

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Metaphor is a linguistic study that special concern significantly by linguists which is in this case, it can be evidenced by the widespread study of metaphor in the end of this year. In line with Stern (2000) states that one of the interesting topic to be discussed is about metaphor.

In social life, consciously or unconsciously people used the metaphor at the time to communicate both verbally and in writing. Therefore, we did not realize also that the metaphor is part of our lives. 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, consciously 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 everyday language.

According to Duranti & Stern (in Saragih, 2010) state that metaphor is defined as representing meaning in or interpreting meaning from two sides or perspectives. In line with Saragih (2006: 56) states that metaphor inherently implies two points: comparison and uncommon representation. Firstly, a metaphorical coding involves a comparison with an emphasis on similarity such as the expression of *the door of his heart* where his heart is viewed as having similar feature to that of a house in that a house has a door and his heart also has one. Secondly, a metaphor implies an uncommon way of coding experience. Thus,

it is understood that the metaphor is to compare two types of words that basically is not uncommon or incongruent to be compared but have a similarity meaning in the semiotic.

There are many metaphors in literature and poetry, and also in everyday conversations often used figurative language, especially when you want to express emotions. Lakoff's (2003) metaphor is much more to the literature. In Indonesia, the use of metaphor is often encountered in literature. Literature is also part of the cultural heritage of Indonesia. Khaidir (1995) states that the literary both new and old, including oral literature belong to man of great value, because it distinguishes humans from other creatures. The opinion gives an understanding that literature is the work generated by the potential of reason and feeling that only exist in human beings. These potentials are very influenced by the values inherent and there around the neighborhood where the individual lives.

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. Watt (in 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 is usually tells about the life of human interaction with the environment and

each other. In a novel, the author tried as much as possible to direct the reader to the images of the reality of life through the stories contained in the novel.

One of the famous novel that contain of literary value is *Tenggelamnya Kapal Var Der Wijck* written by Buya Hamka, it is also become the object of this research. In HAMKA's *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van der Wijck* is an old novel that was first published in 1939. In order to conduct a study that is no time limit to the object of research, especially novel in this study. The old or new a novel which published it is not a problem in the study, as long as it can contribute to the development of linguistic knowledge, especially in this case, then the object is decent to be researched. In addition, they still lack of research analyzing metaphor in HAMKA's *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*, it is also the reason of this novel worthy to be studied.

This novel describes the culture of Minangkabau which is in precisely West Sumatera in the 1930s. This novel tells the love story of two people based on the sincerity and purity. In the story background with customs regulations are strong and sturdy. That is what happened to Zainuddin. He was an orphan and he was cast out of the land of his birth, Makassar. He wasted because his mother came from the native of Makassar married to his father derived from the native of Minang embracing system matrilineal while in Makassar based on the patrilineal system.

The novel tells the story of a love which is not achieved because it was obstructed by customs that very strong. Zainudin was a young man of mixed marriages Minangkabau and Makassar. He knitted in love with a woman who

came from Batipuh, one of the names of existing region in Padang, her name called Hayati. But, their relationship had to end because of customs, because based on the customary deliberation, Zainuddin's mother is not considered as native of Minang.

The story line is full of stories of love and conflict are packaged using a very complex sentence because it uses standard Malay language which makes this novel gained the attention of researchers in the field of linguistics. For instance there are some utterances which contain in the novel:

Zainuddin : *Lepaskan Mak, jangan bermenung juga*, (Let me go Mom, do not bother me)

Mamak : *Bagaimana Mamak tidak akan bermenung, bagaimana **hati** mamak tidak akan **berat***. (How should I get rid it off as have deep concern)

When analyzed *hati* 'heart' *mamak tidak akan berat* 'heavy', the word *berat* 'heavy' is an adjective which compare with objects that have weight. Using of the word *berat* 'heavy' commonly used to describe the weight of an object referred to difficult or cannot be lifted. The word *hati* 'heart' is an organ located in the chest and a place of emotions and feelings. By giving the feature of heavy on the heart as usual or congruently it can be interpreted as a great weight on the heart. But, in this context there are unusual coding that describe the heart is difficult to bear a sense, the word *hati* 'heart' has a meaning semiotic connotation with the word difficult. In this case, the expression from Mak Base to Zainuddin aimed to say difficult for accepting the situation if let him go to Padang.

Zainuddin : *Tetapi itulah kemalangan nasib saya, kenapa dahulu saya berkenalan dengan dia*. (But, that's the misfortune of my fate, formerly why I became acquainted with her)

Datuk : *Ya, kasihan Hayati, engkau tahu sendiri bagaimana dia (Hayati) dipandang bunga di dalam persukuannya.* (Yes, how so sad Hayati, you know how she is to be regarded flower in the tribal)

Commonly, *bunga* ‘flower’ is part of the plants that have beautiful colors and beautiful to look at. Flowers are also a lot of people liked. *Dia (Hayati)* ‘she’ is a woman who is respected in Batipuh, she became the spotlight of citizens because of her beauty and friendliness. By comparing of Hayati with flower in linguistics called unusual coding or metaphorical coding. In semiotics, there are similarities between Hayati with Flowers, which is equally beautiful and loved by many people.

Datuk: *Zainuddin, sudahlah kiranya engkau melepas Hayati dari kenanganmu dan berangkatlah dari negeri Batipuh yang kecil ini.* (Zainuddin, I ask you to let it go away from your memory about Hayati and go away from this small village of Batipuh)

Zainuddin: *artinya Engku merenggut jantung saya dari dada saya.*
(it means that Engku grabbed my heart from my chest)

The utterance *artinya Engku merenggut jantung saya* ‘grabbed my heart’ *dari dada saya*. Grabbed is a verb which means to take action, seize and forcibly pulled out something and fast. This action can make others unhappy. The heart is a vital organ in the chest which is pumping blood to be distributed throughout the organ systems in humans, which is if stops pumping then people will die. In this context the word heart also compared with something unusual or incongruent, that is Hayati. It is because Hayati is a woman who makes Zainuddin feel happy life with her love. In common word the meaning of grabbed heart is repeal or take away a person's heart from his chest by force, such actions can certainly cause death. In this context there is a sense of unusual but has a meaning semiotic

describe that Zainuddin said that Datuk wanted to keep him away from someone who makes Zainuddin feel happy life, namely Hayati.

In HAMKA's *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck* is a novel that there are many sentences use unusual linguistic forms/ incongruent/ metaphorical coding and also so closely associated with cultural element of Minangkabau that make the readers difficult to understand the real meaning of the metaphor. Therefore, this study is very interesting to be discussed in order to provide a deep understanding for the readers of novel.

The use of uncommon, incongruent coding or marked based on form of linguistic is considered metaphor that can be analyzed using the SFL (System Functional Linguistic). O'Donnell (2011) states that the Systemic-Functional Linguistics (SFL) is an approach to language developed 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 linguistic 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’.

Metaphor is divided into lexical metaphor which has been well known for a long (Lakoff and Johnson: 2003) and grammatical metaphor, the which is created by Halliday. In this study, it was analyzed the lexical metaphor aimed to understand other meanings in lexically. Saragih (2011) also 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 Linguistics (SFL) refers to representing meaning or interpreting meaning from two perspectives. Saragih (2001) declares that lexical metaphor shows lexical meaning is partly referred to understand another meaning. If further analysis, there are many sentences shaped metaphor that can be found in the novel which is still to be understood deeply.

Therefore, the researcher wants to conduct a study of lexical metaphor in the Novel of *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck* with reference to Systemic Functional Linguistics. The theory of metaphor in SFL is appropriate to investigate and analyze the unusual form of linguistics. In this case, researcher focused on the analysis of lexical metaphor in the novel in order to readers be easier to understand the content of novel and the message that contained in the novel 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 HAMKA’s *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck***”

1.2 The 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 HAMKA’s *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*?
- (2) How are the lexical metaphor linguistically realized in the novel?
- (3) Why are the lexical metaphor realized in the ways they are in the novel?

1.3 The 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 HAMKA’s *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*
- (2) to describe the linguistic realization of lexical metaphor in novel, and
- (3) to elaborate the reasons for the use of lexical metaphor in novel

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This scope of this study is limited into the lexical metaphor. Lexical metaphor concerns with the utterances in HAMKA’s *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*. It focuses on the analysis of the kinds of lexical metaphor in novel. Based on Saragih (2011), there are four kinds of lexical metaphor, such as noun-noun, noun-verb, noun-adjective, noun-verb/adjective-circumstance.

1.5 The 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.

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

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