

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the portrayal of depression in Metallica's song lyrics. The data are the lyrics which are mentioned on the second chapter. This study analyzes words, phrases, clauses and sentences which written in the song lyrics that represent the depression in a form of a table.

#### 4.1 Findings

This study shows the portrayal of depression on the song lyrics caused by the problem in life such as the effect of war, drugs abuse, and childhood experiences. As mentioned previously, the depression are seen from three aspects, there are: The cognitive triad of depression, the symptoms of depression, and the types of depression.

The cognitive triad of depression is study about the people who suffering from depression and found that they appraised events in negative way (Beck, 1978: 11). The cognitive triad of depression has three major patterns, there are *negative view of himself*, *interpret his ongoing experiences in a negative way*, and *negative view of the future*. The cognitive triad of depression that found on these song lyrics are *negative view of himself* and *interpret his ongoing experiences in a negative way* because the lyricist tells that he and the characters on the song lyrics always underestimate or criticize themselves and their society. The data is shown on the table 4.1 below:

**Table 4.1. The Cognitive Triad of Depression**

Song Lyrics	Cognitive Triad of Depression		
	Himself	Experiences	Future
One	5	-	-
Fade To Black	3	-	-
Welcome Home (Sanitarium)	1	2	-
Dyers Eve	3	2	-
Low Man's Lyric	3	-	-

In addition, this study also analyzes the symptoms of depression and the types of depression by using Aaron Beck's theory of depression. The result shows that the symptoms of depression that found on these lyrics are *affective symptoms* such as anger, sadness, loneliness, anxiety and *motivational symptoms* such as loss motivation of life or interpersonal loss, it is showing the depression feeling of the lyricist and the characters in that song lyrics. And the types of depression that found on these song lyrics is *sociotropic types*; the lyricist tells the loneliness and interpersonal loss or rejection that felt by him and the characters in the song lyrics. And the second table is showing the symptoms of depression and the types of depression, the data is shown on the table 4.2 below:

**Table 4.2. Symptoms and Types of Depression**

Song Lyrics	Symptoms of Depression					Types of Depression	
	AS	MS	CS	BS	PS	S	A
One	4	1	-	-	-	5	-

Song Lyrics	Symptoms of Depression					Types of Depression	
	AS	MS	CS	BS	PS	S	A
Fade To Black	1	2	-	-	-	3	-
Welcome Home (Sanitarium)	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
Dyers Eve	5	-	-	-	-	5	-
Low Man's Lyric	-	3	-	-	-	3	-

## 4.2 Discussion

In this section, this study begins with analyzes the cognitived triad of depression and followed by the symptoms and the types of depression through the signification process in every song lyrics.

### 4.2.1 One

This song is taken from ...*And Justice for All* album that released in 1988. James Hetfield wrote this song based on *Johnny Got His Gun* novel by Dalton Trumbo in 1939. This song is about the soldier whose body is severely damaged by a mortar shell. His arms, legs, eyes, mouth, nose, and ears are gone and he cannot see, speak, smell, and hear. His mind functions perfectly, however leaving him trapped inside his own body ([www.metallica.com](http://www.metallica.com)).

On the first stanza in this lyric, the lyricist tells about the anxiety and loneliness that felt by the soldier. As being stated in the first stanza of this song lyric:

*I can't remember anything  
 Can't tell if this is true or dream  
 Deep down inside I feel to scream  
 This terrible silence stops me*

On the stanza above, the “I” in this case is the soldier who tells that he feels anxiety because of a mortar shell he got and he is in coma condition, so he cannot remember anything or got an amnesia, as being stated in the phrase **can't remember** from the first line. The connotative meaning of this phrase becomes convention because it depends the condition of the soldier who cannot remember anything could be called amnesia. Then, that condition makes him cannot tell the truth of this situation. And, the soldier actually wants to express his feeling but he cannot do nothing because he feels the loneliness, as being stated in the clause **I feel to scream** from the third line and the phrase **terrible silence** from the last line. The connotative meaning of that clause and phrase becomes association because it indicates the condition of the soldier who wants to express his feeling but he can't do that because he trapped in the loneliness. This anxiety shows his depression feeling.

This anxiety, if it is seen from the cognitive triad of depression could be identified as *negative view of himself*. The lyricist tells that the soldier feel that he cannot do anything of his problem because he is in coma condition and he feels he trapped in the silence. This anxiety is also identified as *affective symptoms* since the soldier cannot handle this problem, he feels anxious of his condition. And the types of depression that found in this stanza is *sociotropic types* because the soldier feeling lonely since he is in coma condition.

On the second stanza, the lyricist tells that the soldier feels the sadness because of the loneliness and the pain. As being stated in the second stanza of this song lyric:

*Now that the war is through with me  
I'm waking up, I can now see  
There is **not much left** of me  
Nothing is real but **pain** now*

This stanza is begins with the describing the situation when the soldier was in the war. The loneliness and the pain can be seen in the third and fourth of the stanza from the phrase **not much left** in the third line and the word **pain** in the last line. Those lines shows that the soldier is feeling lonely when he realized that there is nobody accompanied him and he feels the pain in his body and heart because of the explosion of the mortar shell that hit him. And that connotative meaning becomes association, it indicates the condition of the soldier who feels the sadness because of his loneliness and pain. This sadness shows his depression feeling.

This sadness, if it is seen from the cognitive triad of depression could be identified as *negative view of himself*. The lyricist tells that the soldier feels the sadness because he feels so lonely and he just feels the pain of the explosion of a mortar shell that hit him. And this sadness is also identified as *affective* symptoms, the soldier feels the sadness because of his loneliness and pain. His depression types *sociotropic types* because the soldier feeling so sad of being lonely and he just feels the pain.

On the seventh stanza, the lyricist tell that the soldier feels that he is being alone because everything he had is gone and he feels the anxiety because he is

trapped between life and death. As being stated in the seventh stanza of this song lyric:

*Now **the world is gone**, I'm just one  
Oh God, help me  
Hold my breath as **I wish for death**  
Oh please God, wake me*

On the stanza above, the lyricist that the soldier does not have anything anymore and he is being alone, as being stated on the clause **the world is gone**, **I'm just one** from the first line. The connotation from both clauses becomes association because it indicates that the soldier does not have anything anymore and being alone. And the clause **I wish for death** on the third line shows that he feels the anxiety because he trapped between life and death, he also thinks that he better be dead. And the connotation of this clause becomes association because the soldier wants to die. His loneliness feeling and anxiety shows his depression feeling.

This loneliness feeling and anxiety, if it is seen from the cognitive triad of depression could be identified as *negative view of himself*, the lyricist tells that the soldier wants to die when he is being alone and he does not have everything anymore that can accompany him. It is also identified into *motivational symptoms* because the soldier loss his motivation to life and he wants to die. The types of depression that found stanza is *sociotropic types*, this stanza shows that the soldier feels the loneliness and he does not have anything to accompany him.

On the eighth stanza, the writer tells that the soldier is so afraid and feels the anxiety because he is trapped between life and death. As being stated in the eighth stanza of this song lyric:

*Darkness imprisoning me*  
*All that I see, absolute horror*  
*I cannot live, I cannot die*  
*Trapped myself, body my holding cell*

On the stanza above, it is shown that the soldier feels that he is trapped in coma condition that terrified him, as being stated on the clause *darkness imprisoning me* from the first line and the phrase *absolute horror* from the second line. The connotation of that clause and phrase becomes association because it indicates that the soldier afraid of his coma condition. And he feels he trapped between life and death, it is shown on the the clause *I cannot live* and *I cannot die* from the third line and the phrase *trapped myself* from the last line. The connotation from both clauses and phrase becomes association because it is indicates the condition of the soldier who trapped between life and death. His anxiety shows his depression feeling.

This anxiety, if it is seen from the cognitive triad of depression could be identified as *negative view of himself*, the lyricist tell that the soldier is so afraid with the situation that makes him trapped between life and death. Because of that situation, the soldier feels the anxiety and his anxiety also shows the *affective symptoms* because the soldier afraid when he trapped between life and death, and he feels anxiety about that situation. This stanza also shows *sociotropic types* of depression when the soldier feels anxiety because he feels he trapped in coma condition.

On the last stanza, the lyricist tells that the soldier feels the anger because he feels that his life like in hell. As being stated in the last stanza of this song lyric:

*Landmine has taken my sight  
Taken my speech, taken my hearing  
Taken my arms, taken my legs, taken my soul  
**Left me with life in hell***

On the stanza above, it is shown that the soldier is so angry and feels that he is like live in hell when he cannot see, speak, hear, touch everything and walk anymore because the mortar shell destroyed his body, as being stated on the phrase ***left me with life in hell*** from the last line. This connotation of this phrase becomes association because it shows the anger of the soldier and he feels like live in hell. His anger shows his depression feeling.

Beside showing the soldier's anger as his depression feeling, his anger, if it seen from the cognitive triad of depression could be identified as *negative view of himself* because the soldier feels so angry and he feels like he live in hell since his body was destroyed by mortar shell. His anger also shows the *affective symptoms* of depression. And the types of depression that found in this stanza is *sociotropic types* because the soldier is feeling unlikeable when he feel he like live in hell and he is so angry with that situation.

#### **4.2.2 Fade To Black**

This song is taken from Metallica's second album, *Ride the Lightning* that released in 1984. This song is about how the vocalist/guitarist James Hetfield feels sad and obsessed with death since his mother died. This song was written when Metallica's gear was stolen, so the band was really feeling down on themselves (www.metallica.com).



On the second stanza in this lyric, James Hetfield who wrote this lyric tells that he give up with his life and he feels the loneliness. As being stated on the second stanza in this lyric:

*I have **lost the will to live**  
Simply nothing more to give  
There is **nothing more for me**  
**I need the end** to set me free*

On the stanza above, the “I” is the lyricist. This stanza shown that the lyricist wants to die because he is really feeling down on himself and he thinks that there is nothing he can do anymore, as being stated on the phrase ***lost the will to life*** from the first stanza. The connotation of this phrase becomes association because it indicates the condition of the lyricist who wants to die. And then, he thinks that he got nothing if he still alive in this world, so he give up and wants to end his life, because it will set him free, that is shown on the phrase ***nothing more for me*** from the third line and the clause ***I need the end*** from the last line of this stanza. The connotation of that phrase and clause becomes association because it indicates that the lyricist give up and wants to end his life. His loneliness and sadness shows his depression feeling.

In addition, his loneliness and sadness can also be seen in the cognitive triad of depression as *negative view of himself* because he give up on his life and he wants to die. And his loneliness and sadness feeling is also identified as *motivational symptoms* because he loss his motivation of life and he wants to die. His depression is also identified as *sociotropic types*, it is shows the interpersonal loss of the lyricist.

On the fourth stanza, the lyricist tells that he feels like he is alone and nobody cares and he change into different person because. As being stated on the fourth stanza of this lyric:

*Emptiness is feeling me*  
*To the point of agony*  
*Growing darkness taking dawn*  
**I was me, but now he's gone**

On the stanza above, the lyricist tells that he is so sad because he feels the loneliness and nobody cares about him, it is shown on clause *emptiness is feeling me* from the first stanza. The connotation of this clause becomes association, it indicates that the lyricist feels the sadness of his loneliness. And he can see that his future is gonna be bad, and now he change to be a different person than before, he was happy person before his mother died, as being stated on the phrase *growing darkness* from the third line and the clause *I was me, but now he's gone* from the last line. The connotation of that phrase and clause becomes association because it indicates the feeling of the lyricist about his future. His sadness that written in this stanza shows his depression feeling.

This sadness, if it is seen from the cognitive triad of depression could be identified as *negative view of himself* because he feels so sad of being lonely after his mother died and he thinks that he cannot continue his life as usual, so he change to be a different person. It is also identified into *affective symptoms* because the lyricist feels the sadness of being lonely since his mother who he loved the most was dead. And his depression types is *sociotropic types*, it shows that the lyricist feels the loneliness and interpersonal loss after his mother died.

On the last stanza, the lyricist tells that he feels the sadness because he thinks that the death is come to take him, so he wants to end his life. As being stated on the last stanza of this lyric:

*Yesterday seems as though it never existed*  
***Death greets me warm, now I will just say goodbye***

On the stanza above, the lyricist tells that he wants to end his life and say goodbye to everything in this world. He thinks that the death is come to take him because he cannot handle the situation when his mother died and his gear was stolen, it is shown from the clause ***death greets me warm*** and ***I will just say goodbye*** from the last line in this stanza. The connotation from both clauses becomes association because it indicates that the lyricist thinks death is come to him. His sadness shows his depression feeling.

This sadness, if it is seen from the cognitive triad of depression could be identified as *negative view of himself* because he cannot handle the situation when his mother died and when his gear was stolen, so he thinks that the death is the best choice for him. And this sadness is also identified into *motivational symptoms* because the lyricist loss motivation of life and cannot solve his problem, so he wants to die. It is also shows *sociotropic types* because he got interpersonal loss and he wants to end his life.

#### **4.2.3 Welcome Home (Sanitarium)**

This song is taken from *Master of Puppets* album that released in 1986, that is one of the best Metallica's album. This song is about a person who suffering a mental illness who live in psychiatric hospital and this song is based

on *One Who Flew Over Cuckoo's Nest* movie in 1975 that tells the story of the main characters, Randle McMurphy who wants to escape from the hospital ([www.metallica.com](http://www.metallica.com)).

On the first stanza in this lyric, the lyricist tells that the main characters on that film, Randle McMurphy feels helpless and stuck with his life that never change, and he feels so sad about that situation. As being stated on the first stanza in this lyrics:

*Welcome to where time stands still  
**No one leaves and no one will**  
 Moon is full, never seems to change  
 Just labelled **mentally deranged***

On the stanza above, the lyricist tells that Randle McMurphy, the main characters in that film feels so helpless, nobody cares about him, no one will help him in the hospital. So, he feels so sad because of that situation, as being stated on the phrase ***no one leaves*** and ***no one will*** from the second line. The connotation from those phrase becomes association, it depends the condition of the characters on this lyrics who feels so helpless. And this stanza tells how the doctors in that hospital don't seem to realize what is really going on inside his head, so he is simply labelled mentally deranged, as being stated on the last line in this stanza from the phrase ***mentally deranged***. The connotation of this phrase becomes association because it indicates his condition who got sick mentally. His sadness because of that situation shows his depression feeling.

Beside showing his sadness as his depression feeling, his sadness of that situation can also identified into the cognitive triad of depression as *negative view of the himself* because there is no one cares about him and no one would help him

when he is in the hospital, so that situation make him feels the sadness. And this is also identified into *affective symptoms* because the lyricist tells that the main characters in that film feels the sadness about that situation. His depression is also identified into *sociotropic types* because he feels the sadness and the loneliness because no one cares and no one would help him in the hospital.

On the third stanza, the lyricist tells that the main characters on that film, Randle McMurphy have a dream of a freedom and wants to escape from the hospital but he still trapped inside the hospital, so he feels so angry at that situation. As being stated on the first stanza in this lyrics:

*Sleep my friend and you will see  
The dream is my reality  
They **keep me locked up** in this cage  
Can't they see it's why **my brain says rage***

On the stanza above, the lyricist tells that Randle McMurphy have a dream to get a freedom and wants to escape from that hospital, but he is still trapped in that hospital. So, he is so angry because that situation, that is shown on the the phrase ***keep me locked up*** from the third line and the clause ***my brain says rage*** from the last line in this stanza. The connotation of that phrase and clause becomes association because it indicates his anger of the situation in the hospital. His anger shows his depression feeling.

This anger, if it is seen from the cognitive triad of depression could be identified as *interpret his ongoing experiences in a negative way* because he is so angry with that situation in hospital that destroyed his dream to get a freedom. And his anger of that situation also shows *affective symptoms* of depression. The

types of depression that found in this stanza is *sociotropic types* because he is so angry when the situation in the hospital makes him cannot get a freedom.

On the seventh stanza, the lyricist tells that the main character on that film feels the anger and he wants to againts the doctors in that hospital to get a freedom. As being stated on the seventh stanza in this lyrics:

*No more can they keep us in  
Listen, damn it, **we will win**  
They see it right, they see it well  
But they think this saves us from our **hell***

On the stanza above, the lyricist tells that the main character is angry because he is still trapped in the hospital. But, he is so confident to win against the doctor, as being stated on clause **we will win** from the second line in this stanza. The connotation of this clause becomes association because it indicates his confidence to againts the doctor. The doctor thinks that they understands some of what he feels, however it does not help him at all and he still feels like living in hell, as being stated on the word **hell** from the last stanza. This connotation of this word becomes association because it depends the condition in the hospital. So, he feels anger on this situation, his anger makes him wants to escape from the hospital. His anger shows his depression feeling.

This anger, if it is seen from the cognitive triad of depression could be identified as *interpret his ongoing experiences in a negative way* because he is so angry with the doctors who cannot help him at all. It is also identified into *affective symptoms* because main characters in that film feels the anger of that situation. It is also shows *sociotropic types* when he is so angry with the doctor who cannot help him at all and make him like living in hell.

#### 4.2.4 Dyers Eve

This song is taken from ...*And Justice for All* album that released in 1988. This song is about a child being protected from the outside world by their parents, only to find out that the world is a cruel place after reaching adulthood. And this song is also based on James Hetfield's childhood who had a hard time to connect with others due to his religious beliefs. And he also blamed his family because they were insulating and alienating him, which happened a lot with his religion, Christian Science ([www.metallica.com](http://www.metallica.com)).

On the first stanza, James Hetfield as the lyricist shows his anger through this lyric. He is so angry because he thinks that his parents pushed his life and forced him to follow their desire. As being stated on the first stanza in this lyric:

*Dear mother, dear father  
What is this **hell** you have put me through  
Believer, deceiver  
Day in, day out, live my life through you  
**Pushed** onto me what's wrong or right  
**Hidden** from this thing that they call life*

On the stanza above, James Hetfield as the lyricist tells about his life when he was live with his parents. He is so angry with that situation because his parents always protected him, they never give him a chance to see the real world out there and always forced him to follow their desire, it is shown on word **hell** from the second line, the word **pushed** from the fifth line and the word **hidden** from the last line. The connotation of those word becomes association because it indicates the anger of the lyricist. His anger shows his depression feeling.

This anger, if it is seen from the cognitive triad of depression could be identified as *interpret his ongoing experiences in a negative way*, he is so angry

because his experiences when he lived with his parents who always protected and forced him. And his anger of that situation shows *affective symptoms* of depression. His depression is also be seen *sociotropic types* because he loss positive interpersonal interactions with the others when his parents protected him.

On the second stanza, James Hetfield still shows his anger because his parents like a dictator who always rejected his thought and his parents always restricted everything he do. As being stated on the second stanza in this lyric:

*Dear mother, dear father*  
*Every thought I'd think you **disapprove***  
*Curator, dictator*  
*Always **censoring** my every move*  
*Children are seen but are **not heard***  
***Tear out** everything inspired*

On the stanza above, the lyricist shows his anger because his parents always rejected every thought he think, it is shown on the word **disapprove** from the second line. The connotation of this word becomes association because it indicates that the parents always rejected his thought. He consider that his parents like a dictator who always restricted everything he do, as being stated on the word **censoring** from the fourth line. The connotation of this words becomes association because it indicates that his parents like a dictator. He feels that his inspiration never heard by his parents and it makes everything he do is useless, as being stated on the phrase **not heard** from the fifth line and the phrase **tear out** from the last line in this stanza. The connotation of those phrase becomes association because it indicates that his parents never heard his inspiration and makes everything he do is useless. He is so angry with that situation and his anger shows his depression feeling.



This anger, if it is seen from the cognitive triad of depression could be identified as *interpret his ongoing experiences in a negative way*, he is so angry because his parents always rejected his thoughts and always restricted everything he do. And his anger shows *affective symptoms*, the lyricist shows his anger through the lyrics. And it also shows *sociotropic types* when the lyricist feels the anger and seeking approval from his parents.

On the third stanza, the lyricist tells that he feels so sad, he cannot face the harsh reality of the real world because of his innocence. As being stated on the third stanza in this lyric:

*Innocence*  
*Thorn from me without your shelter*  
*Barred reality*  
*I'm **living blindly***

The stanza above shows that James Hetfield as the lyricist cannot face the the reality of this world and he know nothing, it is happens because his parents always protected him from the real world and never let him to explore the world. And now, he feels so sad about that, as being stated on phrase ***living blindly*** from the last stanza. The connotation of this phrase becomes association because it indicates his sadness of that situation. His sadness shows his depression feeling.

This sadness, if it is seen from the cognitive triad of depression could be identified as *negative view of himself*, he is not confident to face the real world because his parents always protected him when he was child and it is also identified into *affective symptoms*. His depression types is *sociotropic types* because the lyricist feels the sadness and he got interpersonal loss when he cannot face the world.

On the seventh stanza, the lyric shows that the lyricist feels the sadness and afraid because the real world shocked him. As being stated on the seventh stanza in this lyric:

*I'm in **hell** without you  
Cannot cope without you two  
**Shocked** at the world that I see  
Innocent **victim**, please **rescue** me*

On the stanza above, the lyricist tells that he cannot face the world when his parents left him, because he does not learn anything when he was child, it is shows on the word **hell** from the first stanza. The connotation of this word becomes association because it indicates the situation in the real world. And on the third and fourth line in this stanza, the lyricist tells that he is shocked by the real world, he thinks he cannot face it and no one can help him, it is shown from the word **shocked** from the third line, and the word **victim** and **rescue** from the last stanza. The connotation of those word becomes association because it indicates his feeling about the real world. He is so sad because he feels so afraid and helpless and it is shows his depression feeling.

Beside showing his sadness as his depression feeling, his sadness is also identified into the cognitive triad of depression as *negative view of himself*, because he feels so helpless and thinks that nobody could help him to cope the real world and his sadness of helpless is also identified into *affective symptoms*. His depression shows *sociotropic types*, the lyricist tells that he feels so sad because he is helpless and afraid when the real world shocked him.

On the last stanza, the lyricist tells that he feels the anger and sadness because his parents protected him from reality and tried to hide the world from

him, it makes him have a psychological damage. As being stated on the last stanza in this lyric:

*Dear mother, dear father*  
***Hidden*** *in your world you've made for me*  
*I'm seething, I'm bleeding*  
*Ripping wounds in me that never heal*  
***Undying spite*** *I feel for you*  
*Living out this hell you always knew*

On the stanza above, the first line shows that the lyricist feels the anger because his parents always protected him from the reality and tried to hide the world from him, it is shown on the word ***hidden*** from second line in this stanza. The connotation of this word becomes association, it indicates his anger of the situation. And then, he got a psychological damage that he thinks never heal because of his parents, it is shown on the word ***seething*** and ***bleeding*** from the third line and the word ***wounds*** and phrase ***never heal*** from the fourth line. The connotation of those word becomes association because it indicates his psychological damage. So, he have a revenge to his parents who always tried to force him and hide the real world from him and he wants to escape from that situation, as being stated on the phrase ***undying spite*** from the fifth line and the word ***hell*** from the last line in this stanza. This connotation of that phrase and word becomes association because it indicates his revenge to his parents. His sadness and anger shows his depression feeling.

This sadness, if it is seen from the cognitive triad of depression could be identified as *negative view of himself*, because he thinks that his parents never loves him and they just restricted him to see the real world that make him cannot do anything and that is also identified into *affective symptoms* because he feels so

sad about that situation. His sadness and anger also shows the types of depression as *sociotropic types*.

#### 4.2.5 Low Man's Lyric

This song is taken from the seventh Metallica's album that released in 1997, *Re-Load*. This song is about homeless people who is suffering because of drug addiction, and he wants to end his life because he thinks that he is useless in this world ([www.metallica.com](http://www.metallica.com)).

On the second stanza, the lyricist tells that the people in this lyric is give up on his life and thinks that he does not have a chances anymore in this world. As being stated on the second stanza in this lyric:

***I fall** cause **I let go**  
The net below **has rot away**  
So my eyes seek reality  
And my fingers seek my veins*

On the stanza above, the lyricist tells that this people is give up on his life, it is shown on the clause ***I fall*** and ***I let go*** from the first line. The connotation from both clauses becomes association because it indicates that the characters on this song lyric is give up on his life. And this people thinks that there is no one would save him and he does not have another chances, as being stated on the phrase ***has rot away*** from second line in this stanza. The connotation of this phrase becomes association because it indicates that this people thinks there no one would help him and he does not have a chances anymore. This people feels the sadness about that situation and loss motivation in his life, it is shown his depression feeling.

This sadness, if it is seen from the cognitive triad of depression could be identified as *negative view of himself*, because he thinks that he does not have another chances in this world, so he wants to end his life. It is also identified into *motivational symptoms* he feels the sadness about that situation and loss motivation of life. His depression is identified as *sociotropic types*, this people got interpersonal loss and loss motivation to live in this world.

On the third stanza, this people thinks that he cannot safe his life from the drugs addiction and he is so tired of being the drugs abuse, and he feels the sadness because of that situation. As being stated on the third stanza in this lyric:

*The trash fire is warm*  
*But **nowhere safe from the storm***  
*And I can't bare to see*  
*What I've let me be*  
*So **wicked** and **worn***

On the stanza above, the lyricist tells that this people thinks the only comfort he has is come by using drugs, because the drugs is giving him a heat and warm. But, he thinks that no one can safe from drugs addiction, it is shown on the phrase ***nowhere safe from the storm*** from the second line. The connotation of this phrase becomes association because it indicates that this people thinks there is no one can safe from the drugs addiction. And the third and fourth line shows that this people does not know he has become. And he shows his fatigue of being the drugs abuse, it is shown from the word ***wicked*** and ***worn*** from the last line in this stanza. The connotation from both words becomes association because it indicates that this people shows his fatigue of being drugs abuse. So, he feels so sad because he is so tired with that situation, it is shows his depression feeling.

This sadness, if it is seen from the cognitive triad of depression could be identified as *negative view of himself* because he feels so tired and sad of being the drugs abuse. It is also identified into *motivational symptoms*, this people is loss motivation to live in this world and wants to end his life. His depression shows *sociotropic types*, this people feels so sad and got an interpersonal loss.

On the fourth stanza, the lyricist tells that this people wants to end his life and he write a suicide note to make another people understands all his pain he has been through. As being stated on the fourth stanza in this lyric:

*So as I **write** to you  
Of what is **done** and **to do**  
Maybe you'll understand  
And won't cry for this man  
'Cause low man is due  
Please **forgive** me*

On the stanza above, the lyricist tells that this people wants to kill himself and he write a suicide note about everything he has done in his life and what he is going to do to end it all, it is shown on the word **write** from the first line and the word **done** and **do** from the second line. The connotation of that words becomes association because it indicates that this people wrote a suicide note. And then, the third and fourth line shows that this people wants everyone to understands he has been through and he does not wants everyone cry for him because he is not worth to cry for. And before he ends his life, he wants the forgiveness from everyone, it is shows on the word **forgive** from the last line in this stanza. The connotation of this word becomes association because it indicates that this people wants the forgiveness from everybody. That is shows his depression feeling.

If it is seen from the cognitive triad of depression, his depression could be identified as *negative view of himself*, because he wants to end his life and he thinks that he is not worth to cry for, and he also underestimated himself. It is also identified into *motivational symptoms* because he loss motivation of life and wants to die. His motivation loss shows *sociotropic types*, this people got interpersonal loss and wants to end his life.