

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

The user of language is representing experience by using a clause. The clause itself represents experience in various aspects in order to be easily understood by the reader or listener. One of the aspects commonly used by the writer or speaker in the clause was the use of metaphor of modality. The purpose was to give flavour or stress to the sentence. This case is always found in the written or spoken text especially in the speech.

Language was the means of self-expression. It was through language the humans express their thoughts, desires, emotions and feeling. It was through store knowledge, transmit message, transfer knowledge and experience from one person to another. Most of the activities in the world are carried by language. It was through it the humans interact or relate to each other.

Interaction can be done with oral and written. In this case focus on written language. Many people get some problems when they analyze English written text. They found difficulties in comprehending many texts such as: newspaper, magazines, books, tabloids, novel, letters, etc. The difficulties will be clear for the readers when they try to understand the content of the English text. Many structure of functional grammar in English Written text, one of them is metaphor of modality.

The reader or listener always have some problems in understanding a text on metaphor of modality. This occurs because they do not know the meaning behind the statement. Consequently, they do not get the idea of the statement

delivered. Writing was the way to express the ideas or opinions. Writing was a means to convey one's idea to other; it should be simple and unambiguous. The readers must comprehend the meaning readily and precisely. To comprehend the English language especially in written text, readers should prepare their knowledge and definitely be direct so that they will not waste their time trying to guess the meaning of the English written text.

This study addresses to the use of metaphor of modality in a novel entitle "*The Windows*" by Fira Basuki. This topic was selected as the subject matter because three reasons. The first, the phenomenon that happen in the story on the novel. Fira basuki told about her education experiences from Jakarta until in the overseas. There was the positive education in her story and it is very good for the reader.

Second, Fira Basuki's novel was choosen because Fira Basuki has written achievement such as magazine and novel. She has been a very talented writer since she was in high school. She won out many writing contests held by *Gadis* and *Tempo*, also by Department Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, LIPI, and FISIP-UI. She worked in *Dewi* magazine and became a contributor in some foreign media, such as *Sunflower*, *Collegio*, and *Morning Sun* (Kansas, USA). She also tried to be an anchor/host in CAPS-3 TV, Pittsburg, Kansas, and became a producer/presenter of *Radio Singapore International*.

The last, this novel was choosen because after I read the previous research I found that the dominant analysis of metaphor of modality is in speech or orally. So, I think I want to analyze in written text as novel. Because I have not found

analysis of metaphor of modality in novel. From the reasons above, this research need to be conducted.

The result of previous research if compared with my research is different. It can be seen from the result of previous research which metaphor of modality was not conducted from novel. In the previous research, the researcher have found some international journal to compare with this research. The researcher look for the finding of the previous research as the guidance to data analysis. The first journal by Jian Xu (2009), in his thesis analyzed Interpreting Metaphor of Modality in Advertising English. He found that Based on an introduction to Halliday's theory of modality system and with a focuses on metaphor of modality and its functions in advertising English, this paper has reached the conclusion that metaphor of modality can be employed in English advertising to foreground subjectivity and objectivity, to express politeness and to unite discourse into cohesion. With the help of this advanced liguistic device, advertisers can arrange information according to desired modal responsibility in order to avoid relevant legal responsibility and restriction while establish interpersonal relationships with consumers to exert influences on their attitudes as well as behaviors so as to correctly convey their communicative intentions and achieve their commercial purposes.

FENG Cai-yan (2011), in his thesis examined Functions of Metaphors of Modality in President's Radio Addresses. He found that In radio addresses, a large number of explicit subjective metaphors of modality are adopted to emphasize Obama's strong beliefs so as to present the President's good image of being confident and willing to take responsibility. By contrast, explicit objective

metaphors of modality and nominalization are adopted to disguise the source of the modality, so that Obama can shirk the responsibility for his personal judgment. At the same time, Obama uses many explicit subjective metaphors of modality to express his uncertainty in an attempt to show his caution and carefulness.

Saragih (2004), He examined "Interpersonal metaphor in Mata Najwa'S talk show". Specifically, dealt with interpersonal metaphor, in this study consist of two types, namely, metaphor of mood and metaphor of modaly. The total calculations are the metaphor of mood in *Sang Penantang* is about 94.85% and metaphor of modality is about 5.14%. The metaphor of mood in *Sengatan Dahlan* is about 95.34% and metaphor of modality is about 4.65%. In the investigating metaphor of mood is the dominant because the message of the sentences in political interaction used the patterns of mood which are seen as carrying the burden for making the different interpretation in the contextual occurences.

Dong (2012), in his thesis he examined "Interpersonal Metaphor in Legal Discourse: Modality in Cross-examinations". He found that According to the analysis of the four samples, we can find that there is great difference between the lawyer's modality and the witness'. For succeeding in taking the three tactics of examining, the lawyers are very careful in choosing their words and questions. By comparison, the lawyers tend to employ more high and median modalities such as *never, would, will, usually and so on*, but no subjective modalities come into their utterances. That means the lawyers speak objectively and with great certain and less personal engagement.

However, the witnesses are more likely to use more low value modalities, such as *maybe, perhaps, could and so on* and they are quite liberal with the employment of subjective metaphorical modalities with low such as *"I think", "I guess", "I am not sure"* and so on. Besides, the witnesses employ the objective metaphorical modalities with low value like *"that's possible"*. This shows that the witnesses like to speak subjectively, with less certainty and more personal engagement. In the courtroom, being objective and certain means being more powerful in the linguistic position and more persuasive for the jury. Otherwise, you will seem less convincing.

Aritonang (2014), in his thesis analyzed "Impacts of Interpersonal Metaphor on Grammatical Intricacy and Lexical Density in the Text of Presidential Debate Between Barrack Obama and Mitt Romney". Based on the research findings, conclusions are drawn as the following. 1. Two types of interpersonal metaphor namely metaphor of modality, which comprises high, medium and low values, and metaphor of mood, namely question and command are found out. 2. The ratio of GJ is higher in all of the interpersonal metaphor utterances than that of the congruent codings while the ratio of LD is various in the sense that in one side the interpersonal metaphor utterances have higher ratio of LD than that of the congruent codings and on the other side, the interpersonal metaphor utterances have lower ratio of LD than that of the congruent codings. 3. The presidential debate carries with it more features of spoken languages and fewer features of written languages with reference to LD and GI.

Valipour and Aidinlou (2014), they examined “An Investigation of Metaphorical Modality in Barack Obama' Speeches from Systemic Functional Perspective”. They found that metaphors of modality can be used in public speeches due to subjectivity and objectivity, directly or indirectly. With the help of interpersonal metafunction, public speakers can arrange information according to desired information responsibility in order to establish interpersonal relationships with listeners to impress their attitudes as well as their thoughts to convey correctly their communicative intentions and achieve their main purposes of their speeches.

Those previous studies are relevant to this study the theories and the finding can give contributions to lead the better understanding on the metaphor of modality used by the researcher in discourse and pragmatic field. It is expected that this study will get the original data and metaphor and modality is not only about the use of modalization and modulation but it can be researched from the function of metaphor of modality itself. This research different of the previous study above because different the object of study between the previous study and this study. So, the result of the research also different from the previous study.

In this case, the researcher not search the metaphor or modality in the novel, but the researcher is only focus on the metaphor of modality in the novel. Metaphor of modality are explicit realizations of modal meanings, Martin, (2003:10). Speakers can express their opinions in separate clauses in various ways. In metaphor of modality, the grammatical variation which occurs is based on the logico-semantic relationship of projection. According to Jian Xu (2009:26) metaphor of modality is regarded as congruent form which is recessive and

unmarked; the latter is incongruent form which is dominant and marked. The following metaphorical variant is :

- *I think* it's going to rain. Isn't it?

In other words as the variant of it's *probably* going to rain, isn't it? And can be represent by other variants of Jhon *think* it's going to rain, doesn't he?

Not all language has metaphor of modality. The example of metaphor of modality in our daily live as "*you must go now*". In this case, the metaphor of modality of "*must*" used to indicate the metaphorical that means *you are required to go now or you have a requirement to go now*. It means that every modality has special meaning behind a statement.

The example metaphor of modality in novel such as in pages 4 the first line: "yet *I think* I have already done more than enough". This kind include in *probability and subjective (explicit meaning)*. If seen from *subjective (implicit meaning)* it can be "*she'll* she have already done more than enough. If seen from *Objective (explicit meaning)* it can be "*she probably* have already done more than enough". If seen from *objective (implicit meaning)* it can be "*it isn't likely* she have already done more than enough".

In sentence page 6 line 16 "if I start talking about my times at Pittstate I'll never know when to stop!". It is include in *probability and subjective (implicit meaning)*. If seen from *subjective (explicit meaning)* it can be "if I talking my times at Pittstate *I think* I never know when to stop!". If seen from *objective (explicit meaning)* it can be "if I talking about my times at Pittstate *I probably* never know when I stop!". And if seen from *objective (implicit meaning)* it can be "if I talking about my times at Pittstate *it isn't* know when to stop!".

In metaphor of modality was very related to the pragmatic. The reader must know the meaning behind his/her statement based on the situation. With modality, it was very clear that certain grammatical environments constitute metaphorical realizations of modality. An example of metaphor in modality from Halliday (2014:686) *I don't believe that pudding ever will be cooked*, where it was pointed out that *I don't believe* is functioning as an expression of modality, as can be shown by the tag, which would be *will it?*, not *do I?*. The example was brought in at that point in order to explain the thematic structure.

The explanation above bring us to some important functions of the language; firstly, language used as the purposes of communication and social cooperation. In this function language enables us to influence people's behavior in detail, thereby makes communication and social cooperation possible. Secondly, language can also function as an instrument of thought. A philosopher, for example, uses language to clarify and develop his/her ideas on subject. So, here language was used as an instrument of thought. Thirdly, language can also be used for an expressive purpose. As an outcome of human social activities, language plays a variety function in human communication.

Halliday and Matthiesen state there are three basic values for modality; high, medium, and low (2004:148). With these values a writer can signal their degree of certainty about the validity of proposition. They will be used to investigate the writer's commitment to the validity of what they are saying. In other words, different modals express different degree of commitment by the user of those modal verbs. In other words, modality was a sign that the writer is representing a personal view rather than objectives facts.

There are many kinds of written texts, one of them is novel. Many people who like to read the novel from the children, teenagers and adults. In the novel, there is an interaction between the writer and the reader. In this kind of interaction it would be quite natural that the writer encoder of the message attempt to anticipate how the reader is likely to respond to what she/he has to say and employ accordingly all the language resources available to help the reader interpret the message as successfully as possible.

Novel tells us the story of the writer. The writer effort in writing to help the readers decode and interpret the message successfully. Harpercollins (2012: 29) says that “novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character and various setting”. A novel was a totality, a comprehensiveness that is artistic. As a totality, the novel has passages elements, most related to one another in close and mutually dependent. Novel is narrative text informing of prose with a long shape that including some figures and fiction event. The intrinsic elements of novel are plot, setting characterization, point of view, and theme.

Every story in plot, setting characterization, point of view and theme have so many the use of functional grammar. One of them was metaphor of modality. The researcher only focus on the used of metaphor of modality. In this novel used metaphor of modality, therefore the researcher take novel as the object of the research. Metaphor of modality has four types such as: probability, usuality, obligation and inclination. All of types divided into subjective (explicit and implicit), objective (explicit and implicit).

So, in this case, the novel entitle “*The Windows*” by Fira Basuki was choosen as the object of this research because the reasons explained above. In this study, the researcher selected sentence by sentence in novel to know types of metaphor of modality, the dominant types of metaphor of modality, and the context of metaphor of modality used in novel.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problems are as in the following.

1. What types of metaphor of modality used in the novel?
2. How is metaphor of modality realized in the novel?
3. In what context the metaphor of modality used in the novel?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems, the objectives of the study are.

- 1) to investigate types of metaphor of modality used in novel,
- 2) to describe linguistic realization of metaphor of modality used in novel,
and
- 3) to reason the context of metaphor of modality used in novel.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The study is focused on finding out and analyzing metaphor of modality sentences in „*The Windows*” novel.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The findings of the study are expected to give some relevant contribution to the following.

1. Theoretically, the findings potentially add up more horizons to the readers on the use of metaphor of modality in writing and oral English, and to add information to the reader that metaphor of modality also related to the pragmatic.
2. Practically, the findings are expected to be useful for students and linguists. By reading the findings of this research, they are expected to know how to analyze of metaphor of modality in writing and oral English and this study can be guidance for the further research who wants to research metaphor of modality in another English written text.

