

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides the summary of the findings and discussions briefly, followed by the suggestions for further study relating to conceptual metaphor analysis.

#### 5.1 Conclusions

This study aims to investigate the conceptual metaphors that are used in *Mylo Xyloto* song lyrics, the types of the conceptual metaphors, and the possible reasons that can be generated from the use of those metaphors and the types of the metaphors. Based on the findings, it is found that the conceptual metaphors used in the *Mylo Xyloto* are LIFE IS JOURNEY, CHANGES ARE MOVEMENT, LIGHT IS A FLUID, PURPOSES ARE DESTINATION, LOVE IS A UNITY, LOVE IS WAR, LOVE IS STRUGGLE, VISUAL FIELDS ARE CONTAINERS, ACTIVITIES ARE SUBSTANCES, STATES ARE LOCATIONS, LESS IS DOWN, and BAD IS DOWN.

Mostly, the conceptual metaphors are categorized as structural metaphors, i.e. to understand one concept through another concept (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980a, 1980b; Kovesces, 2002, 2010). In other words, one concept is associated or applied to other concept. The study found that the occurrence of the structural metaphors is in the first rank, namely 68. 3%. It is followed by ontological

metaphors with the occurrence about 17.1%. The last rank is orientational metaphors with the occurrence about 14.6%.

Furthermore, the study discovered that such metaphors are probably used in the Coldplay's album entitled *Mylo Xyloto* for several reasons. The reasons can be drawn from the dominant use of the conceptual metaphors and the types of the metaphor. From the dominant use of the conceptual metaphors, it can be concluded that the song writer uses the metaphors to support the issues such as a freedom of life and share his own values with audiences as discussed in previous chapter. From the types of the metaphors it can be conclude as follow. First, the song writer probably wants to share his knowledge with audiences about one concept. Here he describes one concept uses various concepts to understand it. This is reflected through the use of structural metaphor. Naturally, structural metaphors provide the richest source for elaboration one concept as Kovesces (2010) describe. Second, the song writer wants to show us that what we experience in everyday life can be seen as a container and substance. Of course, this is reflected through the use of ontological metaphors. Third, the song writer here uses the metaphors to evaluate events that he probably experiences in the past. This can be seen from the use of orientational metaphors in the song lyrics which are investigated.

Based on the finding above, it can be said that metaphors are pervasive in daily life as suggested by Lakoff and Johnson (1980a; 1980b). The metaphors are a part of human life which cannot be separated since the metaphors, as Martin (1985) explains, are an effective way to interpret the world and to persuade

people. Furthermore, the findings show that associating (in metaphors) is part of human cognitive system since basically humans like relating something with other things.

## 5.2 Suggestions

This section provides some suggestions on the basis of the delimitation of the present study. It should be noted that the present study only uses English song lyrics as the data and focuses only on the analysis of the text. Further studies are recommended to analyze the texts such as political texts, media texts, and so on using conceptual metaphor theory within CDA (see Hart, 2008, 2010). Through this way, it is expected that the analysis will be deep and fruitful since CDA considers the macro analysis, namely the context and other elements beyond the texts (Wodak and Meyer, 2009). Second, it is recommended that further studies analyze Indonesian texts. It is useful to enrich the literature especially the study of conceptual metaphors across cultures.