

Lexical Metaphor in Andrea Hirata's "The Dreamer" Novel

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Abstract — This study deals with the use of lexical metaphor in Andrea Hirata's *The Dreamer*. It was aimed at investigating the kinds of lexical metaphor used in novel. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The sources of data were the novel of *The Dreamer*, published by PT Bentang Pustaka, 292 pages, which containing of 18 texts printed in 2006, Bandung. The instrument in this study was the research itself. Data were analyzed using descriptive analysis technique, by describing the kinds of lexical metaphor contained in the utterances in the novel were analyzed using the Systematic Functional Language approach. The result showed that there are four kinds of lexical metaphor, namely noun-noun, noun-verb, noun-adjective, noun-verb/adjective-circumstance. The findings showed that novel construct different newspaper for giving an information to the society

Keywords — *Metaphor Lexical, Utterances, The Dreamer Novel*

I. INTRODUCTION

Metaphor is defined as representing meaning in or interpreting meaning from two sides or perspectives. Metaphor inherently implies two points: comparison and uncommon representation. The terms of Saragih 2006s 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 conversation often used figurative language, especially when you want to express emotions. Metaphor is much more to the literature [1]. In Indonesia, the use of metaphor is often encountered in literature. Literature is also part of the cultural heritage of Indonesia.

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 forms in writing literary is novel. The novel is a fiction story in writing which has a narrative story line. 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 [2]. 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 novels that contain of literary value is *The Dreamer* written by Andrea Hirata, it is also become the object of this research. In *The Dreamer* by Andrea Hirata is an old novel that was first published in 2006s. 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 *The Dreamer* by Andrea Hirata, it is also the reason of this novel worthy to be studied.

In Hirata's *The Dreamer* is a novel that there are many sentences use unusual linguistic forms/ incongruent/ metaphorical coding and also so closely associated with language from Belitung 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. 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 Andrea Hirata's *The Dreamer* Novel".

II. DISCUSSIONS

In conducting a research, theories are needed to explain some concepts or terms applied in the concerned research. Some terms will be used in this study and they need to theoretically explain.

a. Lexical Metaphor

Metaphor is defined as representing meaning or interpreting meaning from two sides or perspectives. Metaphor inherently implies two points: comparison and uncommon representation. The term metaphor is constituted by meta- which means 'half' or 'partly' as in metaphysics meaning 'half-physical' or 'partially physical' and *phora* or *phoric* meaning 'referring to' or 'pointing to' as in *anaphora*, *cataphora*, and *exophora* respectively meaning 'pointing to the back', 'pointing to the front', 'pointing out side'[4].

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that the use of metaphor is unusual or incongruent sentence that has a different meaning to the sentence, which is usually used to convey meaning of the purpose.

Metaphor divides into lexical metaphor and grammatical metaphor. Whereas lexical metaphor has been well-known for long [1], grammatical metaphor is relatively new [5]. Along the grammatical metaphor is attached contextual metaphor.

The lexical metaphor is variation of wordings in which the meanings of words realized different from their Congruent

meanings[5]. Lexical metaphor indicates that the lexical meaning referred in part to say or understand another meaning[6]. Lexical metaphor shows lexical meaning is partly referred to understand another meaning[3].

Based on some of opinions above, it can be understood that the lexical meaning of the metaphor is emphasized on partly lexical meaning in referred to other meanings.

Linguistically, lexical metaphor potentially occurs in comparison. Specifically, metaphor occur with nouns compared with other kinds of words; nouns and nouns, nouns and verbs, nouns and adjectives, nouns and adverbs are compared. In addition, lexical metaphor may occur in social context. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is an approach to language developed mainly by 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[7]. 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. In terms of data, it does not address how language is processed or represented within the human brain, but rather looks at the discourses we produce (whether spoken or written), and the contexts of the production of these texts. Because it is concerned with language use, SFL places higher importance on language function (what it is used for) than on language structure (how it is composed).

b. Kinds of Lexical Metaphor

Lexical metaphor can be classified into four concepts namely; noun-noun, noun-verb, noun-adjective, and noun-verb/adjective and circumstance [3].

1. Noun-Noun

This concept is to view a feature of one noun being applied to another noun. This concept is often found in social communication.

For example:

1) We don't find **the root of the problem**

Source: Plants have roots, which is the main core in the growth of a plant

Target: A problem must have a cause

2) He lives at **the foot of the mountain**

Source: **Foot** is the part of human's body, to walk and stand

Target: The lowest part of the **mountain** or the bottom

3) Try to open the **door** of his **heart**

Source: A room has a door, the way to go in or out

Target: A heart could like or reject something

III. METHODOLOGY

2. Noun-Verb

The concept is to compare the verb that still relates to noun.

1. They **sailed** to their **expectation**, their expectation is compared with **sailed**. It appears as if their expectation was the sea and they sailed through the sea. Other examples of metaphor with verbs compared with nouns are **open your heart, smiling city, filling one's life, escalating achievement and rocketing prices**.

3. Noun - Adjective

- 1) He has got a **bright future**, the **future** is compared with the **brightness** of the sun. The **future** (being noun) is compared with **bright** (being adjective)
- 2) The **man** is still **green** (being inexperienced), green revolution, golden age and dark life

4. Noun-Verb/Adjective-Circumstance

Metaphor potentially occurred by comparing or linking the three components, namely nouns, verbs or adjectives, and circumstance. The formation of metaphor in this way is less than the three preceding categories. These are text relevant to the three components.

For the examples:

- 1) PSMS team **carve achievement** with **brilliant**
- 2) We are not going **to raise the issue** to **the surface**

c. Novel Sang Pemimpi

The novel telling about the life history of the three Malaynese sons Belitong, namely; Ikal, Arai, and Jimbron who is completed with the hindrances, sacrifices, and the zig zag way of life that is so interesting that we will believe there is a power of love, trust to the power of the dream and Almighty of Allah. Ikal, Arai, and Jimbron struggle for obtaining the knowledge at SMA Negeri that is too far from their village. They live at one of the boarding home at the Traditional market Magai Pulau Belitong working as the porter for continuing their study. From the results of their hard work, they got a scholarship to go to Jakarta for college. The life's struggle must be limited and many hindrances, by end Ikal and Arai are accepted for studying at Universite de Paris, Sorbonne, France. While, Jimbron is still at Belitong feeding the horse of Capo.

This research was conducted by applying qualitative descriptive design. This type of this study is content analysis. Content analysis is defined as systemic, replicable technique for compressing many words of text into fewer content categories based on explicit rules of coding [8]. The data of the research is the utterances which contained the lexical metaphor in the novel *The Dreamer*. The source of the data of this research is a novel entitled "*The Dreamer*" by Andrea Hirata. The novel 296 pages that divided into 18 texts. The data will be collected by applying a documentary technique. The novel will be read and analyzed to find lexical metaphor. Instrument of the research are the researcher herself. The researcher is the key instrument. It means that everything which is related to this research controlled by the researcher[9]. The data of this research will be analyzed by using interactive model proposed with four steps. The steps are; 1. Data collection, 2. Data condensation, 3. Data display, 4. Conclusion/verification[10].

IV. RESULT AND CONCLUSION

The result of the research showed that kinds of lexical metaphor in the novel. This result showed that from lexical metaphor can appear in discourse an ambiguous word form or have interpreting meaning from two sides or perspectives.

"His **strong forehead** soaked with sweat, glinting"

When analyzed 'his **forehead**' that '**strong**', the word 'his **forehead**' is a noun which compare with adjective '**strong**'. Using of the word 'his forehead' commonly used to describe the '**strong**' from that word strong is having great physical power and forehead the part of the face above the eyes. In this context is a sense of unusual but has a meaning semiotic describe in this situation he was so tired to run and then his forehead spend of sweet too much.

In conclusion, in analyzing lexical metaphor many can be analyzed, especially newspapers, magazines, advertisements not only in novels. Based on the result of this research, it was expected to students of linguistics especially linguistics can attentively focus on the analysis of lexical metaphor and other researchers to widen their horizon about the benefit of doing research whenever they want to prove their intended purposed in research area.

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