CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In social life, consciously or unconsciously people used the metaphor at the time to communicate. Therefore we did not realize also that the metaphor is part of our life. Goatly (2005) emphasizes that metaphor is an essential topic in linguistics to be discussed. He says that the study of metaphor is important for two basic reasons. Because, conciously or not people are employing metaphor all the time. And also because the working of metaphor sheds light on the ways in which operates literal language. Therefore, the metaphor plays an important role in the use of language everyday.

There are many metaphors in literature and poetry, and also in conversations everyday often used figurative language, especially when you want to express emotions. Metaphor is divided into lexical metaphor which has been well known for a long (Lakoff and Johnson: 2003) and grammatical metaphor, which is created by Halliday. In this study, it will be analyzed by the lexical metaphor aimed to understand other meanings in lexically. Halliday (1985) states that lexical metaphor can be classified into four concepts namely; noun-noun, noun-verb, noun adjective, and noun-adjective and circumstances. In addition, lexical metaphor may occur in social context. Lexical metaphor in Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) refers to representing meaning or interpreting

meaning from perspectives. Saragih (2001) declares that lexical metaphor shows lexical meaning is partly referred to understand another meaning.

Lakoff's (2003) metaphor is much more to the literature. In Indonesia, the use of metaphor is often encountered in literature. Usually, literature is divided by geographical region or the language itself. Different types of literature produced by human's creativity which divided into two forms, both oral and written. One of form in writing literary is novel. The novel is a fiction story in writing which has a narrative story line. Gates (2008) states the novel was written in prose the language of the everyday to authenticate its characters, locations and events, and narratives arose from multiple and varying views point which allowed for both psychological closeness to characters and more detached, evaluative musings on the part of the author. A novel usually tells about the life of human interaction with the environment and each other. In a novel, the author tried as possible to direct the reader to the images of the reality of life through the stories contained in the novel. If further analysis, there are many sentences shaped metaphor that can be found in the novel which is still to be understood deeply.

The use of uncommon, incongruent coding or marked based on form of linguistic is considered metaphor that can be analyzed using the SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistic). O'Donnel (2011) states that the Systemic-Functional Linguistic (SFL) is an approach to language depeloved mainly by M.A.K. Halliday in the U.K. during the 1960s, and later in Australia. The approach is now used world-wide, particularly in language education, and for purposes of discourse analysis. While many of the linguistics theories in the world today are

concerned with language as a mental process, SFL is more closely aligned with Sociology: it explores how language is used in social contexts to achieve particular goals. Halliday (1978) states that the context of situation is a theoretical construct for explaining how a text relates to the social processes within which is located. In addition, Signos (2010) declares context of situation consists of three components: the main social activity taking place, the people involved in it (plus the way they relate to one another), and the roles and functions of the text within this social activity-known technically in systemic function linguistics as 'field', 'tenor', and 'mode'.

Critical Eleven is one of the novel and film that contains romantic love story with a modern life. This novel and film tells the love story of two people because their way to their work in aeroplane. The story line is full of love stories and conflict are packaged using romantic sentences. There are many metaphors in literature such as poetry, novel, poem and film. In addition, in everyday coversation often used figurative language, especially when you want to express emotions. Lakoff's & Johnsen (2003) metaphor is much more to the literature. To implement the real sense of literature, one can enjoy by read and watch it in this case is "Novel and Film". The researcher reads the novel and watch the film to try to go inside the story of the novel and film, the researcher tries to understand the feeling of the writer of the literary works which is novel. Then the writer observed from lexical metaphor aspect which contain it. Based on observation that the researcher done before, there are some problems in this study especially in novel and film *Critical Eleven* as object of this study, namely 1) many clauses similar

feature in novel and film so that the researcher have its perspective in describing the context situation, 2) lexical metaphor not only comprehend by comparison each other but also comprehend illogically. For instance, there are some clauses which contain in the novel and film:

Ingatan-ingatan *masa lalu itu menjadi* *"pelayan"* *yang membantu kita menjalani hal-hal rutin dalam hidup.*

When analyzed *ingatan* 'memory' *pelayan* 'servant', the word *pelayan* 'servant' means a person who performs duties for others especially a person employed in a house on domestic duties or as a personal attendant. The word *ingatan* 'memory' is something remembered from the past. By giving the feature of memory on the servant as usual or congruently it can be interpreted as a person who can do something. The word *pelayan* **'servant'** has a meaning semiotic connotation with the word as a media. In this case, the expression from Anya aimed to flash back about life.

Ingatan *itu sesuatu yang* *liar, ya?*

When analyzed *ingatan* 'memory' *liar* 'wild', the word *liar* 'wild' means living or growing in the natural environtment; not domesticated or cultivated. The word *ingatan* 'memory' is something remembered from the past. By giving the feature of memory on the wild as usual or congruently it can be interpreted as indicating distraction or strong emotion. The word *liar* **'wild'** has a meaning semiotic connotation with the word overrun. In this case, the expression from Anya to express her doubt.

The researcher is interested in analyzing the lexical metaphor in Critical Eleven from novel to film because it has not found a research with material objects in the form of Critical Eleven novel and film. Besides that, the relationship between the novel and the film is very close. This is evident from the best-seller label carried by Critical Eleven novels that can affect the number of viewers in the film adaptation. Not only in the number of viewers, the film was also included in the four Indonesian Film Festival (FFI) nominations in 2017 and won several nominations. The close relationship between novels and Critical Eleven films can be seen from the structure of story builders that did not change much. This factor makes the researcher want to examine Critical Eleven novel and film as evidence that the lexical metaphor in the novel and film are different do not affect the story presented so that the audience who has read the novel can meet their expectations after watching the film of Critical Eleven adaptation.

Therefore, the researcher wants to conduct a study of lexical metaphor in the novel Critical Eleven by Ika Natassa and the film Critical Eleven directors Monty Tiwa and Robert Ronny with reference to Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). The meaning of a verbal expression changes along with the change of mode. Systemic functional linguistic has held that meaning changes across mode. Thus, the meaning of the (verbal) novel changes once the novel is transformed into a film visual mode. This may involve metaphor. This is to say that the metaphor in verbal mode may change into films or visual form. This study is related to investigate how and why the mode along the meaning. In this case, researcher focus on the analysis of lexical metaphor in novel and film which have the same

title in order to the readers and the audiences easier to understand the content of novel and film then the message that contained in the novel and film would be conveyed to the reader with appropriate.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher wants to conduct a research by the title **"Lexical Metaphor in Novel and Film *Critical Eleven*"**.

1.2 Problems of the Study

In relation to the background of the study, the problems are formulated as the following.

(1) What kinds of lexical metaphor are used in the novel and film *Critical Eleven?*

(2) How are the lexical metaphor linguistically realized in the novel and film?

(3) Why are the lexical metaphor realized in the ways they are?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems of the study, the objectives of this research are:

(1) to investigate the kinds of lexical metaphor in novel and film *Critical Eleven*

(2) to describe the linguistic realization of lexical metaphor in novel and film and

(3) to elaborate the reasons for the use of lexical metaphor in the novel and film

1.4 Scope of the Study

This scope of this study is limited into the lexical metaphor. Lexical metaphor concerns with the words in *Critical Eleven.* It focuses on the analysis of the kinds of lexical metaphor in the novel and film. Based on Halliday (1985), there are four concepts of lexical metaphor, such as noun-noun, noun- verb, noun-adjective, noun-verb/adjective-circumstances.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Findings of the study are expected to be relevant theoretically and practically, where they are expected to enrich the theories of linguistics especially about lexical metaphor, specifically in the literary work or in the novel and film.

Theoretically, the findings of the study are expected to

(1) add up new horizon in theoretically of linguistics, especially to the application of Systemic Functional Linguistics and

(2) be references for further studies related to lexical metaphor in the novel and film

Practically, the findings of this study are useful for:

(1) as a reference for the students' university who are interested in studying discourse and interested in conducting any further studies in lexical metaphor.

(2) the readers, especially for the students of English Department, the results of the study can be purposed to introduce them which referred to lexical metaphor and its realization in the novel and film.

(3) other researchers to conduct other research on the basis SFL in which the finding can give surprising progress in linguistic field.