

An Analysis of Metaphors in The Album “The Black Parade” My Chemical Romance

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Abstract

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This study examines the use of metaphors in the album *The Black Parade* by My Chemical Romance, focusing on the types and functions of metaphors to understand the deeper meanings conveyed through the lyrics. Using Lakoff and Johnson’s Conceptual Metaphor Theory, the research identifies and classifies metaphors in the album’s lyrics into ontological, structural, and orientational categories. The study finds that metaphors play a significant role in evoking emotional responses, articulating philosophical themes, and critiquing societal norms. Additionally, the study highlights ten functional roles of metaphor, including expressive, aesthetic, cognitive, and heuristic functions, which contribute to the songs’ complex narrative and emotional impact. By exploring these metaphorical expressions, the research reveals how the album addresses themes of life, death, identity, and rebellion, making it not only a musical work but also a profound commentary on existential struggles. This analysis enhances understanding of figurative language in music, offering insight into how metaphors communicate intricate ideas in accessible and relatable ways.

Keywords: *metaphor; song; my chemical romance; the black parade; language; lyrics*

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INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the instruments that humans use to communicate. People cannot communicate with one another without the use of language. Aside from that, people require language to engage, seek out, and provide useful information to others. In literary works, humans utilize language in various ways, both spoken and written. The author wishes to read himself aesthetically and with a slightly open interpretation. According to (Jannah & Istiqomah, 2021), People learn and understand literature by comprehending not only the form of words or utterances but also the message contained within them. It means they want the readers or listeners to feel and understand the meaning. However, sometimes readers find it difficult to understand the meaning of the utterances since the lyric in producing the meaning of the utterances, the author frequently puts the meaning as implicit. They also use specific diction and imagery, and what is traditionally spoken is not always intended to be expressed. According to (Meyer, 2018) Literature is a term that describes written texts characterized by careful use of language, including features such as creative metaphors, beautiful phrases, elegant syntax, rhymes, and aesthetic alliterations. Lyrics in a song are a series of rhythmic words that evoke emotions and feelings in the listener. Poets and songwriters use language to express their experiences, creating unique and appealing poetry or song lyrics. Song lyrics, particularly those about poetry, are classified as literature. Lyrics with artistic value require the use of figurative or non-figurative language, as literal language cannot produce lyrics lacking artistic merit. Lyrics can be written in clear or non-

figurative styles or more poetic or figurative ones, with figurative language often causing confusion for non-musicians. Metaphors are often used in song lyrics to convey ideas to the audience. (Arafah et al., 2023)

Metaphors are more than just literary devices they are fundamental tools in human communication. In both everyday interactions and specialized discourse, metaphors allow individuals to convey complex ideas, emotions, and abstract concepts through familiar, concrete terms. By linking one idea or experience to another, metaphors bridge cognitive gaps and enhance understanding. Their usage transcends linguistic boundaries, playing a pivotal role in shaping cultural narratives and influencing thought patterns. The importance of metaphor in communication extends to various fields, from education and politics to advertising and interpersonal relationships. In these domains, metaphors simplify complex ideas, foster emotional connections, and provide nuanced meaning that literal language often fails to capture. Metaphors are essential for effective communication, critical thinking, and understanding societal values embedded in language. They are specific abstractions used to discuss and provide context for the world and are essential for transitioning clauses to discourses in systematic functional grammar. People often use figurative language or words with literal or nonliteral meanings, which can be difficult for non-musicians to comprehend. Metaphors can convey a beautiful picture of human communication, draw listeners with elegant language choices, or accurately convey intense feelings. Metaphors are linguistic phenomena used for rhetorical and artistic reasons and are not merely a property of words but a property of concepts. (Lakoff, 1987) claimed that metaphors are not merely a property of words but a property of concepts, causing people to create and use different metaphorical expressions in their communication about their experiences and knowledge of the world. This study explores conceptual metaphors found in song lyrics from the album "The Black Parade" by the popular rock music group My Chemical Romance.

Several examples of metaphor-related research employing music analysis have been carried out by previous researchers in connection with this topic. Arafah et al., 2023; Yorga & Jata, 2017; Pramudita & Hanidar, 2019; Johansson, 2020; Sumolang, 2021; Layaly et al., n.d.2021.; Jannah & Istiqomah, 2021; Ndraha Marsa, 2018; Maoula et al., 2022.; Sofian, 2022. These studies seek to uncover the underlying meaning of a metaphor in a popular song by categorizing various theories, and then employ a qualitative method approach based on Conceptual Metaphor Theory as a framework to investigate metaphors in lyrics. The study's findings then reveal that there are various types of metaphors and that each metaphor has a deeper significance. Some similarities between this study and theirs include the attempt to uncover the hidden meaning of a metaphor in a popular song, as well as the emphasis on the significance of metaphors in songs. There are also some distinctions, such as the metaphor theory used, as well as the utilization of various tunes, there is also a mention that Music is ubiquitous in our daily lives, and lyrics play an important role when we listen to music. However, the complex relationship between lyrical content, its temporal evolution over the past few decades, and specific genre variations is not yet fully understood.

In connection with this study, previous researchers have conducted various studies related to song lyrics where not only metaphors can exist in every song lyric but many other things, written by Johansson, 2020; Luh et al., 2016; Thu, 2019; MacArthur & Alejo-González, 2024; Pouscoulous & Tomasello, 2020; Chaerunnisah, n.d,2020. From some of the research that has been mentioned there are several majors that can be found in song lyrics, namely hyperbole and simile, but indeed more are analyzing metaphor in a song. and from the results of the study only refers to the meaning described in some lyrics not as a whole. some other previous research that is still related to

metaphors is also not only found in songs but also in poetry, and storybooks. because in this article we examine songs, we will only focus on metapora in song lyrics or music.

Furthermore, previous research is still related to linguistic research on songs but focuses on figurative language written by Talitha Permatasari et al., 2016; Setiawati, 2018; Fatihah et al., 2022; Santika & Syafryadin, 2023; Pardede et al., 2020. Among some of the studies cited, the results show that this song consists of several figurative languages, such as alliteration, simile, personification, metaphor, and hyperbole. Of all these researchers some have only examined one song, some have examined the entire album. there are also many similarities from some of these studies because they both examine metaphors in songs. There is also research that examines metaphors in the translation novel written by (Meyer Hajar Mutiara Ningtyas et al., 2021) The results of this research found seven translation strategies metaphor and tells that Metaphor is used to “describe an entity, event, or quality more comprehensively and concisely in a more complex way than is possible by using literal language” (Newmark, 1988, p.84).

Aside from prior research examples, there is still research linked to linguistics, namely analyzing code-mixing in social media by (Wibowo et al., 2023) the study's findings demonstrate a wide range of code-mixing patterns, with six primary groupings. Each related to linguistics. (Wibowo et al., 2024) conducted study on euphemisms on social media, yielding 129 data points. The survey identified eleven types of euphemisms used in captions on Instagram Folkative accounts. Because this research focuses on metaphor, it is comparable to prior research in that it is still being discussed in terms of linguistics.

Specifically, the study seeks to understand how metaphors function in bridging cognitive and cultural gaps, as well as how they are employed to convey abstract ideas in digital media platforms. The findings from this research will provide valuable insights into the strategic use of metaphors across different fields. It will offer practical applications for improving communication strategies in multicultural settings, professional industries, and online media. Additionally, the study could contribute to the development of communication models that leverage metaphorical language for greater clarity, persuasion, and engagement in digital interactions. From some of the research reviews that have been done, this research will conduct a different and more detailed research, not only one or two songs, but an album whose purpose is to find the types and functions of metaphors using Lakoff and Johnson's theory. In addition, this research is also focused and conducted to find the meaning contained in the song lyrics in The Black Parade album. Song lyrics in My Chemical Romance albums contain meaning or are presented indirectly. Based on some of the previous explanations, every song and album made by the author or songwriter has not been widely discussed and researched by people thoroughly. There is an article that analyzes metaphors in one of My Chemical Romance's songs but only examines one song and not the entire album. This research is intended to find out the form of metaphors contained in the lyrics of the song on My Chemical Romance's album entitled The Black Parade and researchers will discuss the kinds of metaphors contained in the song. This research will also look for how metaphors are used in the songs contained in the Album.

The aims of this research is to provide knowledge for the uninitiated about the ongoing nature of language and art. One of the songs was picked to highlight the philosophical metaphors in the lyrics. The author wants to see how many metaphors My Chemical Romance employs in a single song. This raises the question of how My Chemical Romance uses so many metaphors in one song, and how these metaphors influence listeners. This research also aims to reveal deep meanings and messages to listeners who do not know what metaphors are in songs, but it also aims to invite readers to see things from a different perspective, such as the use of metaphors in song lyrics that

we previously thought were just ordinary lyrics, but if analyzed and examined more deeply, we will find something different that is more beautiful than the previous point of view.

The third studio album by the American rock group My Chemical Romance is titled *The Black Parade*. Produced by the band Rob Cavallo, who is most known for having produced several albums for the Goo Goo Dolls and Green Day it was released in Europe on October 23, 2006, and the United States on October 24, 2006[1] via Reprise Records. "The Patient" is a dying cancer patient at the core of this rock opera and concept album. The narrative of his apparent death, his encounters in the hereafter, and his following life thoughts are all chronicled in the CD. It is the only studio album the group released with Bob Bryar on drums before his 2010 departure. Critics gave *The Black Parade* mainly positive reviews, and the band's song "Welcome to the Black Parade" became their first UK number-one single. The album also holds triple-platinum certifications from the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) the British Phonographic Industry (BPI) in the United States and the Argentine Chamber of Phonograms and Videograms Producers (CAPIF) and the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry Chile in Chile. The album debuted at number two on the Billboard 200 and the UK Albums Chart. The International Federation of the Phonographic Industry awarded *The Black Parade* the Platinum Europe Award in recognition of their one million sales in Europe. In 2008, My Chemical Romance received a nomination for the 50th Annual Grammy Awards thanks to the limited edition boxed set.

Semantics

Semantic studies and language as a means of meaning transmission are closely intertwined. The study of language meaning is known as semantics in linguistics. The meaning of language, whether it be expressed through morphemes, words, or sentences, is being discussed here. Understanding the broad definition of semantics is crucial regarding this topic. According to (Panjaitan et al., 2021) who quoted (Griffiths, 2006), semantics is the study of the meaning coded in the entire sentence based on the basic meaning of the sentence units. Additionally, (Yule, 2022) asserted that "Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences". This term makes it clear that the meaning being studied is within the purview of linguistics. In addition to semantics, which focuses on the internal meaning of words, phrases, or even sentences, semantics clarifies how a speaker can comprehend new words or sentences without the need for any grammatical procedures. (Pakpahan et al., 2021)

Another linguist, (Griffiths, 2006) called semantics "the study of the 'Toolkit' for meaning: knowledge encoded in the vocabulary of the language and its patterns for building more elaborate meaning, up to the level of sentence meaning." This indicates that the science of semantics is the process of deriving a more precise meaning from a language's vocabulary structure. Based on the linguists' opinions mentioned above, the researcher concluded that semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies, discusses, and explains the meaning of words, sentences, and other symbolic elements by developing more in-depth meanings based on the language's vocabulary structure. Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary branch of study that combines sociology and linguistics, two empirical scientific disciplines with intimate ties to one another. Its applications include interpersonal communication. cooperating linguistically, whether or not social interactions are taking place (Darwis, 2018). Official languages have specific purposes in specific domains, such as national courts, legislatures, and administrative offices, and are not often spoken in general society. It is feasible, though, for one language to fulfill both roles.

Based on the definitions provided by the experts above, semantics is essentially a component of grammar and a discipline of linguistics that deals with meaning and how to grasp meaning in a word, phrase, or sentence. Semantics can also be regarded as a method for encoding knowledge into a language's vocabulary and structures to generate a more detailed meaning that can be expressed in that language.

Meaning

The term "meaning," which is frequently used interchangeably with "meaning," refers to meanings, concepts, ideas, and intentions that take the shape of utterances, symbols, or signs and are expressed in our day-to-day interactions. Since genuine language is likewise a symbol system, the meaning of language utterances is the same in symbol systems or other sign systems. The meaning of language is expressed in symbols in the form of language units, such as words or lexemes, phrases, sentences, and so on. This is the only distinction between them. Meaning is described as concepts or ideas that can be transferred from the speaker's mind to the bearer's mind by being embodied, as it were, in one or more linguistic forms (Pearl, 1981, as referenced by (Akanya & Gowon Omachonu, 2019). According to Carston's study (Carston, 2012), meaning refers to the speaker's intended thought or communication. The statements lead to the conclusion that meaning is a message transmitted in context by a source (also known as the sender) to a recipient (also known as the observer). This message is conveyed through words, sentences, and symbols. According to (Saeed, 1900), meaning can be of two different kinds. They have both literal and non-literal meanings, which are referred to as figurative in the past. A word, phrase, or sentence's literal meaning is its original meaning. Conversely, figurative meaning deviates from the typical mode of speech to convey a deeper meaning or impact.

Based from all of the experts Meaning in language and communication is a complex concept that involves conveying concepts, ideas, intentions, and messages through utterances, symbols, or signs. Language is a symbolic system, with linguistic units like words, phrases, and sentences carrying these ideas from the speaker's mind to the listener's understanding. Meaning in communication involves both literal and non-literal meanings, facilitating the transmission of thoughts or messages within a context.

Metaphors

Etymologically, metaphor comes from the root words meta and pherein (Greek). Meta means to transfer or across, and pherein means to carry. One kind of figurative language is metaphor. (Krisdalaksana, 2008) defines figurative language as language that uses comparison or association to amplify the meaning of a word or set of words to achieve a certain impact. Because metaphors can have several meanings in a single phrase, they are figurative language tools. Metaphors can be found in literary works, songs, conversations, and prayers. Metaphors in song lyrics can be understood from either a free context or a semantic meaning.

According to Bloomfield, meaning can be viewed as having two central meanings: an ordinary meaning and a marginal meaning. According to Wahab, a metaphor is a verbal statement that has meaning intended by the language expression but cannot be understood immediately from the symbols used. Instead, the metaphor is a prediction derived from the symbols used. They categorize metaphors into three types: nominative, predicative, and phrase metaphors. Targets and sources are used by (Lakoff, 1987) and colleagues to analyze metaphors. A target is anything that is discussed further, and a source is something else that is used to discuss the target. (Sumolang, 2021) Many people find it challenging to understand metaphors, particularly when it comes to their significance. According to (Danesi, n.d.), metaphor clarifies how individuals understand

abstraction in tangible ways. Put differently, metaphor can transform perception from being tangible or sensory to being abstract or cognitive. According to (Sitorus, 2019), metaphor is a type of figurative language that uses comparison to convey connotative meaning without the use of the terms "like" or "as." This assertion validated the metaphor concerning the correlation between a word and its meaning. Metaphor refers to the process of permeating linguistic meaning. A metaphor is categorized as a figurative language (figure of speech) when it draws a parallel without using the terms "like" or "as."

Based on the definitions provided by the experts above Metaphor is a form of figurative language that enhances meaning by drawing comparisons or associations between different concepts or entities. Metaphors are powerful linguistic tools found in literary works, songs, conversations, and other forms of communication. They enrich language by allowing multiple interpretations within a single expression, thereby conveying deeper or more nuanced meanings that may not be immediately apparent from the literal interpretation of words. In essence, metaphor is a fundamental aspect of figurative language, facilitating the conveyance of connotative meanings and enriching communication by bridging the gap between the concrete and the abstract.

Types Of Metaphor

Metaphors are classified into several types that can be viewed from diverse perspectives. Some are determined by structure, concept, or subject, among other factors. Experts frequently disagree on how to describe these types of metaphors; some, like Max Black (Pramudita & Hanidar, 2019), divide them into six types, while others, like George Lakoff and Mark Johnson, divide them into three types with smaller sub-types inside each. In their book "Metaphors We Live By" (1980), renowned linguists (Lakoff, 1987) identify numerous forms of metaphors. This subchapter will place a specific emphasis on these metaphors. According to Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) concept of conceptual metaphor, language not only serves as a medium of communication but also explains how individuals think and comprehend abstract concepts in daily life. The two that will be covered in this study define three different sorts of metaphors. Including structural, ontological, and orientational metaphors (Lakoff, 1987). It is believed that studying these various forms of metaphors would help us better understand how language reflects and changes the way we view and comprehend our reality.

Metaphors are diverse types of language used to describe and understand abstract concepts. Scholars like Max Black George Lakoff and Mark Johnson categorize them into structural, ontological, and orientational types. Conceptual metaphors, as discussed by Lakoff and Johnson, emphasize the role of language in shaping our perceptions of reality. Studying these metaphors can deepen our understanding of how language influences our perceptions of reality. Exploring metaphors through different lenses provides insights into how language shapes cognitive processes and our interpretation of the world, underscoring their importance in communication and cognition.

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The Function of Metaphors

Linguists have developed a comprehensive grasp of metaphors and their role in language. Linguists have identified multiple functions for metaphors, in addition to categorizing them the metaphors. This collection of metaphor functions is based on a review of key works on metaphor (Karin Pittner & Robert J. Pittner, 1998; Lakoff & Johnson, 1980) Metaphor serves ten different roles, including explanatory, constitutive, persuasive, decorative, cognitive, referential, expressive, naming, heuristic, and aesthetic. ((Karin, n.d.)(Lakoff, 1987)).

Ontological Metaphor

George Lakoff and Mark Johnson's "Metaphors We Live By" introduce the concept of ontological metaphor, which explains how abstract ideas are understood through concrete experiences (Lakoff, 1987). This metaphor involves. Understanding one conceptual realm by figuratively connecting it to another. Ontological metaphors shape how we communicate and comprehend concepts such as love, relationships, and time. Using ontological metaphors to understand abstract concepts has a significant impact on our thinking and perception of the world. This highlights the connection between language, thought, and concrete experience, which shapes our interactions with our surrounding

METHODS

The research design used is descriptive qualitative to explain the type of metaphor in the Album "The Black Parade" from My Chemical Romance based on theory from Lakoff and explaining the function of metaphor based on a theory of Karin Pittner & Robert J. Pittner; Lakoff & Johnson. This method was employed to describe data including metaphor in My Chemical Romance's album The Black Parade. According to Sugiyono (2013) states "The scientific method means that research activities are based on scientific characteristics, namely rational, empirical, and systematic."

This research data was derived from a metaphor in My Chemical Romance's album song The Black Parade. Lyrics from My Chemical Romance's album The Black Parade were used as research data the researcher took the lyrics on the album through Spotify. The researcher examined metaphors in the song lyrics of the black parade album from My Chemical Romance because previously no one had examined metaphors on the black parade album from My Chemical Romance. Previously there had been research but only research on one of the songs entitled "Helena" it was also outside of the black parade album. So the researcher became one of those who examined metaphors in all the songs on the black parade album from My Chemical Romance. Another reason for researching metaphors on this album is because it debuted at number two on the Billboard 200 and UK Albums Chart. The International Federation of the Black Record Industry awarded The Black Parade with the Platinum Europe Award in recognition of one million sales in Europe. In 2008, My Chemical Romance received a nomination for the 50th Annual Grammy Awards thanks to the limited edition boxed set. The technique used by researchers to obtain the data of metaphor needed for this research includes the following steps: First, listen to all the songs on the black parade album. Second, read the lyrics on spotify, and write down the lyrics. Third, classify the data and determine how many types and functions of metaphors are contained in each lyric that contains metaphors.

The data that has been obtained is analyzed with the following steps: First, sorting the data based on the types and functions of metaphors, there are 3 types of metaphors, namely ontological, structural, and orientational. There are 10 functions, namely explanatory, constitutive, persuasive, decorative, cognitive, referential,

expressive, naming, heuristic, and aesthetic; Second, formulating the data obtained from each category based on the types and functions of metaphors;

RESULT/FINDINGS

RESULT

Based on the data, the researcher found that the types of metaphors ontological, structural, and orientational are equally used in the four lyrics of the song My Chemical Romance (the black parade) For more details, the researcher uses the chart percentage below:

No	Type of Metaphor	Frequency	Percentage
1	Ontological Metaphors	4	36.36%
2	Structural Metaphors	4	36.36%
3	Orientalional Metaphors	3	27.27%
Total		11	100%

Based on the analysis above, with a total of 11 metaphors, there are two types of metaphors that excel in My Chemical Romance's "The Black Parade" album, Ontological metaphors and structural metaphors, which both account for 36.36% of all metaphors used, while Orientation metaphors are only 1 difference which accounts for 27.27%.

From this calculation, it can be concluded that My Chemical Romance uses all metaphors but only slightly, so the lyrics contained from My Chemical Romance to describe each metaphor are like lyrics full of inner emotions, making the lyrics more meaningful to the listener.

FINDINGS

Metaphor In Album My Chemical Romance "The Black Parade"

The functions of figurative language in this theoretical study are to beautify the sound and the speaker, to concretize, to explain the picture, to emphasize the narration or emotion, to enliven the picture, to evoke a certain impression and atmosphere, to shorten the writing and narration, and to describe the character's feelings.

The following is one of the data on the function of metaphor as explaining the picture. The function of explaining the picture, which is described by the poet is common or possible in real life so that the picture being compared becomes clear and more real. To explain the description of the poet's feelings, and imagery is used.

"DISENCHANTED"

In the lyrics of this song, several metaphors contribute to its overall theme and emotional depth:

Ontological metaphor

1. "Sad song": Throughout the song, the recurring phrase "you're just a sad song with nothing to say" ~1.26-1.32 metaphorically compares a person or situation to a melancholic piece of music. It implies that the subject lacks substance or meaningful content, akin to a song that fails to convey anything substantial.

DATA:OM/18/DCT

This metaphorical expression compares a person or situation to a "sad song with nothing to say." Ontologically, it suggests that the subject lacks meaningful content or depth, akin to a song that fails to convey substantial emotion or significance. The metaphor extends beyond a mere comparison and reflects a deeper philosophical stance

on the nature of existence or identity. It implies that some individuals or experiences may appear poignant or affecting superficially but lack profound meaning or substance upon closer inspection.

The function

The lyrics "**you're just a sad song with nothing to say**" employs metaphor in a variety of ways, including describing and defining the character of the person being addressed, providing **decorative** and **aesthetic** value, and engaging **cognitive** and **heuristic** processes.

Structural metaphor

2. "Lifelong wait for a hospital stay" ~1.33-1.37

This line metaphorically suggests a prolonged period of anticipation or suffering, likening life's struggles to a continuous wait for medical care or relief. It encapsulates the feeling of enduring hardship and the uncertainty of when relief or resolution might come.

DATA:SM/19/DCT

This metaphorical expression structurally aligns the concept of enduring hardship or anticipation with the waiting process in a hospital. Structurally, it juxtaposes the lifelong wait (which implies a prolonged period of uncertainty or suffering) with the anticipation associated with waiting for medical care or relief in a hospital setting.

The function

The lyrics "**Lifelong wait for a hospital stay**" employ metaphor to serve a variety of functions, including explaining and shaping the waiting experience, **persuasive** and **decorative** the narrative, engaging **cognitive** and **heuristic** processes, and **expressive** and **naming** the experience while contributing to the overall **aesthetic** of the song.

Oriental metaphor

3. "Heroes sell a car on TV" ~ 1.54-1.58 This metaphor criticizes the commercialization and disillusionment of idols or role models who, instead of embodying noble ideals, engage in mundane or commercial activities like selling cars. It reflects a loss of faith in figures once admired, contrasting their supposed greatness with the banality of their actions. **DATA:ORM/25/DCT**

The orientational metaphor "heroes sell a car on TV" thereby shifts our perception of heroes from high, aspirational beings to commonplace, potentially discouraging acts. It redirects our perspective of heroism to the business world, emphasizing the contrast between idealistic perceptions and ordinary realities.

The function

The lyrics "**heroes sell cars on TV**" employ metaphor to serve several functions: it explains and critiques modern heroism, persuades the audience to consider commercialization, embellishes the lyrics with a vivid image, engages **cognitive** and **heuristic** processes, expresses disillusionment, and contributes to the overall **aesthetic** of the song.

"I DON'T LOVE YOU"

Ontological metaphor

4. "Take your gloves and get out" ~1.00-1.03

This line uses the metaphor of wearing gloves to imply being prepared or protected, possibly from emotional confrontation or difficulty. Asking someone to "take

your gloves and get out" suggests urging them to leave, ready to face the consequences or challenges ahead. **DATA:OM/7/IDLY**

The ontological metaphor "blood that you still owe" thus conceptualizes emotional debts or unresolved issues as tangible entities (like blood) that accumulate and weigh on the individual. This metaphorical alignment between emotional and financial domains underscores the profound emotional stakes and consequences faced by the speaker. It highlights the ongoing repercussions of past actions or commitments, illustrating how unresolved emotional debts continue to affect the speaker's well-being and perspective on life.

The function

The lyrics "**Take your gloves and get out**" employ metaphor to serve a variety of purposes, including explaining and **constitutive** a call to action, **persuasive** the listener, **decorative** the lyrics with vivid imagery, engaging **cognitive** and **heuristic** thinking, expressing urgency, **naming** specific actions, and contributing to the overall **aesthetic** quality of the song.

Structural metaphor

5. "**After all the blood that you still owe, another dollar's just another blow**" ~1.56-2.07

This metaphor compares unpaid debts (symbolized by "blood") to financial costs ("another dollar"), equating each unpaid debt with another harmful impact or setback ("another blow"). It emphasizes the accumulating consequences of unresolved issues or obligations. **DATA:SM/15,16/IDLY**

The structural metaphor "take your gloves and get out" thus uses the physical action of taking off gloves (symbolizing readiness or protection) to metaphorically express the speaker's desire for someone to leave, implying readiness to confront or deal with emotional challenges. It aligns the physical act of removing gloves with the metaphorical act of preparing oneself for emotional confrontation or difficulty.

The function

The lyric "**After all the blood that you still owe, another dollar's just another blow**" employs metaphor to serve several functions: it explains and represents the emotional weight of debt, persuades the listener of its gravity, embellishes the lyrics with vivid imagery, engages **cognitive** and **heuristic** thinking, expresses emotional pain, **naming** the impact of debt, and contributes to the overall **aesthetic** of the song.

"TEENAGERS"

In the song "Teenagers" by My Chemical Romance, several metaphors can be identified:

Ontological metaphor

6. "**Another cog in the murder machine**" ~0.30-0.32

Here, "cog in the murder machine" is a metaphor that symbolizes being part of a system or society that metaphorically destroys individuality and uniqueness. It implies that conforming to societal expectations turns people into mere components of a larger, dehumanizing mechanism.

DATA: OM/8/TNG

The ontological metaphor "cog in the murder machine" portrays individuals as mere components or gears within a system that metaphorically destroys individuality. It suggests that societal expectations and pressures can reduce people to roles or functions that contribute to a larger, dehumanizing mechanism. This metaphorical alignment

underscores the song's theme of rebellion against societal conformity and critiques the impact of societal norms on personal identity and autonomy.

The function

The lyric "**Another cog in the murder machine**" employs metaphor to serve several functions: it explains and defines the individual's role within a harmful system, persuades the listener of the system's dehumanizing nature, embellishes the lyrics with vivid imagery, engages **cognitive** and **heuristic** thinking, **expressive** criticism and disapproval, identifies the individual's function, and contributes to the song's **aesthetic** value.

Structural metaphor

7. "**Darken your clothes or strike a violent pose**" ~1.19-1.22

This line uses metaphorical language to describe ways teenagers might attempt to assert their identity or push back against societal pressures. "Darken your clothes" suggests adopting a certain style or appearance to express rebellion or individuality, while "strike a violent pose" metaphorically refers to adopting a defiant stance or attitude. **DATA: SM/11/TNG**

The structural metaphor "darken your clothes or strike a violent pose" portrays these actions as symbolic gestures of defiance and assertion of identity. It aligns the physical acts of changing one's appearance and demeanor with metaphorical statements about resistance and individuality. This metaphorical structure enhances the song's exploration of rebellion and societal critique by vividly illustrating the ways teenagers may outwardly express their defiance and challenge societal norms.

The function

The lyric "**Darken your clothes or strike a violent pose**" employs metaphor to serve a variety of functions, including explaining and constituting a transformation in appearance and attitude, **persuading** the listener to adopt a specific style, **decorating** the lyrics with vivid imagery, engaging **cognitive** and **heuristic** processes, expressing a call for change, **naming** specific actions, and contributing to the **aesthetic** quality of the song.

Oriental metaphor

8. "**Maybe they'll leave you alone, but not me**" ~1.52-1.56

This line expresses the speaker's refusal to conform and their determination to resist societal norms that suppress individuality. It contrasts the passive acceptance of conformity ("leave you alone") with the speaker's active resistance ("not me"). **DATA: ORM/12/TNG**

This metaphorical orientation enhances the song's exploration of rebellion and societal critique by highlighting the speaker's determination to resist conformity and assert their identity. It underscores the theme of societal pressure and the struggle for individuality among youth by illustrating the consequences of non-conformity and the personal resolve required to maintain one's identity in the face of societal norms.

The function

The lyric "**Maybe they'll leave you alone, but not me**" employs metaphor to serve several purposes: it explains and constitutes the differential treatment of individuals, persuades the listener to recognize the speaker's unique situation, embellishes the lyrics with impactful imagery, engages **cognitive** and **heuristic** thinking, **expressive** frustration or isolation, **naming** the contrasting experiences, and contributes to the overall **aesthetic** of the song.

“DEAD!”

In the lyrics of the song, there are several prominent metaphors:

Ontological metaphor

9. **"Take me from the hospital bed"** ~0.47-0.52

This metaphor can be interpreted literally as a plea to be released from a condition of pain or suffering, but in a metaphorical context, it can reflect a desire to escape from discomfort or suffering in life. **DATA: OM/13/D!**

The ontological metaphor "take me from the hospital bed" metaphorically portrays the desire to be removed from a state of suffering or discomfort. It aligns the physical setting of a hospital bed with the metaphorical condition of experiencing hardship or distress. This metaphorical alignment enhances the song's exploration of pain, suffering, and the desire for relief or escape.

The function

The lyric "**Take me from the hospital bed**" employs metaphor to serve a variety of functions: it explains the speaker's desire for relief, defines their current state, **persuasive** the listener to empathize, **decorative** the lyrics with vivid imagery, engages **cognitive** and **heuristic** thinking, **expressive** urgency, names their condition, and contributes to the **aesthetic** quality of the song.

Oriental metaphor

10. **"Found a complication in your heart, so long"** ~1.51-1.55

This metaphor describes difficulties or problems in emotional or physical relationships. "Complication in your heart" can refer to difficulty or complexity in feelings or relationships with others.

DATA: ORM/13/D!

The orientational metaphor "complication in your heart" suggests an emotional or relational state where complexities or difficulties are present. It orients the metaphorical use of "heart" to describe deeper emotional or personal issues, emphasizing the depth and impact of these challenges on the individual's emotional well-being or relationships.

The function

The lyric "**Found a complication in your heart, so long**" employs metaphor to serve a variety of purposes, including explaining and constituting an emotional issue, **persuading** the listener of its significance, **decorating** the lyrics with vivid imagery, engaging **cognitive** and **heuristic** thinking, expressing emotional weight, **naming** the problem, and contributing to the overall **aesthetic** of the song.

Structural metaphor

11. **"If life ain't just a joke, then why are we laughing?"** ~2.53-2.56

This metaphor presents an ironic or philosophical question about the meaning of life and the paradox between the seriousness of life and our actions that sometimes don't. **DATA: SM/28/D!**

The structural metaphor "if life ain't just a joke, then why are we laughing?" juxtaposes the metaphorical concept of life being trivial or absurd with the literal action of laughing. It poses a philosophical question about the paradox between the seriousness of life and the human tendency to find humor or amusement in it. This metaphorical alignment enhances the song's exploration of existential themes and invites contemplation on the meaning and contradictions inherent in life.

The function

The lyric "**If life ain't just a joke, then why are we laughing?**" employs metaphor to serve a variety of purposes, including explaining and constituting the relationship between seriousness and laughter, **persuasive** the listener to reflect on this relationship, **decorative** the lyrics with a paradoxical image, engaging **cognitive** and **heuristic** thinking, **expressive** irony or existential questioning, **naming** the contradiction, and contributing to the overall **aesthetic** of the song.

DISCUSSION

This section discusses the results of metaphor data analysis using the theory proposed by Kovecses (2010). This section also states and clarifies the types of metaphors and their meanings used by the song lyrics in My Chemical Romance's album. Metaphors in My Chemical Romance's *The Black Parade* album are an effective means to convey complex emotional, philosophical, and social topics. Analyzing these metaphors reveals layers of meaning that deepen the song's narrative and resonate strongly with the listener's experience. This research also analyzes the metaphors present in *The Black Parade* to better understand how these figurative phrases contribute to the overall effect of the song lyrics.

The metaphors used in the song lyrics not only have an aesthetic function but also provoke a strong emotional response from the listener. According to the findings, the form of metaphor is very thin in this study, all only orientational only 1 difference from other functions. The metaphors in the songs demonstrate the profound cognitive and emotional depth that language can evoke through metaphorical expression. For example, the lyrics in *The Black Parade*'s song "Found a complication in your heart, so long" in *Dead!* This metaphor describes a difficulty or problem in an emotional or physical relationship. "Complication in your heart" can refer to difficulties or complications in feelings or relationships with others. The orienting metaphor "complications in your heart" indicates an emotional or relationship state where there is complexity or difficulty. It directs the use of the "heart" metaphor to describe deeper emotional or personal issues, emphasizing the depth and impact of these challenges on the individual's emotional or relationship well-being.

This affects the listener's emotions and serves a psychological purpose. In this regard, it is important to note that song metaphors convey various interpretations, explanations, and hidden meanings. The research studied is the same as previous studies that also examined metaphors in songs, which were conducted by several researchers. (Yorga & Jata, 2017); (Sumolang, 2021); (Layaly et al., 2020.); (Sofian, 2022); (Arafah et al., 2023); (Pramudita & Hanidar, 2019); (Johansson, 2020); (Jannah & Istiqomah, 2021); (ndraha marsa, 2018); (Maoula et al., 2022.). For future research or future researchers who will examine metaphors, this research can and can be expanded to focus more on understanding the many metaphors from various theories. This research also shows that every song with unique or unusual lyrics must have a meaning. And can be enjoyed even more because it has known what the meaning behind the lyrics that seem unique.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The conclusion of this analysis is that figurative language, especially metaphors, often appears in everyday life without many people realizing it, appearing in poems, sentences, and even songs that are often listened to. Majas or figurative language can be found in songs, to convey the expressions and ideas of a songwriter without having to write the actual meaning of the song. (Meiliana Rahmat, n.d.) Based on the discussion of the data, it can be concluded that metaphorical expressions are found in the song lyrics of

the album "The Black Parade" by My Chemical Romance. There are terms in the song lyrics that have a semantic relationship. These expressions are categorized into types of metaphors as proposed by ((Lakoff, 1987)). In this case, all metaphorical expressions found in My Chemical Romance's "The Black Parade" album such as ontological metaphor, and structural metaphor. From the data examined in Chapter IV, there are 4 types of ontological metaphors, 3 types of orientational metaphors, and 4 structural metaphors. With sub-types referring to as much as 1 data, quantifying as much as 1 data, identifying aspects with as much as 4 data, identifying causes with as much as 1 data, and finally setting goals and motivating as much as 1 data. The functions of metaphors that appear in My Chemical Romance's songs in the album "The Black Parade," are metaphors with 10 functions (expressive, cognitive, constitutive, aesthetic, heuristic, naming, referential, persuasive, explanatory, and decorative). There are 5 expressive functions, 11 aesthetic functions, 11 cognitive, 6 persuasive, 1 constitutive, and 11 heuristics, 7 naming, and 7 decorative. There is no explanatory and referential function in the data. The Reflective meaning is the meaning that arises in the case of multiple conceptual meanings when one sense of a word becomes part of our response to another sense. Metaphorical expressions are found in song lyrics to make the song pleasing to the ear and are often also made to convey a message.

SUGGESTION

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, the authors realize that there are still shortcomings and limitations in this study. However, the authors hope that this research can provide benefits to anyone who reads it. For future researchers, it is hoped that they can expand references to find data sources to be studied and can become the main source for further research.

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