A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF METAPHORS FOUND IN
“DREAM THEATRE’S” SELECTED LYRICS

A THESIS

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ABSTRACT


Pembagian metafora pada skripsi ini mengacu pada pendapat dari David Crystal dan Karl Beckson & Arthur Ganz yang membagi metafora menjadi conceptual metaphor (decorative), mixed metaphor, dan poetic metaphor (structural). Dalam lirik-lirik lagu Dream Theatre, penulis menemukan 95 metafora yang terdiri dari 65 conceptual metaphor (68,4%), 28 mixed metaphor (29,5%) dan 2 poetic metaphor (2,1%). Conceptual metaphor muncul sebagai jumlah yang paling dominan karena secara teoritis, jenis metafora ini adalah yang paling sederhana yang hanya membandingkan satu hal. Mixed metaphor adalah jumlah yang terbanyak kedua; metafora jenis ini menjelaskan satu ide dengan membandingkan beberapa hal. Sedangkan poetic metaphor adalah jumlah yang paling sedikit karena jenis metafora ini adalah metafora yang paling kompleks yang membandingkan lebih dari satu ide melalui gabungan conceptual metaphor dan/atau mixed metaphor.
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Analysis

As social being, human need to interact each other. Language is the principal means of human being to communicate with each other. It is used to express our reaction to certain situations, and to reveal our thoughts, ideas, emotions and feelings. Language also plays important roles to the development of human and technological civilization. Lyons (1981:3) writes, “A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol by means of which social group cooperates”.

Communication can be built if there is an understanding between speaker and the hearer in other word, the source person and target person. The main aim is to indicate something or some relations or even some ideas, and it can be shown or called as its meaning. In this case, meaning is important and significant. If the hearer cannot comprehend the meaning of the speaker try to reveal, the meaning won’t be delivered smoothly.

Meaning can be studied through scientific study of language called Linguistics. The branch of Linguistics which deals with meaning is called Semantics. In Semantics, meaning is divided into two parts, literal meaning and non-literal meaning. Literal means based on the actual words. Non-literal meaning is the other way around. The speaker means something different from his literal meaning of the words, he has another intentions which different from the meaning of words he said. The hearer may find it is difficult to understand what the speaker wants to convey if the speaker speaks non-literally. There are a number of ways in
expressing ideas which deviate from the semantic conventions, some of which are through the use of idiom and figurative language.

Metaphor is one part of figurative language which is the most common and widely used. It is an implicit comparison in which the intended idea is compared with another idea through a similarity or likeness of characteristics, qualities or attributes between the two ideas. Matthews (1997:224) defined metaphor as, “figure of speech in which a word or expression normally used of one kind of object, action, etc. is extended to another.” There are three terms which constitute a metaphor: topic (tenor), vehicle and ground. Topic (tenor) is the subject of metaphor or the intended idea to be expressed; vehicle is another idea by which the tenor is being described; and ground is the similarities and/or analogies involved, or the basis on which topic and vehicle could be thus put together. (Goatly, 1997:9). Thus in the following metaphorical statement ‘Noah is a tiger in debate’; ‘Noah’ is the tenor and ‘tiger’ is the vehicle. The analogy between Noah and tiger, which is possibly the way Noah arranges his arguments, cunning and strong just like a tiger, make it difficult to rebut by others, becomes the ground.

(Beckson & Ganz, 1975:141-142) classified metaphor into four types: decorative metaphor, mixed metaphor, structural metaphor, and dead metaphor. (Crystal, 1999:215-216) also classified metaphor into four types: conceptual metaphor, mixed metaphor, poetic metaphor, and conventional metaphor. Beckson & Ganz and Crystal actually made similar understandings about the classification of metaphor, but they used different terms. Based on the above
classification, conceptual metaphor (decorative), mixed metaphor and poetic metaphor (structural metaphor) are actually further division of live metaphor.

In literature, metaphor as one of the stylistic elements does not merely convey ideas, in addition it also functions as a tool for literary writers to embellish and give colors to their works. With the presence of the stylistic elements, including metaphor, writers always try to maximize it to reveal their uniqueness. Concerning the semantic conventions, many violations are conspicuous in terms of using such styles of language. Metaphor is also used widely in philosophy, religion, politics, commerce, history and art.

The use of metaphor can also be found in song lyrics. Lyric is a short musical composition with words. According to the Free Online Dictionary (http://www.thefreedictionary.com/index_L/lyrics.htm) lyric means “an artistic form of auditory communication incorporating instrumental or vocal tones in a structured and continuous manner”. From the meaning above it can be concluded that lyrics is one of literary works.

Song lyrics from a band called Dream Theatre – a famous Rock Band from America will be chosen as the object of this analysis because some metaphors were found and it is assumed that there are many metaphors existed in other lyrics which are interesting to be analyzed semantically. In these lyrics, Dream Theatre employs metaphors to strengthen and enhance their ideas about love, death, social interaction, etc.
Here are some examples of metaphor found in *Dream Theatre’s* lyrics:

1. He's a **monday morning lunatic** disturbed from time to time  
   Lost within himself in his solitary shell  
   *(Solitary Shell: Six Degrees of Inner Turbulence)*

2. I’m learning all about my life  
   **By looking through her eyes**  
   *(Through Her Eyes: Scenes from a Memory)*

In the first example the song describes a man that has personality disorder. Literally, according to Ask.com Service ([http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/lunatic](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/lunatic)) *lunatic* means an insane person, a person whose actions and manner are marked by extreme eccentricity or recklessness, while *monday morning* means monday sickness where people usually feel lazy to get back to work because of weekend break. Metaphorically *monday morning lunatic* stands for a man that periodically out of his mind—in this case insane, but in other time could also behave like a normal person.

The second example describes a man’s life. Literally, we can not learn about life by looking to someone’s eyes. Metaphorically it means that the man is experiencing every phase of his life with a guidance of a woman which probably his life partner—girlfriend or wife.

### 1.2 Statement of The Problems

The problems of the analysis in this thesis are:

1. How many metaphors are found in *Dream Theatre’s* selected lyrics.

2. What is the frequency of each type of metaphor.
3. What is the meaning of each metaphor found in Dream Theatre’s selected lyrics.

1.3 Objectives of The Analysis

There are three objectives which are expected to achieve from this analysis, those are:

1. To find out the number of metaphor in Dream Theatre’s selected lyrics.

2. To find out the most dominant type of metaphor found in Dream Theatre’s selected lyrics.

3. To analyze the meanings of the metaphors found in Dream Theatre’s selected lyrics.

1.4 Scope of The Analysis

A scope needs to be set to avoid a misdirection or further study on this topic. The analysis of this thesis is focused on metaphors and their meanings found in Dream Theatre’s selected lyrics.
1.5 Method of The Analysis

Library research method is used to complete the analysis. Descriptive qualitative methods will be used in analyzing the data. There are ten song lyrics selected from ten Dream Theatre’s released album as the sample of the analysis. To support this analysis, relevant theories from written sources, such as textbooks, thesis, dictionaries and web page are consulted.

The information which is accumulated is about; its definition, type and usage as well as the principles of semantics as its foundation. First, the background of the metaphorical expressions are presented, next the metaphors will be investigated to determine what type they belong to and finally the constituents of the metaphors and their meanings are analyzed based on the theory of metaphor. Then the metaphors and their meanings in Dream Theatre’s selected lyrics are analyzed.

The systematic procedures in conducting the analysis are as follows:

1. Converting the selected lyrics to readable texts.
2. Identifying the words and sentences which belong to metaphor by making them bold.
3. Classifying the metaphors into the more specific categories, i.e. conceptual metaphor, mixed metaphor and poetic metaphor and all the data will be analyzed based on Crystal’s theory.
4. Calculating the data in percentage based on the following formula to find the type of metaphor that occurs mostly in the selected lyrics. (Bungin, 2005:171-172).
Type of Metaphor = \( \frac{fx}{N} \times 100\% \)

\( fx \) = Individual frequency (one type of metaphor)

\( N \) = Number of occurrence (all types of metaphor)

5. Giving explanation about each metaphor found in the selected lyrics.

6. Drawing some conclusions based on the result of analysis.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

Similar topic has been carried out by some people; they are used to support the theory. Some books and online journals which are relevant to the topic are also used to support the analysis. Some of the idea dealing with semantics and metaphors are reviewed. They are:

Arisni (2004) in her thesis “An Analysis of Non-Literal Meanings found in Lenny Kravitz’s some selected songs” found that there are 4 cases of metaphors found in Lenny Kravitz’s songs. Theories and methods applied by Arisni are used as references in writing this thesis.

Beckson & Ganz (1975). Literary Terms: A Dictionary. This literary dictionary is very helpful to gain a clear understanding of many terms in literature including metaphor and its types.

Davi (2007) in his thesis “An Analysis of Metaphor found in William Shakespeare’s Romeo And Juliet” found that there are 138 cases of metaphors: 74 cases (54%) of conceptual metaphor, 48 cases (35%) of mixed metaphor, and 16 cases (11%) of poetic metaphor. Theories and methods applied by Davi are also used as references in writing this thesis.
Eco (1984:89) says that that is obvious that when someone creates metaphors, he is literally speaking, lying- as everybody knows. But someone who utters metaphors does not speak literally. He pretends to make assertion, and yet wants to assert seriously something that is beyond literal truth.

It can be seen clearly that metaphor cannot be interpreted literally. However, a speaker sometimes speaks literally, means what the word mean, and sometimes speaks non-literally, means something different from what the word supposed to mean.

Goatly (1997) in The Language of Metaphor provides a comprehensive study of metaphor; the borderline between metaphorical and literal language, types of metaphor, the concept of metaphor, functions of metaphor and metaphor in its social context.

Kreidler (1998:2) states, “We are all necessarily interested in meaning. We wonder about the meaning of a new word. Sometimes we are not sure about the message we should get from something we read or hear”.

From the quotation above, it can be said that knowing the meaning of any words and utterance is important. By knowing the meaning of any utterance we can get the message that is conveyed.

Lyons (1981). Language and Linguistics: An Introduction. This book deals with language, its definition, behavior and system; linguistics, its branches, structure and characteristics; an overview of semantics and other branches of linguistics. It provides a deep understanding about language, linguistics and semantics.


Salim (2005) in his thesis “*An Analysis of Non-Literal Meanings Found in Gun’s ‘n Roses’ selected lyrics*” found that there are 6 cases of metaphors found in Gun’s ‘n Roses’ lyrics. Theories and methods applied by Salim are also used as references in writing this thesis.
CHAPTER II

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF SEMANTICS

1.7 Definition of Semantics

Semantics is the study of meaning. The word semantics comes from Greek word, σεμαντικός meaning ‘significant’; σημαίνειν meaning ‘to show, signify’ or ‘indicated by a sign’; from σῆμα meaning ‘sign’. However the word ‘meaning’ has a wide range of perceptions and there is no general agreement among experts about the way in which it should be described.

According to (Bright, 1992:394), “Semantics is the study and representation of the meaning of language expressions and the relationships of meaning among them.” The statement highlights that meaning which is to be investigated is in linguistic scope. For example, one might make an allusion to anger or even show a facial expression of displeasure. However a language expression is not the sign of its meaning, but an arbitrary symbol for the meaning. Semantics studies the interpretation of these symbols.

Meaning is an inseparable part of language; therefore semantics has been part of linguistics. There are two main factors which make semantics becomes a worthy study. First, meaning is strictly associated with communication. Verbal and non-verbal communication definitely delivers a certain meaning; meanwhile communication is incredibly vital in social life. Second, the process of human attempts to comprehend the nature of meaning involves the mental ability by the use of reasoning and perception. As stated by (Leech, 1974.ix): “Semantics is central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more and
more a crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also at the centre of the study of the human mind – thought process, cognition and conceptualization.”

On account of those crucial points, semantics has been the meeting place of various disciplines of study. Semantics has a close relation to such other disciplines as philosophy, psychology, sociology and anthropology.

Philosophy is close to semantics because the nature of world and truth which becomes the contemplation of philosophy is a symbolic world which is represented through meaning of language. Meanwhile the activity of contemplation or thinking cannot run without language as its medium. In the statement ‘Any living things must die’, a philosopher attempts to comprehend what is death, why should be dead, how then after death while a semanticist attempts to comprehend the meaning of the symbol living thing and death in the world of experience.

Psychology is close to semantics because such psychological elements as thought, reasoning and cognition can not be disregarded in the process of planning, organizing and understanding meaning through linguistic codes. Semantics deals with the meaning of language in the scope of human or world experience. Psychology attempts to comprehend the psychological significance which is shown by people either verbally or non-verbally. For example, one who has a psychological disorder says ‘I am playing soccer’ while in fact he is watching soccer, a semanticist analyzes the meaning of I, play and soccer in linguistic scope (I is the first person singular, play is an activity for fun, soccer is
a kind of sport) while a psychologist attempts to find out the psychological damage of the person which makes him say *playing* instead of *watching*.

Sociology has something to do with semantics because certain expressions and utterances indicate the identities or characteristics of a particular group or person of community. Finally, anthropology also needs semantics because analysis of meaning in a language can practically uncover the cultural classification of the language users. For example, one who says *stomach* instead of *tummy*, *intelligent* instead of *brainy* or *affluent* instead of *loaded* may be considered as a well-educated person.

### 1.8 Scope of Semantics

Semantics could cover more extensive areas, from structure and function of language as well as the interrelationships with other disciplines. However, when semantics is studied through linguistic approach, the scope ranges along the relation of meaning itself in linguistics, although non-linguistic factors also yield certain influences because of the non-symbolic function of language (stylistic function and affective function).

The study of linguistics, as one essential requirement of science, is empirical. Thus semantics which is one of linguistics subfields should also be studied empirically. It is an absolute requirement of a scientific study that the statements should be verifiable by its theory or through observation.

A distinction is worth made between the term ‘sentences’ and ‘utterances’. The point is that an utterance is an event in time, produced by someone at particular time; while a sentence is context-independent, an abstract entity that has
no existence in time, but rather part of the linguistic system of a language. This is closely related and in accordance with what Chomsky said about *competence* and *performance*. Competence is linguistic knowledge that enables someone to speak and understand it. Performance is the way language is utilized by someone. Sentence then belongs to competence while utterance belongs to performance.

Language is a set of symbols used by humans to express anything in their mind and to see their environment physically and psychologically. In linguistic context, symbols are made up of a set of sounds and characters. Humans have a capability of creating symbols. Naturally, communication is the effort of making effective use of these symbols and communication can take place if the symbols and the symbolized have been approved by people which are involved in communication. The relationship between objects and linguistic symbols (words, phrases, clauses, sentences) is the main study of semantics. (Alwasilah, 1993:156-157).

In order to meet the empirical requirement of science, semantics should deal with generalizations, not specific instances. Semantic theory concerns the semantic structure of natural language in general. It is not a theory concerning the semantic structure of any particular natural language or languages to the exclusion of others. (Katz, 1972:11). Semantics is not concerned with the meaning any individual wishes to place on his or her words. An individual’s meaning is not part of the general study of semantics. Hence semantics particularizes its focus in ‘sentence meaning’ as one part of the linguistic system rather than ‘utterance meaning’. (Leech, 1969:5) statement also put across the same view about the
The aim of semantics is to explain and describe meaning in natural languages.

1.9 Sense and Reference

Semantics places a great concern with how language is related to experience or non-linguistic world, thus reference is the essential element of semantics. Reference is the relation between words and entities which is being talked about in the world of experience. For example, the word ‘shoe’ has a certain meaning, an outer covering for the foot, typically made of leather, plastic or fabric. In addition, the word ‘shoe’ also possesses a characteristic which is known as “reference”, that is the ability of the word ‘shoe’ to refer to a certain kind of protective item for foot. Something which is being referred to is called ‘referent’.

Yet sense relationships also form an important part of the study of language. A word or lexeme does not merely ‘have’ meaning; it contributes to the meaning of a larger unit, a phrase, clause or sentence. For example, the sense of the word ‘library’ in these two following examples is different.

1. Professor Helena has a fairly large library. (a collection of books).
2. The library is at the end of this avenue. (a building where books are kept and organized).

(Palmer, 1976:30) defined reference and sense as follows: “Reference deals with the relationship between the linguistic elements, words, sentences, etc., and the non-linguistic world of experience. Sense relates to the complex system of
relationships that hold between linguistic elements themselves (mostly the words); it is concerned only with intra-linguistic relations.”

The term ‘reference’ carries two different meanings. The example of the word ‘shoe’ above is called ‘extra-lingual reference’ because the reference is something outside of language (non-linguistic world of experience). It is a shoe which is worn by someone, not the meaning of the shoe. However the term ‘reference’ occasionally refers to something inside an utterance, that is to say ‘intra-lingual reference’. For example, in the sentence ‘Ann bought a red shoe yesterday; I am wearing it now’, the personal pronoun it gives an indication that the shoe being referred to is a specific shoe; that is the shoe which was bought by Ann yesterday.

There are two types of intra-lingual reference, namely anaphoric reference and cataphoric reference. Anaphoric reference points backward, therefore something which is being referred to can be found out by looking at the preceding text or context. Hence the previous example in the above paragraph is called anaphoric reference. In contrast, cataphoric reference points forward, that its reference can be traced in the following text or context as in the following example, ‘When I first met her, Helen really amazed me by her grin’. In this example, the personal pronoun her precedes its referent, Helen.

1.10 Kinds of Meaning

Language is used for various activities and purposes in social life. The function of language is not solely to provide information to hearers or readers.
There are a variety of ways in which language can be seen not simply a matter of providing information.

Language experts have classified meanings from many different point of views based on their deliberation. Those many kinds of meaning will be elaborated in the following subchapters.

1.10.1 Lexical, Grammatical and Contextual Meaning

Lexical meaning (semantic meaning, external meaning) is meaning possessed by a lexeme without any context. (Chaer, 1994:289). It is the actual thing that is observed through human senses. For example, the lexeme *tiger* has a lexical meaning ‘a kind of carnivorous which has a tawny coat and black stripes’ and the lexeme *car* has a lexical meaning ‘a kind of vehicle with four wheels, powered by engine, designed to carry a small number of passengers.‘

Unlike lexical meaning, grammatical meaning (functional meaning, structural meaning, internal meaning) presents on condition that there is a grammatical process, such as affixation or tenses. (Chaer, 1994:290). For example, in the affixation process of suffix -er added to a stem *big* produces *bigger*, the grammatical meaning appears that the degree of the word *bigger* is more than the word *big* in terms of their lexical meaning (of great shape, size or power).

Contextual meaning is meaning of a word within a certain context. (Chaer, 1994:290). Contextual meaning is associated with the place, time and condition when the language is put into use. For example, the word *foot* has different meanings in each sentence below.
1. I hurt my foot with an axe.
2. This ladder is 200 feet long. (*feet* is the plural form of *foot*).
3. Please insert the additional explanatory note at the foot of the page.
4. He stood on the foot of the tower.
5. The commander sent thousands of fully-armed foot for the attack.

The word *foot* in the first example has a meaning ‘end of leg, which supports body and maintains balance when standing or walking.’ The word *foot* in the second example is a unit of length (1 foot equals 30.48 centimeters). In the third example, *foot* means bottom of a page. In the fourth example, *foot* means the lowest part of a tower. In the last example, it means soldiers.

1.10.2 Referential and Non-Referential Meaning

A word or lexeme has a referential meaning if it has a referent. Such words as *black, dog, paper* are referential-meaning words because each has its referent in the actual world. On the contrary, such words as *since, because* and *then* are non-referential-meaning words because they do not have a referent. (Chaer, 1994:291).

In the case of referential meaning, there are a number of words, known as deictic word, whose referent depends on the context in which it is used. The referent of these words can move from one entity to another. Deictic words include pronoun (*I, he, she, you, we, they, it*) which is called person deixis; words which designate space (*here, there*) which is called spatial deixis; words which designate time (*now, yesterday, later, tomorrow*) which is called temporal deixis; and demonstrative determiner (*this, that, these, those*). (Yule, 1996:9). The
interpretation of such expressions depends on the speaker and hearer sharing the same context. For example, the three words *I* below refer to different person.

Mary : “I came across John this morning.”

Emily : “Really? I called on him yesterday.”

Laura : “I had not seen him for three months.”

In the example above, the word *I* in the first utterance refers to Mary, the second refers to Emily and the last refers to Laura.

### 1.10.3 Denotative and Connotative Meaning

Denotative meaning is a direct specific meaning of a word. (Chaer, 1994:292). It identifies the central aspect of word meaning, which everybody generally agrees about. Leech called this kind of meaning as conceptual meaning or cognitive meaning. (Leech, 1974:10). Denotative meaning is objective since it prevails in general and does not bring out any specific implicit value. It is a result of the use of the words for centuries. These words are finally recorded in dictionaries. For example, the word *thin* denotatively means ‘having little extent from one surface to its opposite; having very little body or not well fleshed.’

Connotative meaning is an additional sense implied or associated with a word. (Chaer, 1994:292). Connotative meaning is subjective and not shared in the same way by all speakers of a language. The degree of the connotative value will be different for everyone since the way one perceives something in this universe and his or her individual experience of language is different; it depends upon the culture, geographical area and historical period. (Leech, 1974:15). It emerges as a result of affective or emotional feeling. For example, the words *thin, lean, skinny,*
*bony, slender* and *slim* has a similar denotative meaning, but different connotative. The words *thin* and *lean* are the most general and have a neutral connotative value. The words *skinny* (very thin, especially in an unappealing and unhealthy way) and *bony* (extremely thin and with prominent bones) have a negative connotation. One will feel disagreeable if he or she is said *skinny* or *bony* because these words implicitly express undernourishment or lack of nutrition. The other two words *slender* (gracefully and attractively thin) and *slim* (pleasingly thin and well-proportioned) carry a positive connotation. Hence one will feel more comfortable if he or she is said *slender* or *slim*.

1.10.4 Linguistic and Speaker Meaning

Linguistic meaning is purely the meaning of an expression in some form of language. (Siregar, 2005:8). One can understand linguistic meaning provided that he or she possesses adequate knowledge about grammatical rules and vocabularies of a language. The meaning of linguistic meaning is determined by the meaning of its constituents and their grammatical relations. For example, the meaning of the sentence ‘We are in the same boat’ is acquired from the meanings of ‘We’ + ‘are’ + ‘in’ + ‘the’ + ‘same’ + ‘boat’.

Speaker meaning is what a speaker means when producing his or her utterance. Although words cannot be used to mean something what they do not mean, there is a tendency of a speaker to use a word to mean something different from what it means literally. In other words, a speaker sometimes speaks non-literally. Thus, if one is speaking non-literally, then he or she will mean something different from what his or her words mean literally. (Siregar, 2005:10).
There are several ways of speaking non-literally. One way of speaking non-literally is through the use of idiom. Idiom is a group of words with set meanings that cannot be calculated by adding up the separate meanings of the parts. The meaning of an idiomatic expression cannot be predicted either lexically or grammatically. For example, the meaning of the sentence ‘We are in the same boat’ has a literal meaning that can be summed up from the meaning of its constituents. But the sentence also has an idiomatic meaning ‘having the same problems as somebody else.’

Idiom is commonly differentiated into two kinds, namely pure idiom and semi idiom. The components which create a pure idiom have fused into a unity so that the meaning of a pure idiom comes from the unity itself. There is no way to guess the meaning of a pure idiom but to memorize it once the correct meaning is found out or to look it up in a special dictionary. Such forms as come down in the world (to have less money or power than previously), let the cat out of the bag (to disclose confidential information, usually accidentally), under the weather (slightly unwell), get your own back (to get revenge) and pig in a poke (something which is bought without examining it properly) are examples of pure idioms. While the lexical meaning of the components of pure idioms has vanished, semi idiom still maintains the lexical meaning of one of its components. For example, black market (a system of buying and selling goods illegally), white lie (a lie not intended to harm, but rather to avoid embarrassment), small talk (conversation about matters of little importance); the word market, lie and talk still retain their lexical meaning.
Another common way of speaking non-literally is through the use of a set of rhetorical tool known as figure of speech. One can speak ironically, that is he or she means the opposite of what his or her words mean literally (irony). One can exaggerate a reality to amuse the hearer (hyperbole). One can also speak as if non-living thing acted as a living thing (personification). One can even compare something to something else which seems unrelated to create a more vivid description (metaphor, simile). As metaphor is the subject matter of this thesis, it will be covered in more detail in the next chapter.
CHAPTER III
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF METAPHOR

1.11 An Overview of Metaphor

Metaphor is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identification or substitution of one for the other to suggest common quality shared by the two. It is an implied analogy in which a word or phrase is applied to a person, object, idea or concept to which it is literally or semantically inapplicable. The word metaphor was derived from Greek word metaphorā meaning ‘transfer, carry over’. It is a derivation from meta meaning ‘over, across’ and pherein meaning ‘to carry’.

Metaphor is the most pervasive kind of figure of speech not only in literary works, but also in everyday life. The function of metaphor varies from compliment to abasement; from the central concept of an idea to a minor beauty; from clarifying a point by analogy to stimulating the thought of audience by startling; and from merely noting a likeness to evoking associations and emotions. (Boulton, 1970:259). For example, the metaphorical meaning of the expression ‘America is a melting pot’ is that America is a country where people of different races, cultures and styles live together. The metaphorical meaning of the phrase melting pot is an analogy to its literal meaning ‘a container in which metals and other materials are melted and mixed’.

According to (Goatly, 1997:8), “Metaphor occurs when a unit of discourse is used to refer unconventionally to an object, process or concept, or colligates in an unconventional way. And when this unconventional act of reference or
colligation is understood on the basis of similarity, matching or analogy involving the conventional referent or colligates of the unit and the actual unconventional referent or colligates.”

According to (Tarigan, 1995:121), “Metafora adalah sejenis majas perbandingan yang paling singkat, padat, tersusun rapi. Di dalamnya terlibat dua ide: yang satu adalah suatu kenyataan, sesuatu yang dipikirkan, yang menjadi obyek; dan yang satu lagi merupakan perbandingan terhadap kenyataan tadi; dan kita menggantikan yang belakangan ini menjadi yang terdahulu tadi.

Metaphor does not only appear as nouns, but also as verbs and adjectives. In the expression ‘The police dug up enough evidence to send him to prison’, the metaphorical phrase is a verb, dug up. The verb phrase dig up literally means ‘to take something out of ground’, but metaphorically means ‘to investigate and collect the evidence carefully’. The original sense of the adjective sour is ‘having the acid taste; however in the following expression, ‘My relationship between me and her has turned sour’, the metaphorical sense is ‘unfriendly, not harmonious any more’.

Metaphor is the cornerstone of meaning and thought, not merely a stylistic device. A remarkable appeal of metaphor is that it makes an idea vivid. It is slightly difficult to grasp the thread of an abstract thought; nevertheless when the idea is described in a concrete way, it comes to life. Besides, metaphor can also put on more weight of meaning in a literary work. Through metaphor, a writer can convey extensive ideas by using a small number of words. For example, in the expression ‘Life is a journey'; the writer uses the word journey as an analogy to life. A human sets out at birth, travels through various regions (passes through
many phases in life, from baby to adult) and arrives at the destination of death. The example proves the power of metaphor of how to convey an extensive idea by using only a few words.

1.12 The Concept of Metaphor

The distinction between literal and metaphorical language is a matter of degree. It is necessary to understand the process of communication to draw a borderline between literal and metaphorical language. When speakers would like to describe something about a reality or experience in the world, they start by means of cognitive process in their minds. The speakers proceed to form the proposition as concise and relevant as possible for conveying the idea. Proposition is the idea or notion about something which is going to convey. In order to communicate this proposition, they will encode it by using linguistic codes which are conventional to pair the meaning of the idea with physical forms (text, utterance). The hearers perceive the text or utterance, decode it and interpret the meaning by guessing what thought of the speakers it is most likely to convey. (Goatly, 1997:14-15).

In most language uses, the propositions arranged by speakers will approximate the idea being conveyed, to a greater or lesser extent. The larger the gap between the proposition expressed and the meaning intended, the higher the metaphorical value will be. The smaller the gap, the more literal the language is used. Sometimes the gap arises because the reality or experience in the world does not precisely fit into proportional form. (Goatly, 1997:15).
Metaphor is a best choice of describing reality when literal language cannot. Metaphor, which is at best, ornamental; at worst misleading, develops meaning by describing a certain feature about one thing in terms of another. Metaphor can be said to create an effect of defamiliarisation; it can be said to challenge our normal way of thinking about things, restructuring our perceptions. (Peck & Coyle, 1984:141).

Regarding the way metaphor works, there are three terms which constitute a metaphor: topic (tenor), vehicle and ground. Topic (tenor) is the subject of metaphor or the intended idea to be expressed; vehicle is another idea by which the tenor is being described; and ground is the similarities and/or analogies involved, or the basis on which topic and vehicle could be thus put together. (Goatly, 1997:9). Thus in the following metaphorical statement ‘Bob is a tiger in debate’; ‘Bob’ is the tenor and ‘tiger’ is the vehicle. The analogy between Bob and tiger, which is possibly the way Bob arranges his arguments, cunning and strong just like a tiger, make it difficult to rebut by others, becomes the ground.

Metaphor is a structural mapping from one conceptual domain to another (Bright, 1992:418). When a metaphor has been so common and always passes unnoticed, it is called dead metaphor (conventional metaphor). Dead metaphor is those expressions which have lost their freshness or metaphorical value and are processed automatically and effortlessly. These metaphors are basic to our ways of thinking and understanding experience. Dead metaphor saves people from trouble of expressing ideas by using original language. (Hauser, 1986:153).

The expression ‘to grasp the concept’ for example, is actually a metaphor. Concept is an abstract thing which is thought in mind while the literal meaning of
grasp is an action of taking hold of something physically, especially with the hand. But the phrase has been used so often that most English speakers do not aware the meaning of physical action in the word grasp. And so do such expressions as the eye of a needle, branch of an organization, to kill two hours, to digest the idea, a cold feeling and a heavy countenance; they are no longer recognized as metaphor because their metaphorical values have drowned in daily language use.

Metaphor which serves to illustrate an idea decoratively and catches an attention of the audience is called live metaphor (conceptual metaphor). (Hauser, 1986:154). Live metaphor still sustains its metaphorical value, sometimes with a subtle comparison that the tenor and the vehicle seems irrelevant at all; therefore it needs an effort to comprehend the meaning of a live metaphor. The interest of live metaphor is how, on one side, the tenor and the vehicle could be put together on a certain basis of similarity, matching or analogy; on the other side, they are considered anomalous based on the theory of semantics. And this is the case which is going to scrutinize in this thesis.

1.13 Types of Metaphor

In general, metaphor can be classified into two major types: dead metaphor (conventional) and live metaphor (conceptual). As described in the previous subchapter, dead metaphor is expression which has been used so often that it has lost its metaphorical value; while live metaphor is expression which still maintains its metaphorical value, therefore it needs an effort to comprehend the meaning.
Beckson and Ganz classified metaphor into four types:

1. Decorative metaphor
2. Mixed metaphor
3. Structural metaphor (functional, organic)
4. Dead metaphor (Beckson & Ganz, 1975:141-142).

Crystal also classified metaphor into four types:

1. Conceptual metaphor
2. Mixed metaphor
3. Poetic metaphor

Beckson & Ganz and Crystal actually made similar understandings about the classification of metaphor, but they used different terms. Based on the above classification, conceptual metaphor (decorative), mixed metaphor and poetic metaphor (structural metaphor) are actually further division of live metaphor. In this thesis, live metaphor is the major type which is going to examine more closely. The three types of live metaphor will be explicated in the following subchapters.

1.13.1 Conceptual Metaphor

Conceptual metaphor (decorative metaphor) is the simplest case of metaphor which normally takes the form: ‘The first subject is a second subject’. Conceptual metaphor contains only one idea in which it is compared to another idea; it usually serves to illustrate an idea which can be expressed in other ways. (Beckson & Ganz, 1975:142). This type of metaphor describes the first subject as
being alike to the second in a certain way. The first subject is efficiently described because a particular attribute(s) from the second subject is used to intensify or strengthen the description of the first. This type of metaphor is commonly seen in literary works, where an extensive idea can be expressed by using only a few words.

1.13.2 Mixed Metaphor

Mixed metaphor is a combination of more than one metaphor in which the qualities which are intended to suggest is illogical or incongruous (Beckson & Ganz, 1975:142), (Holman, 2004:196). The elements in a mixed metaphor are surprisingly incongruent, as a result of trying to apply more than one metaphor to one idea. The vehicles of a mixed metaphor have usually been ignored, enforcing the audience to evoke them.

1.13.3 Poetic Metaphor

Poetic metaphor (extended, functional, organic, structural metaphor) is a sequence of metaphors which forms an extremely far-fetched parallel among totally dissimilar things or objects. (Beckson & Ganz, 1975:142), (Boulton, 1970:259). A poetic metaphor is created by establishing a principal subject with one or more subsidiary subjects. The principal subject is an analogy to express the main idea, which usually comes first in the sequence. The subsidiary subjects are other analogies or ideas which help to illuminate the principal subject. The subsidiary subject(s) works under the same schema to support the principal subject, but often shifts dramatically from one thought to another, making it
incongruous and startling. Poetic metaphor, which is also known as *conceit* in literature, expresses an elaborate thought and feeling precisely in a fairly lengthy and subtle way, often with fuzzy grounds.
CHAPTER IV

THE ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR FOUND IN

DREAM THEATRE’S SELECTED LYRICS

1.14 THE DATA

Here are the metaphors which are found in Dream Theatre’s selected lyrics. The data are grouped based on the type of metaphor. The metaphorical expressions in these three following tables are printed in bold.

1.14.1 CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Song: As I Am, Line:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Don't tell me what's in Tell me how to <strong>write</strong></td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>It is over your <strong>head</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Feeling like the <strong>underdog</strong></td>
<td>13,34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Still <strong>running</strong> uphill</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Swimming</strong> against the current</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>I wish I weren't so <strong>fucked</strong></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>You cannot <strong>touch</strong> the way I play</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>I've been wasting my <strong>breath</strong> on you</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><strong>Open</strong> minds will descent upon you</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>I'm gonna lose my <strong>mind</strong></td>
<td>Endless Sacrifice, Line: 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Your <strong>light</strong> shines on my soul</td>
<td>Endless Sacrifice, Line: 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Outside this <strong>barren</strong> room</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Song</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>The emptiness inside is <strong>growing</strong> deeper still</td>
<td>Song: Endless Sacrifice,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>You long for love's <strong>embrace</strong></td>
<td>Song: Endless Sacrifice,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><strong>Endless Sacrifice</strong></td>
<td>Song: Endless Sacrifice,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Moments <strong>wasted</strong></td>
<td>Song: Endless Sacrifice,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Time <strong>escaping</strong></td>
<td>Song: Endless Sacrifice,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>So that I could live out This <strong>undying</strong> dream</td>
<td>Song: Endless Sacrifice,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Carry me to the <strong>shoreline</strong></td>
<td>Song: Hollow Years,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>The noise that you'll hear is the crashing down of <strong>hollow years</strong></td>
<td>Song: Hollow Years,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><strong>Clouds</strong> roll by and I roll with them</td>
<td>Song: Pull Me Under,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Every <strong>day</strong> sends future to past</td>
<td>Song: Pull Me Under,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Every <strong>breath</strong> leaves me one less to my last</td>
<td>Song: Pull Me Under,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td><strong>Dust</strong> fills my eyes</td>
<td>Song: Pull Me Under,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Centuries <strong>cry</strong></td>
<td>Song: Pull Me Under,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Orders <strong>fly</strong> and I fall again</td>
<td>Song: Pull Me Under,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Living my life too much in the <strong>sun</strong></td>
<td>Song: Pull Me Under,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>too solid <strong>flesh</strong> would melt</td>
<td>Song: Pull Me Under,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>and steadily he would <strong>decline</strong></td>
<td>Song: Solitary Shell,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Into his solitary <strong>shell</strong></td>
<td>Song: Solitary Shell,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>A temporary <strong>catatonic</strong></td>
<td>Song: Solitary Shell,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><strong>Madman</strong> on occasion</td>
<td>Song: Solitary Shell,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>He <strong>struggled</strong> to get through his day</td>
<td>Song: Solitary Shell,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>He <strong>poured</strong> himself onto the page</td>
<td>Song: Solitary Shell, Line: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>He was <strong>drifting</strong> in and out of sanity</td>
<td>Song: Solitary Shell, Line: 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>You can take away my <strong>heroes</strong></td>
<td>Song: Take Away My Pain, Line: 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Can you take away my <strong>pain</strong></td>
<td>Song: Take Away My Pain, Line: 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 38 | Leave the **cold** outside  
   Let the **cold** inside | Song: Take Away My Pain, Line: 8,45 |
| 39 | Please don't let it **rain**  
   It's time to let it **rain** | Song: Take Away My Pain, Line: 9,46 |
| 40 | Don't **stumble** on my pride | Song: Take Away My Pain, Line: 25 |
| 41 | Soon I’ll be **knocking** at your door  
   Til you come **knocking** at my door | Song: Take Away My Pain, Line: 15,52 |
| 42 | They just took away all my **promises** | Song: Take Away My Pain, Line: 20 |
| 43 | **Crown** of thorns in my side | Song: Take Away My Pain, Line: 53 |
| 44 | The **answer** lies within | Song: The Answer Lies Within, Line: 8 |
| 45 | And **stand** behind the choices that you make | Song: The Answer Lies Within, Line: 11 |
| 46 | You've got the **future** on your side | Song: The Answer Lies Within, Line: 20 |
| 47 | I know whatever you decide you're gonna **shine** | Song: The Answer Lies Within, Line: 22 |
| 48 | You've been blinded, living like a one way **cold**  
   existence all the while | Song: This Dying Soul, Line: 5 |
| 49 | Now it's time to **stare** the problem right between the eyes you long lost child | Song: This Dying Soul, Line: 6 |
| 50 | Coping with this **shit** at such an age | Song: This Dying Soul, Line: 16 |
| 51 | Can only **fill** a kid with pain and rage | Song: This Dying Soul, Line: 17 |
| 52 | Family **disease** pumped through your blood | Song: This Dying Soul, Line: 18 |
| 53 | **Consuming** all the life in front of you | Song: This Dying Soul, Line: 24 |
| 54 | Spreading all your lies from **coast** to **coast** | Song: This Dying Soul, Line: 31 |
| 55 | While **spitting** on the ones that matter most | Song: This Dying Soul, Line: 32 |
| 56 | Running **power** mad with no control | Song: This Dying Soul, Line: 33 |
| 57 | Fighting for the **credit** they once stole | Song: This Dying Soul, Line: 34 |
| 58 | A living **reflection** seen from miles away | Song: This Dying Soul, Line: 37 |
| 59 | All your **sins** will only make you strong | Song: This Dying Soul, Line: 45 |
| 60 | On that **fateful** moonlit night | Song: Through Her Eyes, Line: 2 |
| 61 | A **victim** of her circumstance | Song: Through Her Eyes, Line: 4 |
| 62 | A sadness **grows** inside of me | Song: Through Her Eyes, Line: 7 |
| 63 | And as her image **wandered** through my head | Song: Through Her Eyes, Line: 19 |
| 64 | Desperation **stole** her voice | Song: Through Her Eyes, Line: 25 |
| 65 | I'm turning with the **tide** | Song: Through Her Eyes, Line: 33 |

1.14.2 **MIXED METAPHOR**

| 1 | Lost in a **sea** of **mediocrity** | Song: As I Am, Line: 26 |
| 2 | I need to see your face To keep me **sane** To make me **whole** | Song: Endless Sacrifice, Line: 6-8 |
| 3 | Your **light** shines on my soul While a thousand **candles** burn | Song: Endless Sacrifice, Line: 20-21 |
| 4 | Someone tell me why I chose this life This **superficial lie** | Song: Endless Sacrifice, Line: 33-34 |
| 5 | Once the **stone** you're crawling under is **lifted** off your shoulders | Song: Hollow Years, Line: 10 |
| 6 | Once the **cloud** that's **raining** over your head disappears | Song: Hollow Years, Line: 11 |
| 7 | and steadily he would **decline** Into his **solitary shell** | Song: Solitary Shell, Line: 7-8 |
| 8 | A momentary **maniac** With **casual delusions** | Song: Solitary Shell, Line: 33-34 |
| 9 | His **final** scene the **actor** bows And all those **years** are gone somehow | Song: Take Away My Pain, Line: 31-34 |
| 10 | The **crowd** applauds, the **curtain** falls | Song: Take Away My Pain, Line: 35-36 |
| 11 | They say life is too short The **here** and the **now** And you're only given one **shot** | Song: The Spirit Carries On, Line: 7-9 |
Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Song</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Because I believe That after we're gone The spirit carries on</td>
<td>The Spirit Carries On, Line: 15-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>I know that my soul will transcend</td>
<td>The Spirit Carries On, Line: 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Safe in the light that surrounds me Free of the fear and the pain</td>
<td>The Spirit Carries On, Line: 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>My questioning mind Has helped me to find The meaning in my life again</td>
<td>The Spirit Carries On, Line: 40-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Hello, Mirror - so glad to see you my friend, it's been a while</td>
<td>This Dying Soul, Line: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Searching, Fearless - where do I begin to heal this wound of self-denial</td>
<td>This Dying Soul, Line: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Brace yourself and trace your hell back</td>
<td>This Dying Soul, Line: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>I want to heal your conscience making a change to fix this dying soul</td>
<td>This Dying Soul, Line: 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Burning out the fuse and smoking the residue</td>
<td>This Dying Soul, Line: 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Possessive obsessions selfish childish games</td>
<td>This Dying Soul, Line: 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Vengeful resentments passing all the blame</td>
<td>This Dying Soul, Line: 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Living out a life of decadence Acting without thought of consequence</td>
<td>This Dying Soul, Line: 29-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>A hopeless affliction having run astray</td>
<td>This Dying Soul, Line: 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>And become what you can be, A healing tranquility</td>
<td>This Dying Soul, Line: 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>These tormenting ghosts of yesterday</td>
<td>This Dying Soul, Line: 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Your fearless admissions Will help expel your destructive obsessions</td>
<td>This Dying Soul, Line: 63-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>I'm learning all about my life by looking through her eyes</td>
<td>Through Her Eyes, Line: 9,18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.14.3 POETIC METAPHOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Song</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>To those who understand, I extend my hand To the doubtful I demand, take me as I am Not under your command, I know where I stand I won't change to fit your plan, take me as I am</td>
<td>As I Am, Line: 18-21,39-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Crown of thorns in my side Drawing lines in the sand</td>
<td>Take Away My Pain, Line: 53-54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.15 THE ANALYSIS

The following subchapters are the analysis of the metaphorical meanings of the data.

1.15.1 CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR

1. Don't tell me what's in
Tell me how to write

The word write literally means to put some symbols or signs on a base (i.e. paper), to note or schedule something to do. In this lyric write combined with ‘(don’t) tell me how to...’ metaphorically means ‘don’t tell (dictate/rule) me how to do things in my life.’

2. It is over your head

The word head literally means the topmost part of a body, figuratively head means ‘chief, mind, and intelligence’. Metaphorically, ‘it is over your head’ means ‘it is beyond your intelligence’.

3. Feeling like the underdog

The word underdog literally means under pressure, here underdog metaphorically means a weak person.

4. Still running uphill

Running literally means to walk fast. But in this line, running metaphorically means in rush to reach the the top.
5. **Swimming** against the current

Swimming literally means to move on the water, but here in the line swimming combined with current metaphorically means to do things in opposite way of others.

6. I wish I weren't so **fucked**

Fuck is a slang word that has some figurative meaning such as ‘damned, mess, having sex, etc.’ In this line the sentence metaphorically means ‘I wish I weren’t so mess up.’

7. You cannot **touch** the way I play

Touch in literal meaning means to interact with object using hand, in this line the sentence metaphorically means ‘you cannot intersect or get involve with my business.’

8. I've been wasting my **breath** on you

Breath literally means inhaling some air into lung and then exhale it. But in this sentence breath means life that linked with time. The metaphor meaning of this sentence is ‘I’ve been wasting my lifetime on you.’

9. **Open** minds will descent upon you

Open literally means to change an object state to be accessible. Combined with ‘mind’, ‘open’ metaphorically means a state of receiving/accepting something, which is turned to be negative by the word ‘decent’. The metaphor meaning of this sentence is ‘you will not be accepted anymore.’
10. I'm gonna lose my **mind**

   The literal meaning of mind is someone’s thought, normally it cannot be lost. Metaphorically the sentence would mean ‘I’m going to be crazy.’

11. Your **light** shines on my soul

   Light literally means a form of energy that produce brightness. Something bright is always associated with happiness or pleasure like love. Combined with ‘shines’ the metaphor meaning of this sentence is your love makes me feel really happy.

12. Outside this **barren** room

   Barren literally means being abandoned or empty. Metaphor meaning of this sentence is ‘outside this empty room’

13. The emptiness inside is **growing** deeper still

   Grow in literal meaning is arise or increased in amount or height, in this sentence, ‘grow’ compared with ‘empty’ which is unchangeable state. The metaphor meaning of this sentence is ‘the emptiness is covering my heart.’

14. You long for love's **embrace**

   Embrace literally means to hug someone. In this sentence love’s embrace means someone who loves you.
15. Endless **Sacrifice**

Sacrifice literally means to give or acquise something, compared with endless, sacrifice metaphorically means suffering.

16. Moments **wasted**

Wasted literally means meaningless or useless, in metaphor this sentence means ‘meaningless time.’

17. Time **escaping**

Escape literally means run away or unpresent, in metaphor this sentence means ‘the time is not on our side.’

18. So that I could live out This **undying** dream

Undying literally means cannot die or gone, in metaphor this sentence means ‘the dream that cannot die.’

19. The noise that you'll hear is the crashing down of **hollow** years

Hollow literally means cavity, pit, dale or empty, in metaphor this sentence means ‘the crashing down of empty years.’

20. Carry me to the **shoreline**

Bury me in the sand

Shoreline literally means the edge of beach, in metaphor this sentence means ‘carry me to the edge.’
21. Lost in the sky
   **Clouds** roll by and I roll with them

   Cloud literally means mass of particles in air, in metaphor this sentence means ‘the people.’

22. Every **day** sends future to past

   Day literally means time when sun arise until dawn, in metaphor this sentence means ‘time is turning and change the period.’

23. Every **breath** leaves me one less to my last

   Breath literally means inhale and exhale air through the nose, done continuously overtime, in metaphor this sentence means ‘every time take me closer to death.’

24. **Dust** fills my eyes

   Dust literally means a form of small particle in the air, in metaphor this sentence means ‘I’m blinded.’

25. Centuries **cry**

   Cry literally means pouring tears caused by sad and/or happy things, combined with century the metaphor meaning of this sentence is ‘the centuries is unpleasant.’
26. Orders fly and I fall again

Fly literally means moving in the air, in metaphor this sentence means ‘orders given and I have to obey it.’

27. Living my life too much in the sun

Sun literally means the star in our solar system which is often interpreted as very hot and deadly or risky, in metaphor this sentence means ‘risking my life too much.’

28. ‘Oh that this too
too solid flesh would melt

Flesh literally means animal or human meat, in metaphor this sentence means ‘a strong body will weaken.’

29. And steadily he would decline

Decline literally means decrease or down, in metaphor this sentence means ‘he slowly coming down.’

30. Into his solitary shell

Shell literally means the hard skin of a clam, in metaphor this sentence means ‘into his isolated cage.’

31. A temporary catatonic

Catatonic literally means out of control, in metaphor this sentence means ‘temporarily insane.’
32. **Madman** on occasion

Madman literally means crazy, in metaphor this sentence means ‘Occasionally becomes crazy.’

33. He **struggled** to get through his day

Struggle literally means to work hard to get something, in metaphor this sentence means ‘he work hard to run each day of his life.’

34. He **poured** himself onto the page

Pour literally means flow or put, in metaphor this sentence means ‘he concentrate to the paper he wants to write.’

35. He was **drifting** in and out of sanity

Drift literally means deviate form track, in metaphor this sentence means ‘he was moving in and out of sanity deviately.’

36. You can take away my **heroes**

Hero literally means people with superpower or greatness, in metaphor this sentence means ‘you can take away my great people.’

37. Can you take away my **pain**

Pain literally means a feeling of hurt, in metaphor this sentence means ‘Can you take away my problem.’
38. Leave the **cold** outside  
   Let the **cold** inside  

    Cold literally means a state of chill, but can be metaphorically interpreted as ‘problem.’

39. Please don't let it **rain**  
   It's time to let it **rain**  

    Rain literally means a bad weather where the water is poured from the sky, but can be metaphorically interpreted as ‘cry.’

40. Don't **stumble** on my pride  

    Stumble literally means fall by obstacle, in metaphor this sentence means ‘don’t fall on my pride.’

41. Soon I'll be **knocking** at your door  
   Til you come **knocking** at my door  

    Knock literally means tapping something, in metaphor this sentence means ‘coming towards.’

42. They just took away all my **promises**

    Promise literally means vow, in metaphor this sentence means ‘they just took away my vow.’

43. **Crown** of thorns in my side

    Crown literally means head accessories made of valuable material, in metaphor this sentence means ‘painful feeling beside of me.’
44. Don't let a day go by, in doubt
   The **answer** lies within

Answer literally means solution or reply of a question, in metaphor this sentence means ‘the solution is available.’

45. And **stand** behind the choices that you make

Stand literally means exist or defend, in metaphor this sentence means ‘defend the choice that you make.’

46. You've got the **future** on your side

Future literally means time about to come, in metaphor this sentence means ‘you’ve got the right choice.’

47. I know whatever you decide you're gonna **shine**

Shine literally means glow brightly, in metaphor this sentence means ‘I know what ever you decide you’re going to succeed.’

48. You've been blinded, living like a one way **cold existence** all the while

Cold literally means a state of chill, in metaphor this sentence means ‘You’ve been blinded, living like being unpresent all the while.’

49. Now it's time to **stare** the problem right between the eyes you long lost child

Stare literally means look at, in metaphor this sentence means ‘Now it's time to face your problem.’
50. Coping with this shit at such an age

    Shit literally means feces, in metaphor this word means ‘problem.’

51. Can only fill a kid with pain and rage

    Fill literally means to load, in metaphor this sentence means ‘can only make a kid feel pain and rage.’

52. Family disease pumped through your blood

    Disease literally means epidemic or bad habit, in metaphor this sentence means ‘family bad habit is hereditary to you.’

53. Consuming all the life in front of you

    Consuming literally means to finish or eat something, in metaphor this sentence means ‘Finishing the life in front of you.’

54. Spreading all your lies from coast to coast

    Coast literally means a huge beach as the border between islands, in metaphor this sentence means ‘Spreading all your lies from place to place.’

55. While spitting on the ones that matter most

    Spitting literally means pour liquid out of the mouth, in metaphor this sentence means ‘doesn’t care with the important person/relatives.’
56. Running **power** mad with no control

    Power literally means energy or force, in metaphor this sentence means
    ‘Uncontrollably break trough everything.’

57. Fighting for the **credit** they once stole

    Credit literally means proud or believe, in metaphor this sentence means
    ‘Working hard to retake the proud that was lost.’

58. A living **reflection** seen from miles away

    Reflection literally means shadows or marks, in metaphor this sentence
    means ‘a sign of life appears from distance.’

59. All your **sins** will only make you strong
    And help you break right through the prison wall

    Sin literally means punishment for doing bad things, in metaphor this
    sentence means ‘bad things you do will only make you strong.’

60. She never really had a chance
    On that **fateful** moonlit night

    Fateful literally means important, in metaphor this sentence means ‘on that
    important night.’

61. Sacrificed without a fight
    A **victim** of her circumstance

    Victim literally means a state of becoming the lost one, in metaphor this
    sentence means ‘being lost by the thing that happened to her.’
62. A sadness grows inside of me
   It all seems so unfair

   Grow in literal meaning is arise or increased in amount or height, in this sentence, ‘grow’ compared with ‘sadness’. The metaphor meaning of this sentence is ‘I start to feel very sad.’

63. And as her image wandered through my head

   Wandered literally means surrounding, in metaphor this sentence means ‘the image of her always come in my mind.’

64. She wasn't given any choice
   Desperation stole her voice

   Stole literally means to be taken without permission, in metaphor this sentence means ‘desperation makes her unable to say anything.’

65. I'm turning with the tide

   Tide literally means wave or fluctuate, in metaphor this sentence means ‘I’m turning with a fluctuating feeling.’

1.15.2 MIXED METAPHOR

1. Lost in a sea of mediocrity

   Sea literally means large amount of water surrounding lands while mediocrity means circumstance, in metaphor this sentence means ‘getting lost in surrounding circumstance.’
2. I need to see your face
   To keep me **sane**
   To make me **whole**

   Sane literally means having full possession of senses while whole means complete, in metaphor this sentence means ‘To keep me in a normal/healthy condition.’

3. Your **light shines** on my soul
   While a thousand **candles** burn

   Light literally means energy producing brightness while candle is material that can produce light when burns, in metaphor this sentence means ‘To keep me in a normal/healthy condition.’

4. Someone tell me why I chose this life
   This **superficial lie**

   Superficial literally means shallow while lie means untrue of falsehood, in metaphor this sentence means ‘This untrue condition.’

5. Once the **stone** you're crawling under is **lifted off** your shoulders

   Stone literally means hard material created from fossilized prehistoric material that usually heavy, while lifted means raise or remove. In metaphor this sentence means ‘Once the responsibility that you hold is removed.’
6. Once the **cloud that's raining** over your head disappears

   Cloud literally means mass of particles in air while rain means amount of water poured from sky, in metaphor this sentence means ‘Once the burden/obstacle that appears in front of you is gone.’

7. and steadily he would **decline**
   Into his **solitary shell**

   Decline literally means decrease or down while solitary and shell means isolated and the hard skin of a clam, in metaphor meaning this sentence means ‘and slowly he is coming down and enter his isolated cage.’

8. A momentary **mania**
   With **casual** delusions

   Maniac literally means a state of craziness while casual means common, in metaphor this sentence means ‘A temporary craziness with common delusion.’

9. His **final** scene the **actor** bows
   And all those **years** are gone somehow

   Final literally means ‘the last’ while actor is person who act and year means the unit of time for earth to do a single revolution, in metaphor this sentence means ‘his last time where he ends all those suffering years and strike back.’

10. The **crowd** applauds, the **curtain** falls

    Crowd literally means a group of things that assemble together while curtain means sheet that cover window, door or stage, in metaphor this sentence means ‘The show is over.’
11. They say life is too short
   The here and the now
   And you're only given one shot

   Here literally means a state of presence while now is present and shot
   means chance, in metaphor this sentence means 'You are only given one chance
   to go through your life.'

12. Because I believe
    That after we're gone
    The spirit carries on

   Gone literally means a state of inexistence while spirit means soul, in
   metaphor this sentence means 'After we die our soul will continue the journey to
   the life after death.'

13. I know that my soul will transcend

   Soul literally means the life or spirit that control the body while transcend
   means important, in metaphor this sentence means 'I know that I will be noticed.'

14. Safe in the light that surrounds me
    Free of the fear and the pain

   Light literally means a form of energy that produce brightness while
   surrounds means being around, in metaphor this sentence means 'safe in
   happiness around me that keep me from fear and pain.'
15. My questioning mind
   Has helped me to find
   The meaning in my life again

   Mind literally means a thought while help means giving assist and
   meaning is sense, in metaphor this sentence means ‘my thought assist me to find
   out the purpose of my life.’

16. Hello, Mirror - so glad to see you my friend, it's been a while

   Mirror literally means a device to reflect while friend means relatives, in
   metaphor this sentence means ‘I see my reflection after some time.’

17. Searching, Fearless - where do I begin to heal this wound of self-denial

   Wound literally means small injury while self-denial means an act of self
   rejection, in metaphor this sentence means ‘to heal this unconfidence feeling.’

18. Face yourself man
    Brace yourself and trace your hell back

    Trace literally means to locate something while hell is a form of
    punishment for doing sin, in metaphor this sentence means ‘I’m turning with a
    fluctuating feeling.’

19. I want to heal your conscience making a change to fix this dying soul

    Heal literally means to recover while fix means correct and dying is a state
    of almost die, in metaphor this sentence means ‘I want to change you to be better.’
20. Burning out the **fuse** and smoking the **residue**

   Fuse literally means wick while residue means the left over of burn, in 
   metaphor this sentence means ‘searching for trouble and doing dangerous acts.’

21. **Possessive obsessions** selfish childish games

   Possessive obsession literally means a hard will to own things, in 
   metaphor this sentence means ‘Doing selfish acts.’

22. **Vengeful resentments** passing all the blame

   Vengeful resentments literally means revenge, in metaphor this sentence 
   means ‘a terrible feel of revenge.’

23. Living out a **life of decadence**
   Acting without thought of consequence

   Life literally means to live or undead while decadence means decrease, 
   decline or retreat, in metaphor this sentence means ‘Living a live that getting 
   worse.’

24. A hopeless **affliction** having run **astray**

   Affliction literally means suffer while astray means getting lost, in 
   metaphor this sentence means ‘a hopeless suffer has gone.’

25. And become what you can be, A **healing tranquility**

   Heal literally means to recover while tranquility means calm or quiet, in 
   metaphor this sentence means ‘Become what you can be, a silent recovery.’
26. These tormenting ghosts of yesterday

Torment literally means torture while ghost means evil spirit, in metaphor this sentence means ‘the day of torture in the past.’

27. Your fearless admissions
   Will help expel your destructive obsessions

Fear literally means a feeling of afraid while expel means to force/throw something to out, in metaphor this sentence means ‘Your inner courage will help you throw out your destructive obsessions.’

28. I'm learning all about my life by looking through her eyes

Learn literally means to acquire/experience something while look means to see/refer to something, in metaphor this sentence means ‘I acquire/experience my life by referring to her (having her guidance).’

1.15.3 POETIC METAPHOR

1. To those who understand, I extend my hand
   To the doubtful I demand, take me as I am
   Not under your command, I know where I stand
   I won't change to fit your plan, take me as I am

Understand literally means to have a knowledge of something, hand is upper part of body used to hold and touch things, doubtful is a condition of unsure, take is to have something, command is to order someone or something, stand is a state of upright on foot, and plan is to schedule things, in metaphor this sentences means ‘To anyone who is willing to join, I will accept and to other who
is not will have to accept me the way I am, because I will not follow any order and I know where I belong, and I will not follow you.’

2. **Crown of thorns** in my side
   **Drawing** lines in the sand

   Crown literally means head accessories made of valuable material while thorn means spine or burr, draw is included in semantic meaning ‘can only be done by living thing’, in metaphor this sentence means ‘I get a painful annoying problem that affect my life.’

**1.16 THE FREQUENCY**

There are 95 metaphorical expressions found in Dream Theatre’s selected lyrics. Below is the number of each type of metaphor:

1. Conceptual metaphor  →  65 data.
2. Mixed metaphor  →  28 data.
3. Poetic metaphor  →  2 data.

Here is the percentage of each type of metaphor:

1. Conceptual metaphor

   \[
   \text{Conceptual} = \frac{65}{95} \times 100 = 68,4\%
   \]

2. Mixed metaphor

   \[
   \text{Mixed} = \frac{28}{95} \times 100 = 29,5\%
   \]

3. Poetic metaphor

   \[
   \text{Poetic} = \frac{2}{95} \times 100 = 2,1\%
   \]
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1.17 CONCLUSION

After analyzing and calculating all the metaphors in Dream Theatre’s Selected Lyrics, 95 metaphors are found which consist of:

1. Conceptual metaphor $\rightarrow$ 65 data (68,4%).
2. Mixed metaphor $\rightarrow$ 28 data (29,5%).
3. Poetic metaphor $\rightarrow$ 2 data (2,1%).

Based on the result above, conceptual metaphor is the most dominant type in the lyrics while poetic metaphor is the least. Conceptual metaphor turns out to be the most dominant type because theoretically it is the simplest case of metaphor. In this type, there is only one idea being compared with other idea. Most metaphors which appear in everyday conversation are conceptual metaphor.

Mixed metaphor ranks second; it constitutes one third of the overall percentage. Mixed metaphor is more complicated than conceptual metaphor as it applies more than one metaphor to describe one thing. However, many of it appears in the lyrics, comparing such phenomena of life as love, sex, philosophy and death.

Poetic metaphor appears as the least type as it is the most complicated one. It consists of a series of metaphors with one principal subject and one or more subsidiary subjects. There is more than one comparison in a poetic metaphor to describe one thing; each comparison may be either conceptual or mixed metaphor.
In other words, poetic metaphor is established from one or more conceptual or mixed metaphors.

Dream Theatre lyrics are dominated by metaphors. A conclusion can be drawn that metaphor plays its role in this lyrics, not only to convey and decorate ideas, but also to arouse emotional feelings of the listener.

1.18 SUGGESTION

Metaphor has been part of daily conversation to help conveying messages. Using metaphor, ideas can be expressed clearly in economical use of words. Therefore the writer would like to suggest those who are interested in communication skill to apply metaphor as one of their way to get their ideas over to their audience.

The writer would also like to suggest the students of literature to analyze metaphor in other song lyrics. Literary works can also be found in song lyrics which shown that song writers are also great in expressing their ideas through words of their lyrics, not only the music they play.

The writer hopes that this thesis will be useful for Linguistic learners. The readers can also use this thesis as a reference to another research especially for Semantic research.


APPENDIXES

As I Am

1. Don't tell me what's in
2. Tell me how to write
3. Don't tell me how to win this fight
4. Isn't your life
5. It isn't your right
6. To take the only thing that's mine

7. Proven over time
8. It is over your head
9. Don't try to read between the lines
10. Are clearly defined
11. "Never lose sight of something you believe in"

12. Taking in the view from the outside
13. Feeling like the underdog
14. Watching through the window I'm on the outside
15. Living like the underdog

16. I've been trying to justify you
17. In the end I will just defy you

18. To those who understand, I extend my hand
19. To the doubtful I demand, take me as I am
20. Not under your command, I know where I stand
21. I won't change to fit your plan, Take me as I am

22. Still running uphill
23. Swimming against the current
24. I wish I weren't so fucked
25. Feels like I'm stuck
26. Lost in a sea of mediocrity

27. Slow down,
28. You're thinking too much
29. Where is your soul?
30. You cannot touch the way I play
31. Or tell me what to say
32. You're in the way of all that I believe in

33. Taking in the view from the outside
34. Feeling like the underdog
35. Watching through the window I'm on the outside
36. Living like the underdog
37. I've been wasting my breath on you
38. Open minds will descent upon you

39. To those who understand, I extend my hand
40. To the doubtful I demand, take me as I am
41. Not under your command, I know where I stand
42. I won't change to fit your plan, take me as I am
Endless Sacrifice

1. Cold lying in my bed staring into darkness
2. Lost I hear footsteps overhead and my thoughts return again
3. Like a child who's run away and won't be coming back
4. Time keeps passing by as night turns into day

5. I'm so far away and so alone
6. I need to see your face
7. To keep me sane
8. To make me whole

9. Try to stay alive
10. Until I hear your voice
11. I'm gonna lose my mind
12. Someone tell me why
13. I chose this life
14. This superficial lie
15. Constant compromise
16. Endless sacrifice

17. Pain
18. It saddens me to know
19. The helplessness you feel
20. Your light shines on my soul
21. While a thousand candles burn

22. Outside this barren room
23. The rain is pouring down
24. The emptiness inside is growing deeper still

25. You're so far away
26. And so alone
27. You long for love's embrace
28. To keep you sane
29. To make you whole

30. Try to stay alive
31. Until I hear your voice
32. I'm gonna lose my mind

33. Someone tell me why I chose this life
34. This superficial lie
35. Constant compromise
36. Endless sacrifice

37. Moments wasted
38. Isolated
39. Time escaping
40. Endless sacrifice

41. Moments wasted
42. Isolated
43. Time escaping
44. Endless sacrifice

45. Over the distance
46. We try to make sense
47. Of surviving together
48. While living apart

49. Striving for balance
50. We rise to the challenge
51. Of staying connected
52. In spite of circumstance

53. All you've forsaken
54. And all that you've done
55. So that I could live out
56. This undying dream

57. Won't be forgotten
58. Or taken for granted
59. I'll always remember
60. Your endless sacrifice
**Hollow Years**

1. He's just the kind of man you hear about
2. Who leaves his family for an easy out
3. They never saw the signs
4. He never said a word
5. He couldn't take another day

6. Carry me to the shoreline
7. Bury me in the sand
8. Walk me across the water
9. And maybe you'll understand

10. Once the stone you're crawling under is lifted off your shoulders
11. Once the cloud that's raining over your head disappears
12. The noise that you'll hear is the crashing down of hollow years

13. She's not the kind of girl
14. You hear about
15. She'll never want another
16. She'll never be without
17. She'll give you all the signs
18. She'll tell you everything
19. Then turn around and walk away

20. Carry me to the shoreline
21. Bury me in the sand
22. Into the waves
23. Walk me across the water
24. And maybe you'll understand

25. Once the stone you're crawling under
26. Once the stone is lifted off your shoulders
27. Once the cloud that's raining
28. Over your head disappears
29. The noise that you'll hear
30. Is the crashing down of hollow years

31. Carry me to the shoreline
32. Bury me in the sand
33. Into the waves
34. Walk me across the water
35. And maybe you'll understand

36. Once the stone you're crawling under is lifted off your shoulders
37. Once the cloud that's raining over your head disappears
38. The noise that you'll hear is the crashing down of hollow years
39. Once the stone you're crawling under
40. Once the stone you're crawling under (The sound you'll hear,)
41. Once the stone (the crashing)
42. You're crawling under (down of hollow years)
43. Once the stone you're crawling under
44. Once the stone you're crawling under
45. Once the stone you're crawling under
46. (The sound you'll hear, the crashing down of hollow years)
**Pull Me Under**

1. Lost in the sky
2. Clouds roll by and I roll with them
3. Arrows fly
4. Seas increase and then fall again

5. This world is spinning around me
6. This world is spinning without me
7. Every day sends future to past
8. Every breath leaves one less to my last

9. Watch the sparrow falling
10. Gives new meaning to it all
11. If not today nor yet tomorrow then some other day

12. I'll take seven lives for one
13. And then my only father's son
14. As sure as I ever did love him
15. I am not afraid

16. This world is spinning around me
17. The whole world keeps spinning around me
18. All life is future to past
19. Every breath leaves me one less to my last

20. Pull me under Pull me under
21. Pull me under I'm not afraid
22. All that I feel is honor and spite
23. All I can do is to set it right

24. Dust fills my eyes
25. Clouds roll by and I roll with them
26. Centuries cry
27. Orders fly and I fall again

28. This world is spinning inside me
29. The whole world is spinning inside of me
30. Every day sends future to past
31. Every step brings me closer to my last

32. Pull me under Pull me under
33. Pull me under I'm not afraid
34. Living my life too much in the sun
35. Only until your will is done

36. 'Oh that this too
37. too solid flesh would melt.'
Solitary Shell

1. He seemed no different from the rest
2. Just a healthy normal boy
3. His mama always did her best
4. And he was daddy's pride and joy

5. He learned to walk and talk on time
6. But never cared much to be held
7. and steadily he would decline
8. Into his solitary shell

9. As a boy he was considered somewhat odd
10. Kept to himself most of the time
11. He would daydream in and out of his own world
12. but in every other way he was fine

13. He's a Monday morning lunatic
14. Disturbed from time to time
15. Lost within himself
16. In his solitary shell

17. A temporary catatonic
18. Madman on occasion
19. When will he break out
20. Of his solitary shell

21. He struggled to get through his day
22. He was helplessly behind
23. He poured himself onto the page
24. Writing for hours at a time

25. As a man he was a danger to himself
26. Fearful and sad most of the time
27. He was drifting in and out of sanity
28. But in every other way he was fine

29. He's a Monday morning lunatic
30. Disturbed from time to time
31. Lost within himself
32. In his solitary shell

33. A momentary maniac
34. With casual delusions
35. When will he be let out
36. Of his solitary shell
Take Away My Pain

1. I was sitting on the edge of his bed
2. Staring at the headlines on the paper
3. He said, 'Look at poor Gene Kelly
4. I guess he won't be singing in the rain.'
5. You can take away my heroes
6. Can you take away my pain
7. Take away my pain
8. Leave the cold outside
9. Please don't let it rain
10. Don't stumble on my pride
11. Take away my pain
12. I'm not frightened anymore
13. Just stay with me tonight
14. I'm tired of this fight
15. Soon I'll be knocking at your door

16. She was standing by the edge of his bed
17. Staring at the message on their faces
18. He said, 'What else can you do, babe? I guess I won't be coming home again.'
19. They just took away all my promises
20. Make them take away my pain

21. Take away my pain
22. Leave the cold outside
23. Please don't let it rain
24. Don't stumble on my pride
25. Take away my pain
26. I'm not frightened anymore
27. Just stay with me tonight
28. I'm tired of this fight
29. Soon I'll be knocking at your door

30. His final scene
31. The actor bows
32. And all those years
33. Are gone somehow
34. The crowd applauds
35. The curtain falls

36. I was standing by the edge of the water
37. noticed my reflection in the waves
38. Then I saw you looking back at me
39. And I knew that for a moment
40. You were calling out my name
42. You took away my hero
43. Will you take away my pain

44. Take away my pain
45. Let the cold inside
46. It's time to let it rain
47. There's nothing left to hide
48. Take away my pain
49. I'm not frightened anymore
50. I'm learning to survive
51. Without you in my life
52. Til you come knocking at my door
53. Crown of thorns in my side
54. Drawing lines in the sand
The Answer Lies Within

1. Look around
2. Where do you belong
3. Don't be afraid
4. You're not the only one

5. Don't let the day go by
6. Don't let it end
7. Don't let a day go by, in doubt
8. The answer lies within

9. Life is short
10. So learn from your mistakes
11. And stand behind the choices that you make

12. Face each day
13. With both eyes open wide
14. And try to give
15. Don't keep it all inside

16. Don't let the day go by
17. Don't let it end
18. Don't let a day go by, in doubt
19. The answer lies within

20. You've got the future on your side
21. You're gonna be fine now
22. I know whatever you decide you're gonna shine

23. Don't let the day go by
24. Don't let it end
25. Don't let a day go by, in doubt
26. You're ready to begin

27. Don't let a day go by, in doubt
28. The answer lies within
The Spirit Carries On

1. Where did we come from
2. Why are we here
3. Where do we go when we die
4. What lies beyond
5. And what lay before
6. Is anything certain in life

7. They say, "Life is too short,"
8. "The here and the now"
9. And "You're only given one shot"
10. But could there be more,
11. Have I lived before,
12. Or could this be all that we've got

13. If I die tomorrow
14. I'd be alright
15. Because I believe
16. That after we're gone
17. The spirit carries on

18. I used to be frightened of dying
19. I used to think death was the end
20. But that was before
21. I'm not scared anymore
22. I know that my soul will transcend

23. I may never find all the answers
24. I may never understand why
25. I may never prove
26. What I know to be true
27. But I know that I still have to try

28. If I die tomorrow
29. I'd be alright
30. Because I believe
31. That after we're gone
32. The spirit carries on

33. "Move on, be brave
34. Don't weep at my grave
35. Because I am no longer here
36. But please never let
37. Your memory of me disappear"

38. Safe in the light that surrounds me
39. Free of the fear and the pain
40. My questioning mind
41. Has helped me to find
42. The meaning in my life again
43. Victoria's real
44. I finally feel
45. At peace with the girl in my dreams
46. And now that I'm here
47. It's perfectly clear
48. I found out what all of this means

49. If I die tomorrow
50. I'd be alright
51. Because I believe
52. That after we're gone
53. The spirit carries on
This Dying Soul

1. Hello, Mirror - so glad to see you my friend, it's been a while
2. Searching, Fearless - where do I begin to heal this wound of self-denial
3. Face yourself man!
4. Brace yourself and trace your hell back
5. You've been blinded, living like a one way cold existence all the while
6. Now it's time to stare the problem right between the eyes you long lost child
7. I wanna feel your body breaking
8. Wanna feel your body breaking and shaking and left in the cold
9. I want to heal your conscience making a change to fix this dying soul
10. Born into this world a broken home
11. Surrounded by love yet all alone
12. Forced into a life that's split in two
13. A mother and a father both pulling you
14. Then you had to deal with loss and death
15. Everybody thinking they know best
16. Coping with this shit at such an age
17. Can only fill a kid with pain and rage
18. Family disease pumped through your blood
19. Never had the chance you thought you could
20. Running all the while with no escape
21. Turning all that pain in to blame and hate
22. Living on your own by twenty one
23. Not a single care and having fun
24. Consuming all the life in front of you
25. Burning out the fuse and smoking the residue
26. Possessive obsessions selfish childish games
27. Vengeful resentments
28. Passing all the blame
29. Living out a life of decadence
30. Acting without thought of consequence
31. Spreading all your lies from coast to coast
32. While spitting on the ones that matter most
33. Running power mad with no control
34. Fighting for the credit they once stole
35. No one can ever tell you what to do
36. Ruling other's lives while the can't stand the thought of you
37. A living reflection seen from miles away
38. A hopeless affliction having run astray

39. I wanna feel your body breaking
40. Wanna feel your body breaking and shaking and left in the cold
41. I want to heal your conscience making a change to fix this dying soul
42. This dying soul

43. Now that you can see all you have done
44. It's time to take that step into the kingdom
45. All your sins will only make you strong
46. And help you break right through the prison wall

47. Come to me my friend Listen to me
48. I'll help this torture end Help to set me free
49. Let your ego go I can't carry this load
50. You can't go through this alone I feel so hopeless and exposed
51. You'll find your peace of mind Give me some direction
52. You can no longer hide Break out of this isolation
53. Let humility Openness, honesty
54. And become what you can be A healing tranquility

55. Help me
56. Save me
57. Heal me
58. I can't break out of this prison all alone

59. These tormenting ghosts of yesterday
60. Will vanish when exposed
61. You can't hold onto your secrets
62. They'll only send you back alone

63. Your fearless admissions
64. Will help expel your destructive obsessions
65. With my help I know you can
66. Be at one with God and man

67. Hear me
68. Believe me
69. Take me
70. I'm ready to break right through this prison wall
**Through Her Eyes**

1. She never really had a chance
2. On that fateful moonlit night
3. Sacrificed without a fight
4. A victim of her circumstance

5. Now that I've become aware
6. And I've exposed this tragedy
7. A sadness grows inside of me
8. It all seems so unfair

9. I'm learning all about my life by looking through her eyes

10. Just beyond the churchyard gates
11. Where the grass is overgrown
12. I saw the writing on her stone
13. I felt like I would suffocate

14. In loving memory of our child
15. So innocent, eyes open wide
16. I felt so empty as I cried
17. Like part of me had died

18. I'm learning all about my life by looking through her eyes

19. And as her image wandered through my head
20. I wept just like a baby as I lay awake in bed

21. And I know what it's like
22. To lose someone you love
23. And this felt just the same

24. She wasn't given any choice
25. Desperation stole her voice
26. I've been given so much more in life
27. I've got a son, I've got a wife

28. I had to suffer one last time
29. To grieve for her and say goodbye
30. Relive the anguish of my past
31. To find out who I was at last

32. The door has opened wide
33. I'm turning with the tide
34. Looking through her eyes