |
| 3 | Material | 2 | 10,5% |
| 4 | Relational | 1 | 3,26% |
| 5 | Existential | 1 | 3,26% |
| 6 | Verbal | 0 | 0% |

Based on table .above, the process were used is behavioral process, mental process, material process and existential process. And the dominant process were used in this song is behavioral process. Behavioral process that is used to show the actor's phsyiological behaviors and attitudes in the song. Then mental process that is used in the song to describe the affections,desires, cognitions and perceptions about the experiences that happened in this song, material process that is used in the song to describe the experiences and actions of the actors in this song, then existesial process that is used in the song to tells the existence of the girl. So, the process wer used in this song to described the experiences the writer song in every lyric.

Table 4. Description of interpersonal grammatical metaphor

| No | Interpersonal grammatical metaphor | Line | Mood types |
|----|-----------------------------------|------|------------|
| 1 | I wouldn't do | 6 | Statement Declarative |
| 2 | I will be by your side | 11 | Statement Declarative |
| 3 | Baby, I will be your friend | 13 | Statement Declarative |
| 4 | My love will never end | 14 | Statement Declarative |
| 5 | I just can't believe | 20 | Statement Declarative |
| 6 | Baby, we can have it all | 23 | Statement Declarative |
| 7 | There will be good times | 24 | Statement Declarative |
| 8 | There will be bad | 25 | Statement Declarative |
| 9 | But I will stand beside you woman all the way | 26 | Statement Declarative |
| 10 | And [we] through the years as life will put as trough | 27 | Statement Declarative |

| 11 | And snow will fall on winter nights | 28 | Statement Declarative |
|----|-----------------------------------|----|----------------------|
| 12 | I will keep you arm inside | 29 | Statement Declarative |
| 13 | Yeah, baby I will be there | 30 | Statement Declarative |
| 14 | That you will be there | 32 | Statement Declarative |

Based on the table above the interpersonal grammatical metaphor was found 14 clauses. there was consist of expression of mood and modality. Mood diveded into three types, namely, declarative, intrrogative and imperative.

Declarative is sentence is a sentance that makes a statement to declare something. Interrogative sentence is a sentence that is used to ask a question. Then an imperative sentence gives requests, demands, or instructions; or, shares wishes or invitations for others .

After the clause analyzed in interpersonal grammatical metaphor. then the clause by clause was broken into types of mood and modality, then the types of mood an were accounted and made the percentages every clause. The percentages were described in the following table.

Table 5. percentages types of mood in interpersonal grammatical metaphor

| No | Types of mood | Total | Percentages |
|----|---------------|-------|-------------|
| 1 | Declarative sentence | 14 | 100% |
| 2 | Interrogative sentence | 0 | 0% |
| 3 | Imperative sentence | 0 | 0% |

Based on table above the interrogative and imperative sentence didn't use in interpersonal grammatical metaphor. The declarative mood was more used because the song were functioned as statement to give as much as possible information to the reader or listener.

Interpersonal grammatical metaphor in modality. Modality is probability or usualness in different levels between definitely "yes" and "no".Modality consist of epistemic modality (modalization) and deontic modality (modulation). Epistemic modality is used if the statement is certain to do. Deontic modality is about obligation and inclination, this is still plan to do something activity.

Table 6. Description types of modality

| No | Modal is used in interpersonal metaphor | Types of modality |
|----|----------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Wouldn't | Epistemic modality |
| 2 | Will be | Epistemic modality |
| 3 | Will be | Epistemic modality |
| 4 | Will | Epistemic modality |
| 5 | Can't | Deontic modality |
| 6 | Can | Deontic modality |
| 7 | Will be | Epistemic modality |
| 8 | Will be | Epistemic modality |
| 9 | Will | Epistemic modality |
| 10 | Will | Epistemic modality |
| 11 | Will | Epistemic modality |
| 12 | Will | Epistemic modality |
| 13 | Will be | Epistemic modality |
| 14 | Will be | Epistemic modality |

After the all of clauses analyzed, the types of modality were accounted and made the percentages every clause. The described in the following table.

Table 7. Percentages of Modality

| no | Types of modality | Total | Percentages |
|----|-------------------|-------|-------------|
| 1 | Epistemis Modality | 12 | 85,71% |
| 2 | Deontic Modality | 2 | 14,28% |

Epistemic modality was more used in the song. Epistemic modality in the song lyrics "*till death do us part*" were functioned as probability to give as much as possible information to the reader or listener.

After metaphor were description into many tables, metaphors also were used in song lyrics "*Till Death Do Us Part*" by White Lion band it was described the meaning every lyrics in the song. There were the description of the metaphorical meaning:

a. Ideational grammatical metaphor

There were some lyrics described in metaphorical meaning, such as "*As we walk the golden mile*" Means lyric is not about walk in the golden age, but they passed the happy moments as long as they were together in many times. he describes their happines like the gold.

"*To be near you every day, every hour, every minute*" Means lyric is not about his wife only near with him, but in every conditions, such as good times and bad times and all of condition they will be together. "*Take my hand*" Means lyric is not about reach for hand , but he orders his wife to believe that he can guard her.

"*It is true*" means lyric is not about someone is right. But he doesn't believe that the girl is his mine. "*till death do us part*" means lyrics, nobody can separate them.

b. Interpersonal grammatical metaphor

There were some lyrics described in metaphorical meaning and show the mood meaning and types of modality. Such as, "*I wouldn't do*" Metaphorical, he was really to do everything for his wife. "*I will be by your side*",Metaphorical, he is always with his wife. Not only stay in the beside him, but every moments, he is always together. "*Baby, I will be your friend*" Metaphorical, not just about friend, but he say that the wife is his friend in every situation and the girl is special someone in his life. "*My love will never end*", metaphorical, his love will never lose although they are pass away.

From the description interpersonal metaphor above, could find every meaning of metaphor. Every sentence had different metaphor meaning although the sentence had the same modality that used.

After identifying each clause in the song lyrics "Tiill Death Do Us Part" the researcher analyzed them based on the grammatical metaphor types. The classification was based on the order of ideational grammatical metaphor and interpersonal grammatical metaphor. The type of metaphor was analyzed in every clauses. The data were describe in the following table.

Table 8. description of ideational grammatical metaphor

| No | Ideational grammatical metaphor | Line | Types of process |
|----|----------------------------------|------|------------------|
| 1 | As we walk the golden mile | 1 | Behavioral |
| 2 | [we] down the pretty aisle | 2 | Behavioral |
| 3 | I know that you are mine | 3 | Mental |
| 4 | And there is nothing in this world | 4 | Existential |
| 5 | That I know | 5 | Mental |
| 6 | To be near you every day, every hour, every minute | 7 | Behavioral |
| 7 | [you] take my hand | 8 | Mental |
| 8 | And [you] let me | 9 | Behavioral |
| 9 | Lead the way all thourgh your life | 10 | Behavioral |
| 10 | Till death do us part | 12 | Behavioral |
| 11 | When I wake up every day | 15 | Behavioral |
| 12 | Whit you lying in my arms | 16 | Behavioral |
| 13 | I wonder | 17 | Behavioral |
| 14 | If I'am dreaming | 18 | Material |
| 15 | When I look into your eyes | 19 | Mental |
| 16 | It is true | 21 | Behavioral |
| 17 | That my hearts belongs to you | 22 | Mental |
| 18 | And I know | 31 | Mental |
| 19 | [you] waiting for me | 33 | Material |

were accounted and made the percentages every clause. The
percentages were describe in the following table

Table 10.Percentages of Grammatical Metaphor

| No | Grammatical Metaphor | Total clauses | Percentages |
|----|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | Ideational Grammatical Metaphor | 19 clauses | 57,57% |
| 2 | Interpersonal Grammatical Metaphor | 14 clauses | 42,42% |
| | Total | 33 clauses | 99,99% |

Based on table above, from the percentages and the total of
clause could be found that the dominant of Ideational Grammatical
Metaphor was (57,57%) and Interpersonal Grammatical Metaphor was
(42,42%). So, the dominant metaphors are used in song lyrics "*till
death do us part*" by White Lion band is Ideational Grammatical
Metaphor.

3. The reason of usingideational grammatical metaphor in the song

Ideational Grammatical Metaphor is type of metaphor were
used in this song. Ideational Metaphor includes process type,
configuration of transitivity, andsequence of group classes.
Transitivity system has functions of language. One of those functions
is to construe or represent experience.

Ideational Grammatical Metaphor to describe the experiences
of songwriters by processes, such us, behavioral process, material

process, mental process, existential process, verbal process and relational process. the using of ideational metaphor is often to give a clearer picture that the listeners can understand what is perceived by the songwriters.

Then in the lyrics song was dominant ideational grammatical metaphor because, the songwriters uses the process in the song to tell and to describe the story of the song to the listener.

4. Discussion

The metaphor in the transcipt were identified and analyzed. The analyzed based on ideational and interpersonal grammatical metaphor. The ideational metaphor consist of process, participant and circumtance, then interpersonal metaphor consit of types mood and modality.

After the lyrics till death do us part were analyzed in term of grammatical metaphor, the clause by clause dived into two part, they are ideational grammatical metaphor and interpersonal grammatical metaphor. In ideational grammatical metaphor the clause in ideational component its mean a nominal group which can then enter into new process configuration. It mean one process can be make to another process.

After the lyrics of *"Till Death Do Us Part"* were analyzed in terms of ideational grammatical metaphor, the clause by clause was

then broken into six types namely mental process, material process, behavioral process, verbal process, relational process and existential process.

Ideational grammatical metaphor uses dominant behavioral process to show the actor's phsyiological behaviors and attitudes in the song. It means, in the song how songwriters is do to express their feeling to his wife.

In interpersonal grammatical metaphor analyzed of the mood types and modality, the mood types in song lyrics it is declarative modalization. Because the statetment of the song writer in every lyrics which have the declarative nomalization it tell about his feeling to live his wife forever. The ideational grammatical metaphor was more used in this song. Ideational metaphor in the song lyrics till death do us part were functioned to show, to tell and to expreess songwriter feeling.

# CHAPTER V

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### A. The Conclusion

The conclusion of this research is drawn based on the data analysis, finding and discussion as the following.

1. Metaphor in song lyrics *"Till Death Do Us Part"* by White Lion band is realized in the wordings of the clauses based grammatical metaphor. There are ideational grammatical metaphor is consists of process, and interpersonal grammatical metaphor consisits of mood and modality element.

2. The types are used in song lyrics till death do us part is ideational grammatical metaphor and interpersonal grammatical metaphor. Based on analysis of lyrics *"till death do us par"* by White Lion band the ideational metaphor is used 57,57%, and interpersonal metaphor is used 42,42%. So, the dominant types use in the song is ideational grammatical metaphor.

3. The reason of the ideational grammatical metaphor is more used in the lyrics "Till Death Do Us Part" by White Lion band to show, to tell and to describe the experiences the songwriters or singer in every lyric song.

## B. The Suggestion

Based on the conclusions of the analysis of metaphor in song lyrics till death do us part by White Lion band, the suggestion can be drawn as follows.

1. The more understanding about metaphor analysis is gained. The research will also give some contribution to the readers since it can be served as references for linguistic study. Discussing the systemic functional linguistics (SFL) is very important to enlarge the english students' knowledge about one system of language in use. It is a study of language which focuses on language as a resource of meaning. This theory is introduced by M.A.K. halliday. The resercher believes that it is really significant not only to know how the material of language in use works in real world., but also learn a glance of a musical field in such cases talked in this research. However, there is a problem that the researcher found when doing the analysis, which is complicated data dealing with songs. For that reason, the researcher suggest that the english lecturers give more material in class dealing with the metaphor analysis.

2. Ideational grammatical metaphor is more used in song lyrics till death do us part by White Lion band. Here, the researcher find some process to show the expression of the songwriters to express his feeling in the song lyrics. The researcher hopes the next analysis in song and other can be done base on metaphor.behavioral process is dominant used in the song, that is to show the actor's phsyiological behaviors and attitudes in the song . To the next researcher and me to bring into reality of life that containing from the language theory side especially theory of systematic function. The researcher in the others song lyrics of moral values and literary. The last, the researcher fully realizes this graduating paper is still far from being perfect. Therefore, any constructive critism will be highly approciated.

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**APPENDIX**

# CURRICULUM VITAE

### A. Identity

Name                : Elvi Dariani

Reg.Number      : 13 340 0083

Place/ Birthday   : Sihepeng/ November, 07th, 1994

Sex                 : Female

Religion          : Islam

Address          : Sihepeng, Kec. Siabu, Kab. Mandailing Natal

### B. Parents

Father's name    : Ali Himsar Nst

Mother's name   : Malianur Hrp

### C. Educational Background

1. Elementary School   : SD N 004 Sihepeng       (2007)
2. Junior High School   : MTs S Al wasliyah Sihepeng(2010)
3. Senior High School   : MAN Siabu             (2013)
4. Institute               : IAIN Padangsidimpuan    (2017)

## APPENDIX I

### TILL DEATH DO US PART

*As we walk the golden mile*
*Down the pretty aisle*
*I know that you are mine*
*And there's nothin' in this world*
*That I know I wouldn't do*
*To be near you every day*
*Every hour, every minute*
*Take my hand*
*And let me lead the way*

*All through your life*
*I'll be by your side*
*Till death do us part*
*Baby, I'll be your friend*
*My love will never end*
*Till death do us part*

*When I wake up every day*
*With you lyin' in my arms*
*I wonder if I'm dreamin'*
*When I look into your eyes*
*I just can't believe it's true*
*That my heart belongs to you*
*Baby, we can have it all*

*Girl, take my hand*
*And let me lead the way*
*All through your life*
*I'll be by your side*
*Till death do us part*
*Baby, I'll be your friend*
*My love will never end*
*Till death do us part*

*There'll be good times*
*And there'll be bad*
*But I will stand beside you*
*Woman, all the way*

*And through the years*
*As life will put us through*

*When snow will fall on winter nights*
*I'll keep you warm inside*
*Yeah, baby, I will*

*All through your life*
*I'll be by your side*
*Till death do us part*
*Baby, I'll be your friend*
*My love will never end*
*Till death do us part*
*Yeah, baby, I'll be there*
*All through your life*
*I'll be by your side*
*Till death do us part*
*Baby, I'll be your friend*
*My love will never end*
*Till death do us part*
*Yeah, baby, I'll be there*
*Baby, I'll be there*

*All through your life*
*And I know that you'll be there*
*I know that you'll be there*
*Waiting for me*
*Yeah, baby, I'll be there*
*Baby, I'll be there*
*All through your life*
*And I know that you'll be there*
*I know that you'll be there*
*Waiting for me*

**APPENDIX II**

**Devision of Clause**

1. As we walk the golden mile

2. [we] Down the pretty aisle

3. I know that you are mine

4. And there is nothing in this world

5. That I know

6. I wouldn't do

7. To be near your every day every hour, every minute

8. Take may hand

9. And Let me

10. lead the way all through your life

11. I will be by your side

12. Till death do us part

13. Baby, I will be your friend

14. My love will never end

15. When I wake up every day

16. With you lying in may arms

17. I wonder

18. If i'm dreaming

19. When I look into your eyes

20. I just can't belive

21. It is true

22. That my hearts belongs to you

23. Baby, We can have it all

24. There will be good times

25. There will be bad

26. But I will stand besid you woman all the way

27. And through the years as life will put us through

28. When snow will fall on winter nights

29. I will keep you arm inside

30. Yeah, baby I will be there

31. And I know

32. That you will be there

33. Waiting for me

**APPENDIX III**
**Analysis of Ideational Metaphor and Interpersonal Metaphor**

1. As we walk the golden mile

| As we | Walk | | The golden mile | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: Behaver | Process: behavioral | | Circumtance: contigency | behavioral |
| S | do | walk | Adjunct | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| | f | P | | |
| Mood | | | Residu | |
| As | we | | unmarked | |
| Conjunction | topical | | | |
| Theme | | | Rheme | |

2. [we] down the pretty aisle

| [we] | Down | | The pretty aisle | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: Behaver | Process: behavioral | | Circumtance: contigency | behavioral |
| S | Do | Down | Adjunct | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| | F | P | | |
| Mood | | | Residu | |
| Theme | | | Rheme | |

3. I know that you are mine

| I | Know | | That you are mine | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: Senser | Process: mental | | Part II: Phenomenon | mental |
| S | Do | know | Complement | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| | F | P | | |
| Mood | | | Residu | |
| Theme | | | Rheme | |

4. And there is nothing in this world

| And there is nothing | | | In this world | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Process : existential | | | Part II: existance | existential |
| S | Is | Nothing | complement | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| And there | F | P | | |
| Mood | | Residu | | |
| And | There | | | Unmarked |
| Conjuntion | Relative | | | |
| Theme | Rheme | | | |

5. That I know

| That | I | know | | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Circumtance: location temporal | Part I: actor | Process: mental | | mental |
| adjunct | S | do | know | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| | | f | p | |
| Resi- | mood | | -due | |
| Theme | Rheme | | | |

6. I wouldn't do

| I | Wouldn't do | | Types of metaphor |
|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: actor | Process: material | | material |
| S | Wouldn't | do | Statement declarative/ have modal |
| | f | P | |
| Mood | | residu | |
| Theme | Rheme | | |

7. To be near you every day , every hour, every minute

| To be near you | | Every day, every hour, every minute | | Tyeps of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Process: behavioral | | Circ: location temporal | | behavioral |
| To be | Near you | Adjunct | | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| F | P | | | |
| Mood | | Residu | | |

8. [you] take may hand

| [you] | Take | | My hand | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: senser | Process: mental | | Part II:phenomenon | Mental |
| S | Do | Take | complement | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| | f | P | | |
| Mood | | | Residu | |
| Theme | | Rheme | | |

9. And [you]  let me

| And [you] | | Let me | | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: behaver | | Process: behavioral | | behavioral |
| S | | do | Let me | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| | | F | p | |
| Mood | | | residu | |
| And | You | | | unmarked |
| conjunction | topical | | | |
| Theme | | Rheme | | |

10. [you] Lead the way all through your life

| [you] lead the way | | | All through your life | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Process: behavioral | | | Circumtance: contigency | Behavioral |
| you | do | Lead the way | Adjunct | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| s | f | P | | |
| mood | | Residu | | |
| Theme | | Rheme | | |

11. I will be by your side

| I | Will be | | By your side | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: Token | Process: relational identification | | Part II:Value | Relational identification |
| S | will | Be | complement | Statement declarative/ have modal |
| | f | P | | |
| Mood | | | Residu | |
| Theme | | | Rheme | |

12. Till death do us part

| Till death | | | Do us part | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Process: behavioral | | | Circumtance: location temporal | behavioral |
| S | Do | death | adjunct | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| | f | p | | |
| mood | | Residu | | |
| Theme | | Rheme | | |

13. Baby, I will be your friend

| Baby, I | Will be | | Your friend | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: Token | Process: relational identification | | Part II: Value | Relational identification |
| S | will | Be | complement | Statement declarative/ have modal |
| | f | P | | |
| Mood | | Residu | | |
| baby | I | | | unmarked |
| vocative | topical | | | |
| Theme | | Rheme | | |

14. My love will never end

| My love | Will never end | | | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: Senser | Process: mental | | | mental |
| S | Will | never | end | Statement declarative/ have modal |
| | f | P | c | |
| Mood | | residu | | |
| Theme | | Rheme | | |

15. When I wake up every day

| When I | Wake up | | Every day | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: behaver | Process: behavioral | | Circumtance: location temporal | behavioral |
| S | do | Wake up | Adjunct | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| | f | P | | |
| Mood | | Residu | | |
| when | I | | | Unmarked |
| relatives | topical | | | |
| Theme | | Rheme | | |

16. With you lying in my arms

| With you | | Lying | | In my arms | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: behaver | | Process: behavioral | | Circumtance contigency | behavioral |
| S | | Are | lying | Adjunct | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| | | F | P | | |
| Mood | | | Residu | | |
| with | You | | | | unmarked |
| relatives | topical | | | | |
| Theme | | Rheme | | | |

17. I wonder

| I | wonder | | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: behaver | Process: behavioral | | behavioral |
| S | Do | wonder | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| | F | p | |
| Mood | | residu | |
| Theme | | Rheme | |

18. If I'am dreaming

| If | I'am dreaming | | | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Process: material | | | material |
| | I | Am | Dreaming | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| | S | F | p | |
| | Mood | | residu | |
| | | | | |
| If | Topical | | | unmarked |
| conjunction | | | | |
| Theme | Rheme | | | |

19. When I look into your eyes

| When I | | Look | | Into your eyes | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: senser | | Process: mental | | Part II: phenomenon | Mental |
| S | | Do | look | complement | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| | | F | P | | |
| Mood | | | residu | | |
| when | I | | | | unmarked |
| relatives | Topical | | | | |
| Theme | | Rheme | | | |

20. I just can't belive

| I just | Cant't belive | | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|
| Part: behaver | Process: behavioral | | behavioral |
| S | Can't | belive | Statement declarative/ have modal |
| | F | p | |
| Mood | residu | | |
| Theme | Rheme | | |

21. It is true

| It | Is true | | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: behaver | Process: behavioral | | behavioral |
| S | Is | true | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| | F | p | |
| Mood | Residu | | |
| Theme | Rheme | | |

22. That my heart belongs to you

| That my heart | Belongs | | To you | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: senser | Process: mental | | Part II: phenomenon | mental |
| S | does | belongs | Complement | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| | f | P | | |
| Mood | residu | | | |
| Theme | Rheme | | | |

23. Baby, we can have it all

| Baby we | | Can have | | It all | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: behaver | | process: behavioral | | Circumtance: contigency | Behavioral |
| s | | can | have | Adjunct | Statement declarative/ have modal |
| | | f | P | | |
| Mood | | residu | | | |
| Baby | we | | | | Unmarked |
| Vocative | topical | | | | |
| Theme | Rheme | | | | |

24. There will be good times

| There will be | | | Good times | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Process: relational identification | | | Part II: value | Relational identification |
| s | will | be | complement | Statement declarative/ have modal |
| | f | p | | |
| mood | Residu | | | |
| Theme | Rheme | | | |

25. There will be bad

| There will be | | | bad | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Process: relational identification | | | Part II: value | Relational identification |
| s | will | be | complement | Statement declarative |
| | f | p | | |
| mood | | Residu | | |
| Theme | Rheme | | | |

26. But I will stand beside you woman all the way

| But I | Will stand beside you woman | | | All the way | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: behaver | Process: behavioral | | | Circumtance: location temporal | behavioral |
| s | will | stand | Beside you woman | adjunct | Statement declarative/ have moda |
| | | f | p | c | | |
| Mood | | residu | | | |
| but | I | | | | unmarked |
| conj | Top | | | | |
| Theme | Rheme | | | | |

27. And [we] through the years as life will put us through

| And [we] | Through the years as life | Will put us through | | | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: behaver | Circumtance: location temporal | Process: behavioral | | | behavioral |
| s | Adjunct | will | put | Us through | Statement declarative/ have modal |
| | | f | p | c | |
| Mood | | | | | |
| residu | | | | | |
| and | we | | | | unmarked |
| conj | top | | | | |
| Theme | Rheme | | | | |

28. And snow will fall on winter nights

| And snow | Will fall | | On winter nights | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: behaver | Process: behavioral | | Circumtance: location temporal | behavioral |
| s | will | Fall | adjunct | Statement declarative/ have modal |
| | f | P | | |
| Mood | | | residu | |
| and | snow | | | unmarked |
| conj | top | | | |
| Theme | Rheme | | | |

29. I will keep you arm inside

| I | Will keep | | You arm inside | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: behaver | Process: behavioral | | Circumtance: contigency | behavioral |
| s | will | keep | adjunct | Statement declarative/ have modal |
| | f | p | | |
| mood | | | residu | |
| Theme | Rheme | | | |

30. Yeah, baby I will be there

| Yeah, baby I | | | Will be there | | | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: sayer | | | Process: verbal | | | Verbal |
| | | | Will | be | there | Statement declarative/ have modal |
| | | | f | p | C | |
| Mood | | | residu | | | |
| yeah | baby | I | | | | Unmarked |
| cont | voc | top | | | | |
| Theme | Rheme | | | | | |

31. And I know

| And I | | know | | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: senser | | Process: mental | | Mental |
| S | | Do | know | Statement declarative/ no modal |
| | | F | p | |
| Mood | | residu | | |
| and | I | | | Unmarked |
| conjunction | topical | | | |
| Theme | | Rheme | | |

32. That you will be there

| That | You | Will be there | | | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Circumtance: location spatial | Part I: sayer | Process: verbal | | | Verbal |
| adjunct | S | will | be | there | Statemen declarative/ have modal |
| | | f | p | c | |
| | Mood | | | | |
| Resi- | | | -due | | |

33. [you] waiting for me

| [you] | Waiting | | For me | Types of process |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I: tenor | Process: material | | Part II: goal | material |
| s | are | waiting | Complement | Statemen declarative/ no modal |
| | f | p | | |
| Mood | | residu | | |
| Theme | Rheme | | | |