CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language has many important roles in our life. One of them is for communication. Through language people can express their feeling, share their ideas, and convey information. It is their tool to interact and communicate with others. Trask (2007: 93) sees language as a formal system of sign governed by grammatical rules of combination to communicate meaning. This definition stresses that human languages can be described as closed structural systems consisting of rules that relate particular signs to particular meaning.

Language is devided into two channels; written and spoken language. When it comes to written language, its meaning is not merely just speech that is written down; it is way deeper than that concept. The same thing goes to the spoken one. Spoken language is not just what people said to others; it is like at the moment that people read aloud with a scientific writing, people would realize that the language used is written language and others who heard them reading would also realize that circumstance.

The Systemic Functional Grammar was developed in 1970s by the British linguist M.A.K Halliday, and this particular approach to the study of grammar is significant because it bridges the gap between social and linguistic structure in a precise manner. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is an approach to linguistics that regards language as a social semiotic system. Systemic Functional Linguistic considers language as a semantic layout of meanings that are generally

bound up with a particular context. According to SFL, language thus cannot be separated from either its speakers or its context. The noncongruent ways of encoding language are referred to as grammatical metaphor (Halliday, 1985, 1994; Halliday & Matthiessen, 1999). Grammatical metaphor has been of paramount importance in the development in scientific genre, particularly in the form of nominalized processes (Webster, 2005; Halliday & Webster, 2008)

Thompson (1996: 165) proposes a definition of grammatical metaphor as the expression of a different meaning through a lexicons – grammatical form which originally evolved to express a different kind of meaning. In relation to such definition, by which grammatical metaphor is used in written text. Downing and Locke (2006: 165). Grammatical metaphor is one of linguistic phenomenon that cannot be separated from human life. Grammatical metaphor is used by people in daily communication; written or orally. It can be found in novel, historical text, newspaper, speech, etc.

Grammatical metaphor is needed to help people to understand how text creats meaning and all meanings are situated in context of situation. The study of the uses of grammatical metaphor is particularly useful in revealing how process are changed into object. Grammatical metaphor in this case changes not only the grammar of the text but also the reader's reaction to texts.

Further discussion, Halliday (1985: 321) makes a distinction between two main types of grammatical metaphor: interpersonal metaphors (or metaphors of mood), and ideational metaphors (or metaphors of transitivity), which ideational

grammatical metaphor (IGM) includes process types and nominalization; only ideational grammatical metaphors of latter kind will concern us in this paper.

Nominalization is the most common form of ideational grammatical metaphor, especially in science, technology, political and business discourse. Nominalization turns actions or processes into concepts, while also reducing the number of clauses and compressing more information into each nominal group. As Halliday has argued in his IFGs (Introduction to Functional Grammar; in all three editions of 1985, 1994 and 2004), each nominalized or metaphorical wording in the metaphorical domain has its congruent wording in the congruent domain. In the metaphorical domain explains the situation in more interesting and more formal ways in comparison with congruent one. The most common form of ideational grammatical metaphor seems to be nominalization, which is a characteristic feature of scientific texts. According to Halliday (2004), "nominalization is the single most powerfull resource for creating grammatical metaphor".

Sinar (2008: 7) states that discourse is related to the social context since the discourse is used in communication. The use of ideational grammatical metaphor is motivataed by social context which covers the context of situation. It means that social context play a role in the production of ideational grammatical metaphor in discourse.

Ideational grammatical metaphor is the first types of grammatical metaphor. In ideational grammatical metaphor lexico- grammatical metaphor features are re-arranged to put forth a certain neiws of reality. They constitute an

alternative way of constructing a picture of reality. And ideational grammtical metaphor that the researcher used to analyze the data is one of the grammatical metaphor classification. Basically, text includes in written language, it makes texts of newspaper used many grammatical metaphor in its application because grammatical metaphor give polite and formal language in sentences. This could happen as basically ideational grammatical metaphor is a shift from the congruent to non-congruent or metaphorical form of clause and the metaphorical form has its function to give information in simply understandable sentences. They can change the "doing" into "thing" which can be represented by nominal group as a way to make their words more understandable and reduce the ambiguities of the words.

A newspaper is 'living textbooks'. A newspaper is a publication that is issued daily or weekly and includes local and international news stories, advertisement, annoucement, opinions, sport news, business and political news, editorial text and many other interesting news. Newspapers are the important tool of letting the public know everything that is happening in their local area and arround the world. Even with the advancements in computer technology, newspapers continue to be an important aspects of everyday life and they are used to transmit a persuasive message to the target reader so knowing the special English used in the English newspaper can help us get more accurate information around the world, and can fully enjoy the fastness and convenience of the information age and by reading it at our own pace for many times and can refer to it whenever we have free time.

With the spread of education, the popularity and importance of newspapers have increased by leaps and bounds. Everybody today wants to read a

newspaper. The language of mainstream newspaper is formal and special English so, there is no surprise that the grammatical metaphor identification procedure can be obviously applied to newspaper text.

Since journalists often take the skills of language use into account, grammatical metaphor is one of the most popular devices causing difficulties. Using grammatical metaphor in newspapers satiesfies with readers' curiosity and excitement but sometimes causes many difficulties for us to understand. So, because the function of grammatical metaphor is to avoid the misunderstanding in conveying messages, texts which employ ideational grammatical metapor in its certain text would be better thatn the one which do not. In brief, the ability to employ grammatical metaphor becomes one of the critical success factors in delivering points in texts.

From the explanation about the difficulties of English language in newspaper above was related to the following examples from the first observation as preliminary were:

1. **Congruent**: "Credit should go to those involved in the efforts **massively** in search of an AirAsia plane."
   The metaphorical wording: "Credit should go to those involved in the **massive** efforts in search of an AirAsia plane." **(type 13(ii) adverb=> adjectives)**
   The shif that included in this type was grammatical shifted from **adverb** into **adjective** or from semantic shifted point of view was the shifted from thing into expansion of thing. Semantically from circumstance into the expansion of things.

2. **Congruent**: "President Jokowi will move closer to **fulfill** such expectations Many people have *criticized* the ideas."

Metaphorical wording: "President Jokowi will move closer to **fulfilling** such expectations" **(type 2: verb => noun)**

The shift of ideational grammatical metaphor type 2 is grammatically shifted from **verb** into **noun** and semantically shifted from process into thing.

The problem of the readers or listeners is they face difficulties in understanding the message of the text of editorial. By identifying the ideational metaphor in editorial of Jakarta Post newspaper, the readers have better understanding to mean the message of editorial of Jakarta Post newspaper.

The researcher chose the editorial of Jakarta Post which is from episode January 2015 , Through this research the researcher wants to know the types of ideational metaphor used in this text of editorial. The readers sometimes face difficulties to understand the ideational grammatical metaphors that are exist in a discourse. So that we can see how they use Ideational grammatical metaphor towards what they expressed, and enable us to have a better understanding of how Ideational grammatocal metaphor work in editorial of Jakarta Post newspaper.

Many researchers have been done on ideational grammatical metaphor. Kazemian, Behnan and Ghafoori (2013) investigated ideational metaphor in Scientific texts: A Hallidayan Perspective. This paper adopts Hallidayan Systemic Functional Grammar to pinpoin and analyze nominalization and the role play by it. With a corpus of 10 authentic scientific texts drawn from very influential magazines, the analysis was conducted based on nominalization, its frequency and process types. Shahab and Davtgari (2015) interprets Ideational Grammatical in Pharmaceutical Research Articles. The study was an attempt to examine the

frequency, process type, and function of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in the discussion sections of pharmaceutical research articles.

This research concerns to ideational grammatical metaphor in social context because a discourse cannot be separated from context. The research is done to investigate the Ideational grammatical Metaphor in editorial of Jakarta Post newspaper. Editorials of Jakarta Post newspaper are commonly presented in formal text; so its believe that people could encounter the use of grammatical metaphor especially the Ideational one in its texts. For that reason, the researcher chose to analyze the application of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in editorial of Jakarta Post newspaper to find out how grammatical metaphor is useful for a text.

The second reason for the researcher to choose this data not only because The Jakarta Post is one of national daily newspaper written in English by Indonesian jounalist or news writers. Editorial is also taken to be analyzed since it includes opinion on news events written by journalists or editorial writers. The researcher decided to conduct a study entitled "Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in Editorials of The Jakarta Post newspaper".

The research aims at describing how ideational grammtical metaphor are employed in editorial of The Jakarta Post and also identifying the types of ideational grammtical metaphor used in it. By this research, the researcher wont to find out if the application of ideational grammatical metaphor in a text is considered useful or the otherwise.

In conclusion, the researcher chose this topic because of my interest in metaphor in general and grammatical metaphor in particular; the apprearance with high frequency of metaphor in the text of editorial.

1.2 Problems of the Study

With references to the background, the problems of the study were formulated as following.

1. What types of ideational grammatical metaphor are used in the editorials texts of The Jakarta Post?

2. How are the ideational grammatical metaphors lingustically realized in the editorials texts of The Jakarta Post?

3. Why are the ideational grammatical metaphors used in the editorials texts of The Jakarta Post as they are?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problem as state above, the ebjectives of the study are.

1. to describe the types of ideational grammatical metaphors used in the editorials text of The Jakarta Post ,

2. to describe realization of ideational grammatical metaphors were used in the editorials text of The Jakarta Post, and

3. to explain the reason for the use of ideational grammatical metaphors.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The field of this study needs to be limited to analyze ideational grammatical metaphors in the editorials text of The Jakarta Post newspaper. The

researcher took the editorials text within the topic are about Cabinet Bureaucratic of Indonesian country. The observation was conducted by researcher from some editions of The Jakarta Post newspaper and found the clauses that are contained with ideational grammatical metaphor.

1.5 Significant of the Study

The findings of the research are expect to be useful theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the findings are expected to justify that Systemic Functional Lingustics (SFL) theories were applicable to other diciplines. Practically, the findings are expected to be useful for..

1. The readers/consumers of The Jakarta Post newspaper who frequently read those editorial text in Daily. In order that its contents are really more scientific text.

2. The Jakarta Post publisher, in order to publish the editorials text, which are really good and proper to the needs for people.

3. The Researcher hopes the present research will be a contribution to linguistic knowledge about the similarities and differences of ideational grammatical metaphor.

4. Usage about scientific texts of English newspaper, which helps writer, readers, teachers, students, translator use and understand language more effectively