

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The Background of the Study

In the life of human as a creature of God cultured to note how one expresses the words in either language, especially regarding the use of words that are culturally significant to be expressed in the language. In Systemic Functional Grammar, language is viewed as a resource for making meaning and so it describes language in its actual use in terms of texts and their contexts. Therefore, this theory attempts to describe how the structures of a text construct meanings and how the meanings of the text can be realized. Metaphor has long been considered as a literary device that is exclusive of everyday language usage. It has been categorized as an expression, which pronounces an individual or item in a literary way and is the outcome of some operation implemented upon the exact meaning of the utterance. As Ghazala (2012) states that metaphor is the key figure of rhetoric that usually implies a reference to figurative language in general. Therefore, it has always been attended to carefully by linguists, critics and writers. Traditionally, being originally a major aesthetic and rhetorical figure, it has been analyzed and approached in terms of its constituent components (i.e. image, object, sense, etc.) and types such as cliché, dead, anthropomorphic, recent, extended, compound, etc. metaphors.

Saragih (2010) 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 such as poetry, novel, poem, and film. In addition, in everyday conversation 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 it in this case is "Novel". The writer reads the novel and tries to go inside the story of the novel, the writer tries to understand the feeling of the writer of the literary works which is novel. Then the writer will observe from lexical metaphor aspect which contain in it. Based on observation that the writer done before, there are some problems in this study especially in novel of *sang pemimpi* as object of this study, namely 1) many clauses similar feature in novel so that the readers 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:

*Kami hanyut dalam malam yang mengerikan itu akan bayang-bayang hukuman*

From example above showed a feature of one verb being applied to preposition and noun. Generally, *hanyut* 'swept away' is move on or near the surface of a liquid without sinking. *Malam* 'night' is the period of sunset to

sunrise in each twenty four hours. Usually, *swept away* referred to thing fall down into the river. However, *swept away in night* showed meaning worried heart. In this case, Arai, Ikal, and Jimbron discovered by Mr. Mustar because they watched the banned cinema. That's why, they are restless all night about the punishment that Mr. Mustar be given.

*Merinding aku mendengar jeritan panjang biola yang meliuk-liuk, jauh, pilu, dalam, dan tegar*

As a source language that *panjang* 'long' is measuring a great distance from end to end. *Jeritan* 'scream' is give a long, loud, piercing cry expressing extreme emotion or pain. *Biola* 'violin' is a stringed musical instrument of treble pitch. By comparing *scream* with *violin* that violin denoted like human who can speak up loudly. However, linguistically *long scream of the violin* showed meaning the sound of violin. In this novel, Naomi is good player in playing of violin and Arai asked Naomi to play violin followed by the song.

In line relation above, the author uses lexical metaphor in his novel. Lexical metaphor is the representation of an incongruent expression involving the use of a lexical item for a comparison with an emphasis on similarity. For instance, the word *wheel* in *the wheel of the car* is literally used, as the word *wheel* normally collocates with vehicles such as *car, bus, truck*, etc. However, the word *wheel* in the phrase *the wheel of life* is metaphorically used, as the word *wheel* does not collocate with the word *life* as the former refers to something concrete whereas the latter refers to something abstract. Meanwhile, grammatical

metaphor, on the other hand, is an incongruent coding which involves a change on the lexico-grammatical structure of a clause.

Halliday (2014) 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. In lexical meaning 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. 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 relation with the concept above, other research that has done by Liu (2018), the theme of the article which is related to this research is lexical metaphor in newspaper. His result found that there are patterns in the choices of lexical metaphor, in the values they provoke and the experiential entities these values couple with. The reinforcement of these evaluative couplings in the flow of text functions to promote values similar to the provoked ones. The analyses also show that lexical metaphors propose bonds of affiliation to a putative readership and therefore foster the readers of the newspaper. In addition, other research that has done by Evan (2013), the theme of the article which is related to this research is lexical metaphor. He argued that types of knowledge representation that give rise to

figurative meaning construction in the examples considered here, rather than conceptual metaphors alone.

Therefore, the writer wants to conduct a study of lexical metaphor in the Novel of *Sang Pemimpi* 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 wanted to conduct a research by the title “Lexical Metaphor in Andrea Hirata’s *Sang Pemimpi* of Novel”

## **1.2 The Problems of the Study**

In relation to the background of the study, the problems were formulated as the following:

1. What kinds of lexical metaphors are realized in novel of *Sang Pemimpi*?
2. How are the lexical metaphors realized in novel of *Sang Pemimpi*?
3. In what context are lexical metaphors realized in novel of *Sang Pemimpi* as the ways they are?

## **1.3 The Objectives of the Study**

In relation to the problems of the study, the objectives of this research were

1. to investigate kinds of lexical metaphors realized in novel of *Sang Pemimpi*.

2. to describe the process of lexical metaphors realized in novel of *Sang Pemimpi*,  
and
3. to elaborate the context of lexical metaphors realized in novel of *Sang Pemimpi*  
as they are they do.

#### **1.4 The Scope of the Study**

This scope of this study focused on lexical metaphor with Systemic Functional Analysis proposed by Halliday (2014) and the object of this study was novel of *Sang Pemimpi Sang Pemimpi* by Andrea Hirata, 2012.

#### **1.5 The Significance of the Study**

Finding of study were expected to have contribution theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, the finding of study are expected to enrich the theories of linguistic especially lexical metaphor in *Systemic Functional Linguistics* (SFL) by Halliday.

Practically, the findings of this study are useful for

1. the university students as reference who are interested in studying discourse in conducting any further studies in lexical metaphor.
2. the readers, as reference which can be purposed to introduce them which referred to lexical metaphor and its realization in the novel. Moreover, the reader can understand meaning which contained lexical metaphor in *Sang Pemimpi's* novel.

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



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