

SYMBOLS, METAPHORS AND PERSONIFICATIONS IN OWL CITY'S SONG LYRICS BASED ON PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Music and song have become a part of people's lifestyle that cannot be separated. Song is a combination of words composition, that has meanings and arranged beautifully, and melody. Personality of a songwriter can be seen in his or her song. The purpose of this thesis is to analyze personality of Owl City through the elements such as symbols, metaphors, and personifications in his songs. The writer uses qualitative descriptive method to collect data and references that related to the topic. Some symbols, metaphors, and personifications are found in two song lyrics of Owl City. One symbol in Fireflies song is "fireflies", which symbolize inspiration. "Misty eyes" in Fireflies lyric is categorized as metaphor. In second song, Vanilla Twilight, the writer found three personifications, one of those is "The stars lean down to kiss you." Based on psychology perspective, each elements shows the personality of songwriter.

Keywords: *Owl City's Songs, Symbol, Metaphor, Personification, Psychological Perspective*

I. INTRODUCTION

Literature is a term used to describe written or spoken materials. It represents a language or people: culture and tradition. But, literature is more important than just a historical or cultural artifact. The literature introduces people to new worlds of experience. Broadly speaking, literature is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of drama, fiction, non-fiction, and poetry. Drama is a prose or verse composition that intended to represent by actors impersonating the characters and performing the dialogue and action. Fiction is a branch of literature which deals in part or in whole temporally contra factual events (events that are not true at the time of writing). In contrast to this is non-fiction, which deals exclusively in factual events (e.g.: biographies, histories). Poetry is a form of literary art in which language is used for its aesthetic and evocative qualities in addition to, or a substitute of, its apparent meaning.

According to DiYanni (2000: 409) "poetry can be classified as narrative or lyric." DiYanni tends to say that there are two types of poetry; narrative poetry and lyric poetry. Narrative poetry is a genre of poetry that tells a story. The story may be short, long, exciting, funny or sad. In narrative poetry, the poets use various forms, rhyme schemes and rhymes to present a story involving one or

more character and events. In the other hand, lyric poetry is a genre of poetry that does not attempt to tell a story but instead is of a more personal nature. Rather than depicting characters and actions, it portrays the poet's own feelings, states of mind, and perceptions.

Song is categorized as lyric poetry. Song is a combination of beautiful melody and lyric. Song does not tell a story which portrays characters and actions. The songwriter addresses the reader directly, portraying his or her own feeling, state of mind, and perceptions. In order to make the song interesting and express the songwriter's feeling, there are elements or substances which support the song, such as symbol, metaphors, simile, personification, rhyme, and so on. By using these substances, song stimulates a listener, or a reader, to imagine the songwriter's feeling and attracts attention of the listener. A great song is the song that can deliver the songwriter's feeling and affect the listener.

In the writer's opinion, Owl City has some of great songs. Owl City is an American electronica musical project by singer-songwriter (soloist) and multi-instrumentalist Adam Young formed in 2007 in Owatonna, Minnesota. Owl City's songs are easy listening. The melody is lovely and the lyrics are simple yet very beautiful. By using some elements in the lyrics, the songs not only represent and express the songwriter's feeling very well but also affect the mood of the listener in a good way.

There are some elements that can be analyzed in poetry, such as symbol, metaphor, simile, personification, rhyme, voice and tone, diction, imagery, theme, etc. Here, the writer will discuss symbol, metaphor, and personification in Owl City's songs. Symbol, metaphor, and personification help a songwriter to express and represent his feeling through lyrics in unique ways. Symbolism is the way of representing things by symbols, or of investing things with a symbolic meaning or character. A symbol is "any object or action that means more than itself, any object or action that represents something beyond itself" (DiYanni, 2000: 442). Metaphor is the expression of an understanding of one concept in terms of another concept, where there is some similarity or correlation between the two. Personification is a figure of speech that gives human characteristics to inanimate objects. The writer also interested in extrinsic element of five Owl City's song and going to analyze it in psychological perspective. DiYanni (2004: 1363) said that

psychological criticism approaches a work of literature as a revelation of its author's mind and personality. Psychological critics see literary works as intimately linked with their author's mental and emotional characteristics. Critics who employ a psychological perspective do so to explain how a literary work reflects its writer's consciousness and mental world, and they use what they know of writer's lives to explain features of their work.

Inspired by these, the writer takes **Symbols, Metaphors And Personifications in Owl City's Song Lyrics Based on Psychological Perspective** as the title

Statement of Problems

Based on the title above, the writer would like to analyze the following problems:

1. How is psychology aspect of the songwriter reflected in his song lyrics through symbols, metaphors, and personifications?
2. What are the implied meanings conveyed by symbols, metaphors, personifications in five lyrics of Owl City's songs?
3. What messages can people get from Owl City based on psychological perspective?

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Poetry

Etymologically, poetry comes from Greek; *poesis*, which means "making". Poetry is a form of literature that expresses or reveals the poet's thoughts and feelings imaginatively

through composed words. Poetry uses forms to suggest differential interpretation to words, or to evoke emotional responses.

Pierce (2011: 16) explains that "poetry is a careful, inventive, or creative consideration of words written in order to convey some thought as a literary composition. Usually, but not always, the words written are designed to evoke emotion." It means that poetry is part of literature where some thought are conveyed by creative consideration of words which usually designed to evoke emotion.

Henderson, Day, and Waller (2006: 12) state that "unlike essays and short stories, poems are written in verse. Their primary units are lines and stanzas rather than sentences and paragraphs." The statement means that poem is different from essay and short story because it is written in verse and its primary units are lines and stanzas.

DiYanni (2004:524) said "more than fiction, poetry is an art of condensation and implication; poems concentrate meaning and distill feeling." It is said that poetry is an art of condensation which concentrate meaning and feeling.

Other explanations of poetry that the writer took from Wainwright (2004: 3) who explains that poetry is not really a peculiar, demarcated zone out of mainstream of language-use, but that language is inevitably and intrinsically 'poetic' in the qualities that I'm calling gestural. However, historically, these qualities have been highlighted and formalized for particular uses and occasions. Poetry is a form of special attention and one that calls unusual attention to the way it is form. It means that poetry is not a special or weird words that out of mainstream. It is just simply has poetic qualities that inevitable, yet these qualities have been formalized for particular occasions.

Based on the theories above, the writer concludes that poetry is a form of literature where a collection of words arranged in such a way so that the feelings that are in these words can be conveyed to evoke emotion. The words are not really peculiar, but inevitably and intrinsically poetic in the qualities because it contains the essence of feeling. It is written in verse and its primary units are lines and stanzas.

B. Lyric Poetry

Poetry is one of the most popular forms of literature all over the world. Poetry has some types or genre. One of them is lyric poetry. Lyric poetry is the most common form of poetry; it does not tell a story as the epic

and narrative forms do; the lyric poem has grown into many forms since ancient times.

According to DiYanni (2004: 409) "poetry can be classified as narrative or lyric." DiYanni tends to say that there are two types of poetry; narrative poetry and lyric poetry. DiYanni also add that "Narrative poems, for example, tell stories & describe actions; lyric poems combine speech and song to express feeling in varying degrees of verbal music." It means that narrative poetry is a genre of poetry that tells a story, while lyric poetry is a genre of poetry that does not attempt to tell a story but instead is of a more personal nature that portrays the poet's feeling.

Gillespie, Fonseca, and Sanger (1994: 990) said that "a lyric poem is usually a short composition depicting the speaker's deepest emotions and feelings. Lyric poems are especially effective in arousing personal participation of readers and in stirring their sensations, feelings, and emotions. Songs, elegies, odes, and sonnet fall into this category." The statement means that lyric poetry is a short composition of poetry that depicts the speaker's emotions and feeling, which effective in arousing and stirring readers' sensations, feelings, and emotions. Song is one of this category.

Henderson, Day, and Waller (2006: 12) state that "usually short and often songlike in their rhythms, lyric poems lack plots. They focus not on a sequence of related events reading from conflict to climax but on a speaker's response to a single event, object, situation, or person." It means that lyric poetry is a type of poetry that focuses on speaker's response to a single object, situation, or person. That is why it lacks of plot and more into songlike in its rhythms.

Higgins (2011: 1) gives another explanation about lyric that said "lyric, a verse or poem that is, or supposedly is, susceptible of being sung to the accompaniment of a musical instrument (in ancient times, usually a lyre) or that expresses intense personal emotion in a manner suggestive of a song. Lyric poetry expresses the thoughts and feelings of the poet and is sometimes contrasted with narrative poetry and verse drama, which relate events in the form of a story." The explanation means that lyric poetry is a verse or poem that expresses personal emotion in a manner of suggestive song. It is different with narrative poetry which is more related to the form of story.

Grimes (2007: 1) tells that there are many subdivisions of lyric poetry. The weakest form is the song, especially popular

songs that are heard frequently on the radio. With the exception of the hymn and chant, most songs do not achieve the level of true poetry, even though they employ some poetic devices. The words to songs are often inaccurately referred to as "lyrics." The entire song is the lyric. It means that lyric poetry has many subdivisions. Song, especially the popular one, is a form of lyric poetry. It employs poetic devices.

From the theories above, the writer makes conclusion that lyric poetry is a genre of poetry that combine speech and song, or a highly musical verse, to expresses personal and emotional feelings. It does not attempt to tell a story. It focuses on speaker's response to a single object, situation, or person, and it is usually effective in arousing personal participation of readers and in stirring their sensations, feelings, and emotions. Song is a form of lyric poetry.

C. Symbol

Symbol is one of element that is usually used in poetry. Often poems will convey ideas and thoughts using symbols. A symbol can stand for many things at one time and leads the reader out of a systematic and structured method of looking at things. Often a symbol used in the poem will be used to create such an effect.

DiYanni (2004: 442) said that "a symbol is any object or action that means more than itself, any object or action that represents something beyond itself. A rose, for example, can represent beauty of love or transience." It means that symbol is an object, place, being, or anything that operate on two separate levels of meaning. A symbol operates on one level as the thing described literally, but it also operates on a different, higher plane of meaning in what it suggests, represents, or stands for.

Fowler (2002: 332) states that "symbol is an object which serves the rational idea as a substitute for logical presentation, but with the proper function of animating the mind by opening out for it a prospect into a field of kindred representations." The statement means that symbol is an object that serves the rational idea as a substitute for logical presentation in a proper function of animating the mind.

According to Henderson, Day, and Waller (2006: 17) "a symbol is an image used in such a way that it comes to mean more than it ordinary would. A symbol, however, must be distinguished from a sign. A sign is a word or image that exactly corresponds to a particular meaning beyond itself. The

meaning of symbol is far less definite.” It explains that symbol is something that is used in such a way so that it has more meaning than it ordinary would. The meaning of symbol is far less definite than a sign.

Knowles and Moon (2006: 129) state “in literature, symbols employed by the writers can sometimes be private or personal, and this can be pose problem for the reader in the interpretation of what the writer actually means.” The statement means that sometimes in literature, a symbol might be private or have personal meaning so that it is not easy to interpret the meaning of the symbol.

Another explanation about symbol comes from Perrine (1988: 586) that said the symbol is the richest and at the same time the most difficult of the poetic figures. Both its richness and its difficulty result from its imprecision. Although the poet may pin down the meaning of a symbol to something fairly definite and precise, more often the symbol is so general in its meaning that it can suggest a great variety of specific meanings.

The statement means that symbol is the richest and the most difficult of the poetic figures. Those are the result of its imprecision because symbol is so general in its meaning that can suggest a great variety of specific meanings. Based on the theories above, the writer concludes that symbol is any object or action that represents or works in two ways: it is something itself, and it also suggests something deeper than itself. Sometimes, symbol might be private or have personal meaning so that it is not easy to interpret the meaning of the symbol. That makes symbol to be the richest and the most difficult of the poetic figures.

D. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figurative language, one element of poetry that compares two unlike things. A metaphor is a method of comparison where the words 'like' and 'as' are not used.

Hebron (2004: 148) said that “metaphor is a figure of speech or trope in which a word is used in a sense different from its usual one, in order to stand for another idea. Used to form striking comparisons between two unlike things to bring out something they have in common.” It means that metaphor is a figure of speech that is used to form comparisons between two unlike things to bring out something they have in common.

Punter (2007: 2) state that “metaphor; a process, to use the common definition of all, by means of which one thing

is made to stand in for another thing.” The statement means that metaphor suggest literally that one thing is something else which it clearly is not in reality.

According to Knowles and Moon (2006: 3) “...when we talk about metaphor, we mean the use of language to refer to something other than what it was originally applied to, or what it ‘literary’ means, in order to resemblance or make a connection between two things.” It means that metaphor is a use of language to refer something other than what it literary means in order to make a connection between the two things.

From the theories above, the writer concludes that metaphor is a figurative speech where one thing is used to describe another thing, in the process bringing out the similarity between the two things. Sometimes metaphor is a surprising effect as we would not normally think of two things together or even as being similar.

E. Personification

Personification is one of figurative language that is usually used in poetry, which inanimate objects or abstractions are provided with human qualities or are represented as possessing human forms. In other words: giving something a human-like quality or ability to something that is not human. Personification gives writing a bit more of an unrealistic turn, to give life to objects, to make a sort of fiction or any literary works more alive.

Eidenmuller (2011: 1) said that “personification is figure which represents abstractions or inanimate objects with human qualities, including physical, emotional, and spiritual; the application of human attributes or abilities to nonhuman entities.” It means that personification is a figure that represents an inanimate object with human attributes or qualities.

According to Perrine (1988: 568) “personification consists in giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept.” Perrine tends to say that personification consists of giving human attributes like emotion, feeling, and physical thing that human does to an animal, an object, or a concept.

Dodson (2008: 49-50) said that “...the purpose of personification from the time of Aristotle to today—it communicates in a way like no other in order to decorate or amplify, to educate or clarify, to motivate or manipulate, to expose the cause or to deflect attention away from an insufficient system—and possibly the combination of above.” It

means that personification communicates differently. It can decorate or amplify, educate or clarify, motive or manipulate, and the combination of them.

Based on the theories that mentioned above, the writer concludes that personification is a figurative language which represents attributes or traits of human to inanimate objects, abstract ideas, or impersonal beings. Personification connects readers with the object that is personified. Personification can make descriptions of non-human entities more vivid, or can help readers understand, sympathize with, or react emotionally to non-human characters. It heightens a reader's emotional response.

F. Psychological Perspective

In literary criticism some critics have abandoned the formalistic/aesthetic approach because of their limitations and inadequacies in coming to terms with the major concerns of modern literature. Modern literature tends to be more exploratory and didactic. The emphasis is more on character and motivation than on form and structure. One of critics that suitable for modern literature is psychological criticism. Psychological critics view works through the lens of psychology.

DiYanni (2004: 1363) said that psychological criticism approaches a work of literature as a revelation of its author's mind and personality. Psychological critics see literary works as intimately linked with their author's mental and emotional characteristics. Critics who employ a psychological perspective do so to explain how a literary work reflects its writer's consciousness and mental world, and they use what they know of writer's lives to explain features of their work.

The statement means that psychological criticism works to reveal the personality or author's mind through the author's literary works because it sees literary works as intimately linked with their author's mental and emotional characteristics.

The most popular and the most frequently use of psychological criticism is Sigmund Freud (1856 -1939) theory. Freud was a Jewish Austrian neurologist who founded the discipline of psychoanalysis. "Sigmund Freud invented psychoanalysis with the publication of *The Interpretation of Dream* in 1901. The book was revolutionary because it broke with the tradition in psychology that assumed that what goes on mind is limited to what happens in consciousness." Ryan (2007: 93).

According to Castle (2007: 163) "psychoanalysis offers a systematic

accounting of the psychic apparatus (especially the unconscious) and a theory of the mind and human psychic development." It means that psychoanalysis analyze the systematic accounting of unconscious and the theory of mind and human psychic development.

Schmitz (2007: 198) said that "Freud himself said repeatedly that literary texts are analogous to dreams. Thus, a psychoanalytic interpretation of a text takes as its starting point that a deeper, unconscious, and "true" meaning lies hidden beneath the text's visible surface and that interpretation consists in uncovering this deeper meaning." It means that Freud analogous literary works or texts as a dream. The true or hidden meaning of a literary works lies on the surface of the text, and the psychoanalytic interpretation consists in uncovering this meaning.

Habib (2005: 572) states that Freud's own literary analyses tend to apply his models of dream interpretation to literary texts, viewing the latter as expressions of wish fulfillment and gratifying projections of the ego of an author. Subsequent psychologists and literary critics, developing Freud's ideas, have extended the field of psychoanalytic criticism to encompass: analysis of the motives of an author, of readers and fictional characters, relating a text to features of the author's biography such as childhood memories, relationship to parents; the nature of the creative process; the psychology of reader's responses to literary texts; interpretation of symbols in a text, to unearth latent meanings; analysis of the connections between various authors in a literary tradition; examination of gender roles and stereotypes; and the functioning of language in the constitution of the conscious and unconscious. The statement means that psychoanalysis critic analyzes the literary works by applying Freud's models of dream interpretation to literary texts, viewing it as expression or projections of the ego of an author. It can analyze of the motives of an author, interpretation of symbols in a text, examination of gender roles and stereotypes, and so on.

Based on the theories above, the writer makes a conclusion that psychological perspective is one of literary criticism that works to reveal the personality or author's mind through the author's literary works because it sees literary works as intimately linked with their author's mental and emotional characteristics. One of the most popular is psychoanalysis which is invented

by Sigmund Freud. Freud's own literary analyses tend to apply his models of dream interpretation to literary texts, viewing the words as expressions of wish fulfillment and gratifying projections of the ego of an author.

1. Sigmund Freud's Theory

According to Ryan (2007: 94) "Freud divided the mind initially into the conscious and the unconscious. Later, he proposed a new topography of ego, super ego, and id." Freud divided the mind into two parts; conscious and unconscious. There are also id, ego, and super ego as mental structure of individual.

Conscious

Cherry (2008: 1) said that "in Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality, the conscious mind consists of everything inside of our awareness. This is the aspect of our mental processing that we can think and talk about in a rational way. The conscious mind includes such things as the sensations, perceptions, memories, feeling and fantasies inside of our current awareness." Conscious is a part of the human mind that is aware of a person's self, environment, and mental activity and that to a certain extent determines his or her choices of action.

Unconscious

The unconscious mind is a reservoir of feelings, thoughts, urges, and memories that outside of our conscious awareness. "Most of the contents of the unconscious are unacceptable or unpleasant, such as feelings of pain, anxiety, or conflict. According to Freud, the unconscious continues to influence our behavior and experience, even though we are unaware of these underlying influences." Cherry (2008: 1).

Id

Glanville (2011: 1) said that "according to Freud, the Id directs basic drive instincts. It is unorganized and seeks to obtain pleasure, or avoid pain, at times when increased arousal of tension takes place. It is not in the conscious realm and thus its awakening and input is typically overlooked at a conscious level." The id is the only component of personality that is present from birth. This aspect of personality is entirely unconscious and includes of the instinctive and primitive behaviors.

Ego

Glanville (2011: 1) said "ego, says Freud, "attempts to mediate between id and reality". The ego comprises organized structure of one's personality. In other words, the great majority of the ego's operative duties are at a conscious level." Ego is the

component of personality that is responsible for dealing with reality. The ego develops from the id and ensures that the impulses of the id can be expressed in acceptable manner in the real world.

Superego

Glanville (2011: 1) said "the last component of personality to develop is the superego. The superego is the aspect of personality that holds all of our internalized moral standards and ideals that we acquire from both parents and society--our sense of right and wrong. The superego provides guidelines for making judgments." Superego is the component of personality composed of human internalized ideals that human have acquired from their parents and from society. The superego works to suppress the urges of the id and tries to make the ego behave morally, rather than realistically.

DiYanni (2004: 1364) said "according to Freud, the unconscious harbors forbidden wishes and desires that is in conflict with an individual's or society's moral standards. Freud explain that although individual represses or 'censors' these unconscious fantasies and desires, they become 'displaced' or distorted in dreams and other form fantasy, which serve to disguise their real meaning." It means that the unconscious contains secret wishes and desires (id) which is have a conflict with moral standards and ideals that acquired from individual's parents and society (superego). Even the individual represses (ego) these unconscious desires, they become displaced in a dream and other form fantasy, including literary works, which serve to disguise the real meaning.

III. METHOD OF RESEARCH

a. Method

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method because it describes a situation systematically or area of interest factually and accurately, the writer also uses theories related to the topic.

b. Data Source

This research studies five Owl City's songs and focuses on symbols, metaphors, and personifications based on psychological perspective.

c. Data Collection

In this research, the writer uses the secondary source, that is documents to support the descriptive method. There are steps that the writer takes to analyze the data:

1. Collecting references and theories about literature, poetry, symbol, metaphor, personification, and the other information to support its paper.
 2. Relating the data into symbols, metaphors, and personifications that found in Owl City's song lyrics.
- d. Data Analysis

The data analysis is the process of identifying and classifying the data. As mentioned earlier, the main objective of this research is to analyze symbols, metaphors, and personification based on psychological perspective with the theory from DiYanni (2004).

For these reasons, there are several steps taken in analyzing the data. The first is listening to the five Owl City's songs and reads the lyrics to know and understand the songs. The second is to relate the data into symbols, metaphors, and personifications which are found in Owl City's song lyrics.

IV. RESEARCH AND FINDING

This paper focuses on analysis on the data which are already collected. The data analyzed in this research are symbols, metaphors, and personifications found in two Owl City's lyrics, *Fireflies* and *Vanilla Twilight*.

1. *Fireflies*

a. Symbols

- If ten million fireflies* 2
Lit up the world as I fell asleep 3

Fireflies in this lyric are symbol. According to Venefica (2011: 2) "firefly is symbolization of inspiration". Fireflies in the second line represent inspiration. People say that a light bulb suddenly turned on when they have a brilliant idea. That is why fireflies symbolize inspiration or idea. It glows in the dark, just like a light bulb that suddenly turned on in the dark. "Ten million fireflies lit up the world as I fell asleep" implies that the author got inspirations by a dream while he was sleeping.

b. Metaphors

- Leave my door open just a crack* 25
'Cause I feel like such an insomniac 26

The writer considers line 25 as metaphor. Referring to 'insomniac' in the next line, the writer believes that the author of the song compares door with eyes. Door is something that allows people or anything to get in or get out and see things. The author tends to say that let him open his eyes just a crack because

he wants feels half asleep and see what is going on around him.

- I got misty eyes as they said farewell* 33

The writer considers line 33 as a metaphor. Literary, eyes cannot be misty. Mist is a phenomenon of small droplets suspended in air. It can occur as part of natural weather or volcanic activity. This condition is compared to people eyes when they are about to cry. The vision got blurred. In this metaphor, the author tends to say that he is sad because he has to say goodbye

c. Personification

- 'Cause they'd fill the open air* 4
And leave teardrops everywhere 5

'They' in line four refer to fireflies. In the next line, the writer wrote that 'they' leave teardrops everywhere. It means that the fireflies are crying. Literary, fireflies cannot cry. The author personifies the fireflies. Usually, cry and teardrop represent sadness. But based on the content in this lyric, the writer considers it as joy. "Cause they'd fill the open air and leave teardrops everywhere" implies that inspirations make the author happy.

- 'Cause I'd get a thousand hugs* 13
From ten thousand lightning bugs 14
As they tried to teach me how to dance 15

In line 13 and 14, the author wrote that he would get a thousand hug from ten thousand lightning bugs as they tried to teach him how to dance. These lines are clearly personification because literary, lightning bugs cannot hug and teach. The author personifies lightning bugs, or fireflies, as they can hug and teach him how to dance. The lightning bugs hug and teach the author how to dance implies that the author got inspiration which makes him creative.

d. Psychological Perspective

In **Fireflies** song, the writer interprets that the author of the song is using **fireflies** as a symbol of inspiration. **Firefly** is a small and ordinary creature during the day. But it turns into beautiful thing when the night comes. It glows in the dark. It symbolizes illumination, or inspiration. Based on this symbolism, the writer concludes that the author of the song is respectful. He appreciates small things. This trait could be categorized as **Superego**. Respectful is an attitude that human get from society to keep harmonization.

There is also **Ego** in *'I got misty eyes as they said farewell'* metaphor. The author of the song does not like farewell and it makes him sad. In life, there is always meeting and separation. In this metaphor, the author wants something to be last forever. And when it cannot be realized, the author gets sad.

In line four and five of the song, the author of the song personifies fireflies as if they can cry. It means that the author is an attentive person. He treats things as if it has emotion. It shows the authors **Superego**.

Last, the author of the song personifies lightning bugs (fireflies) as if they can hug and teach him how to dance. This personification shows that the author is feeling lonely and longing for attention. He pretends that he got a hug from lightning bugs and feels so happy. It shows his **Ego**.

2. *Vanilla Twilight*

a. Symbols

"What's going on?" Qodie thought
"where are they ? he said *"the door open wide."* (p:13)

There are two words error found in the above sentence. The first error is open, it is inflectional suffix error. The above sentence shows direct speech with the speaker is Qodie to Dennis and it is unparallel verbs between is, are and open. Although the sentence does not show the adverbial frequency, it shows the present activity and needs semantical theory. Usually present is used in conversation two directions. Thus, the appropriate word is opens.

In the word opens, the inflectional suffix verb -s comes after the root open and it contains of two morphemes, open verb one [v1] and -s [the suffix verb for the third person].

The Second errors is wide and it is derivational suffix error. It needs derivational suffix -ly to attach in wide and creates widely. In the word widely, the derivational suffix -ly comes after the root wide to form adverb. It contains two morphemes, wide and -ly and it changes category from adjective into adverb.

b. Metaphor

Pour me a heavy dose of atmosphere 3

Line 3 is a metaphor because people cannot pour a heavy dose of atmosphere literary. A heavy dose of atmosphere is comparison of oxygen. 'Pour me a heavy dose

of atmosphere' implies that the author asked to be awakened or back to reality.

I'll taste the sky and feel alive again 29

The writer considers this line as metaphor. Literary, people cannot taste the sky. The writer interprets sky as heaven. So, these lines imply that when the time has come, the author will die and, or want to, go to heaven.

As many times as I blink 24

I'll think of you tonight 25

The writer considers these lines as metaphor. 'As many times as I blink' represents every time because people always blink. This metaphor implies that the author could not forget 'you' or the person in this lyric because he thought about her every time.

c. Personification

The stars lean down to kiss you 1

'The stars lean down to kiss you' is personification. Literary, the stars can not kiss. The author personifies the stars as if they can kiss. This personification implies that 'you' or the person in this song is adorable, even the stars would lean down to kiss that person.

'Cause cold nostalgia 17

Chills me to the bone 18

'Cause cold nostalgia chills me to the bone' is personification. The author personifies nostalgia as if it can chill the author's bone. This personification implies that the author remembered his memory with a person he loved that had passed away, and he missed the person badly as if the memory penetrates into his bone.

d. Psychological Perspective

The writer interprets **vanilla twilight** in this song as a beautiful person that have passed away, someone that the author loved. Twilight is technically defined as the periods between sunset and sunrise during which there is natural light provided by the upper atmosphere, which receives direct sunlight and scatters part of it towards the earth's surface. It represents something beautiful. This symbolism shows that the author is gentle. It shows his **Superego**.

In the first line of the song, the author personifies the stars as if it can kiss someone or a person. The author really adores that person. That is why he personifies the star to kiss her, because she is very adorable. In another personification, '*cold nostalgia chills me to the bone*', the author shows his fragility. He misses his lover so much. He personifies his memory with his lover as if it

can chill him to the bone. He is hurt. It shows his **Ego**.

In metaphor '*pour me a heavy dose of atmosphere*', the author tends to say that he needs to be realized. He asked for help. It shows his fragility. The writer also sees fragility in '*as many times as I blink I'll think of you*' metaphor. The author cannot forget his lover. In metaphor '*I'll taste the sky and feel alive again*', the author compares sky as heaven. It shows his urge to go to heaven so that he can meet his lover again. He wants to be as happy as he could. But the memories and the feeling of missing his lover keep hurting him. He is in pain. That is why he wants to go to heaven so that he can meet his lover. It shows his **Id**.

V. CONCLUSION

In Owl City's songs, especially the songs that the writer analyzes, the psychology aspects of the author are reflected in the lyrics. In Vanilla Twilight, the author of the song shows his **Id** in metaphor 'I'll taste the sky and feel alive again'. The author compares sky as heaven. It shows his urge to go to heaven so that he can meet his lover again. He wants to be as happy as he could. But the memories and the feeling of missing his lover keep hurting him. He is in pain. That is why he wants to go to heaven so that he can meet his lover. In Fireflies, the author shows his **Ego** through metaphor 'I got misty eyes as they said farewell'. In this metaphor, the author tends to say that he is sad because he has to say goodbye. The author wants something to be last forever. And when it cannot be realized, the author gets sad.

There are also some messages that people can get from Owl City's songs. In Fireflies, people can learn how to appreciate small things and appreciate time. The author shows how small things like fireflies can be an inspiration to him. He also wishes that time would turn slowly, so that he can spend more time with something that he likes. In Vanilla Twilight, people also can learn to appreciate time, especially the time that is spent with someone that he or she loves. The author shows how much he misses someone that he loves, that has passed away. How much that feeling hurts him, and wishing that he can meet his lover again immediately.

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