

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

In communication, people often faced to the use of metaphor, but many of us sometimes don't understand the metaphor itself. People usually find metaphors when using language in communication where the language they want to say is different from the actual meaning. Metaphor is part of the linguistic component as an interesting means of communication. In communicating directly using metaphors, sometimes people cannot decipher ideas that are conveyed especially when ideas are abstracts. Wood (2006) states that metaphor is one element of style not only giving ideas, but also as a tool for writers literally to give color to their works. Metaphors express one object, event or action as actually being another object to make it more interesting. Lakoff and Johnson (2003) states that metaphor divided into two; lexical metaphor and grammatical metaphor.

Saragih (2010) declares that lexical metaphor shows lexical meaning is partly referred to understand another meaning. Lexical metaphor is also found in literature. Lexical metaphors are variations of words in which there are veiled meanings or different meanings. So, it can be understood that the lexical meaning of metaphor is emphasized in some lexical meanings in reference to other meanings.

Literature is everything that has been written. It includes poetry, comic, book, novel and song lyric. Quran is also one of written language. This holy book is a

collection of decree by Allah (god of Muslims) that is conveyed to the prophet as a guide to the life of Muslims.

In general, every Muslim should understand the meaning of each verse in the holy book of Muslim so that it is not lost the original meaning in the verse. But, many of us (Muslims) are difficult to comprehend what the verse means because Al-Qur'an is revealed in Arabic. Nowadays, it is easier for everyone to understand the meaning in the Qur'an because some publishers provide translations of Indonesian language and English language. However, not all verses can be understood. Many verses contain other meanings than the fall out which makes the author have to learn more about religion to find the original meaning of the verse, we will not get real meaning just by reading the translation.

Some people always read the Qur'an but do not know what the meaning of the verses this is because the Qur'an is written in Arabic. They usually try to find the translations by reading the translation of the Qur'an. However, some verses in the Qur'an need to be interpreted. Public schools in general only learn about verses of the Qur'an but not with the interpretation of verses in the Qur'an. Therefore, it is very difficult for Muslims to understand the meaning contained in the verses of the Qur'an.

The Qur'an is a book that emphasizes deeds not ideas. This condition then leads the reader to truly understand the meaning of metaphors to apply ideas in people real life. The study of languages in the Qur'an is interesting because we can find the different types of semantics in them, one of which is metaphor. It becomes the triggered that lead the writer to conduct a research about lexical metaphor in one of Surah Quran, which is Surah Al-Kahfi. Surah Al-Kahfi has specialty.

Fawas (2013) states that the specialty of reading Surah Al-Kahfi on Friday, they are; 1) God will shine it with light between the two Fridays, 2) Memorizing the first ten verses and the last ten verses of surah Al-Kahfi, will be protected from Dajjal's libel, 3) Read the Surah Al-Kahfi as it was revealed, so this Surah will be a light for him, on the day of resurrection from his residence to the Mecca. Friday is a special day for Muslims, making Friday as the day for doing worshippers and reducing worldly activities. One of them is reading Surah Al-Kahfi.

Here is one example of a verse containing lexical metaphor from surah Al-Kahf:

قِيَمًا لِيُنذِرَ بَأْسًا شَدِيدًا مِّن لَّدُنْهُ وَيُبَشِّرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الَّذِينَ
يَعْمَلُونَ الصَّالِحَاتِ أَنَّ لَهُمْ أَجْرًا حَسَنًا ﴿٢﴾

“As a straight guide, to give warning of stern punishment from Him, and to bring unto the believers who do good works the news that theirs will be a fair reward,”

In “**straight guide**”, straight here doesn't mean that the shape of something only extends in one direction but refers to "good". So, “straight guide” here means that as good or correct guidance. In “As a straight guide” this belongs to the adjective-noun types because straight here refers to "good" as an adjective, not straight in the sense of the shape of something only extends in one direction. And guide here as a noun.

For another example:

إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا مَا عَلَى الْأَرْضِ زِينَةً لَهَا لِنَبْلُوهُمْ أَيُّهُمْ أَحْسَنُ
عَمَلًا ۝٧

“Indeed, we have made that which is on the earth adornment for it that we may test them (as to) which of them is the best in deed.”

In “**on the earth adornment**”, the word “adornment” here doesn’t mean the glamorous and beautiful things that is wore to beautify people, but it refers to the various types of animal and plant in the ocean and on land, and the various mining goods that was created by God to the beautify the earth. So, it can be concluded that they were said as the jewelry of the earth because the function is same with jewelry, which is to beautify something, but the shape and the form are different. In “Indeed, we have made that which is on the earth adornment for it that we may test them (as to) which of them is the best in deed” this belongs to the noun-noun types because adornment in the earth refer to animal and vegetation to beautify the earth, not adornment in the sense of rings, bracelets and necklaces.

There are some previous studies related to this topic; by Feifei (2018; 1) from the perspective of systematic functional linguistics (SFL) states that lexical metaphor is recognized as a resource for enacting interpersonal meaning in discourse. She found that there are patterns in the choice of lexical metaphor, the analysis also show that lexical metaphor propose blonds of affiliation to a putative readership and therefore foster the readers of the newspapers.

Silitonga, Saragih and Pulungan (2019; 165) investigates lexical metaphor aimed to understand other meanings in lexically. The objective of this study is to investigate the kinds of lexical metaphor in novel and film *Critical Eleven* which shares the same story that analyzed with four concepts of lexical metaphor by Halliday (1985). This research result show lexical metaphor does exist in this novel; the most dominant type of lexical metaphor realized was lexical metaphor with Verb-Noun concept.

Sa'adah, Ginting and Dirgeyasa (2018; 277) investigates about 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 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. The data of the research is the utterances which contained the lexical metaphor in the novel *The Dreamer*. The result of this research showed that from lexical metaphor can appear in discourse an ambiguous word form or have interpreting meaning from two sides or perspectives.

Misdiana, Saragih and Ginting (2018; 258) explains about Lexical Metaphor in Printed Car Advertisements. The objective of the study was to describe the types of lexical Metaphor used in Printed Car Advertisements. The data in this study is the words that contained of lexical metaphors and slogan of magazines and brochure which containing 28 texts printed as a source of data. The findings of their study show that all types of Lexical metaphors occur in their print car ads: Nouns, Nouns,

Nouns, Adjectives, Intransitive Verbs-Adjectives, Adjectives, Intransitive Verbs, and Nouns - Pronouns, Verbs - Pronouns.

From the explanations about lexical metaphor in particular context above, the researcher was interested to conduct a research about lexical metaphor that used in Surah Al-Kahfi with Bahasa Indonesia translation version of the Qur'an. The problem, background and preliminary data of this research were different with the previous studies. This research was conducted because triggered by the preliminary data as the different phenomenon and the different findings from the previous studies. This research aims to find out what types of lexical metaphor realized.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems of this study were formulated as the following:

1. What types of lexical metaphor are used in the Surah Al-Kahfi?
2. How are the lexical metaphors realized in the Surah Al-Kahfi?
3. Why are the lexical metaphors realized in the way they are?

1.3 The Objectives the Study

1. to find out the types of lexical metaphor are used in the Surah Al-Kahfi,
2. to describe how about the metaphor used in the Surah Al-Kahfi, and
3. to explain why lexical metaphors are used in the Surah Al-Kahfi.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

Metaphor is divided into 2 they are; grammatical metaphors and lexical metaphors. However, this study is limited to analyze the lexical metaphors found in Bahasa Indonesia translation of Surah Al-Kahfi with Bahasa Indonesia translation version of the Qur'an by using halliday's theory. The Surah consists of 110 verses; Surah Al-Kahfi is the 18th Surah of 114 in Al-Qur'an.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The findings of this study were expected to be relevant theoretically and practically in some respects.

Theoretically, the findings of this study were considered to enrich the theories of lexical metaphor especially about the type, the realization and why lexical metaphor used in Surah Al-Kahfi.

Practically, the findings of the study were considered to be a reference to enhance the college student's knowledge about lexical metaphor. For helping people especially Muslim in comprehending the verse of Surah Al-Kahfi. The last, hopefully the result of this study will give some contributes in a research to discover more finding about the types, realization and why lexical metaphor used in Surah Al-Kahfi.