

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Linguistics is a scientific study that focuses on language that explores the sound system, meaning, and construction of expression rules. Linguistics has many branches, one of the branches of linguistics is semantics. According to KBBI semantics is the meaning, meaning of the speaker and writer, or the meaning given in the form of discussion.

In the process of delivering messages, there are two ways that can be done. First, the message can be conveyed directly through the use of ordinary language without causing confusion in the mind of the listener or reader because of the unclear meaning and message conveyed. Second, delivery is indirect or implied. The message is conveyed not in ordinary language so that this creates ambiguity in the minds of listeners or readers. In this case usually the writer or speaker uses figurative language. Figurative language is usually used to analyze the deeper meaning of words. There are various kinds of figurative language, such as metaphor, litotes, onomatopoeia, personification, alliteration, allusion, hyperbole, irony, synecdoche, simile and etc. Among of those kinds, there is a kind that is often used in daily communication and in literary work, namely is metaphor.

According to Classe (2000: 941) metaphor is the transfer of the image, meaning, or quality of an expression to another expression. The transfer is done by referring to a concept to another concept to imply the similarity, analogy or relationship between the two concepts. Metaphors describe the same thing or have the same value as other things, but actually these things are different. Metaphors are found in literary work such as poetry, prose and songs.

According to Roberts and Jacobs (2006: 2) literature is a composition that tells a story, dramatizes a situation, expresses emotions, experiences and suggests ideas. Every literary work is full of meaning as an expression of the author's feelings. Many literary works are created based on the personal life experience of the author or the surrounding community which is full of meaning. One of the literary works that is interesting to examine is poetry.

According to Waluyo (2002:1) poetry is a literary work with a language that is condensed, shortened, and rhymes with a unified sound and using figurative language.

Poetry, in which the meaning of the text is constructed using figurative language is a part of literary work that is always used to teach students when introducing figurative language, especially metaphors.

Currently, in the Indonesian education curriculum (curriculum 2013) English lessons are divided into two kinds of teaching and learning programs. They are obligation English and specialization English. In the specialization English textbook of senior high school, especially in the eleventh grade, several topics about poetry are found. This topic is studied by students to determine students' abilities about art or literature in language teaching. The name of English textbook is "Pathway to English grade XI". The reason why researcher uses this textbook is because it is a series of English courses currently used for high school students. It aimed to provide a framework for learning English regarding figurative language, especially in metaphorical expressions. So, students can understand the message the poet wants to convey to the readers or listeners from the poetry contained in the English textbook.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

Based on the background of study, the problem of study was stated as the following:

1. What metaphorical expressions are found in poetry in English textbook?
2. What meaning does the poet want to convey to the readers?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

Based on the problem of study, the researcher formulates the objective of study:

1. To identify what kind of metaphorical expressions are found in poetry in English textbook.
2. To identify what the meaning of poet wants to convey to the readers.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

In this study, the researcher makes the limitation to make the researcher and the readers can understand about this study. This study only discuss about meaning and metaphorical expressions that used in poetry in English textbook entitled "Pathway to English grade XI"

1.5 The Significant of the Study

The research result is expected to be able to give some benefits for the readers or listeners to understand poetry verse that use metaphorical expression. The

researcher hope the readers or listeners will better understand, appreciate the meaning of poetry, be comfortable with poetic language and also the researcher hope this study can help other researchers who are interested in conducting research in this field.

1.6 Review of Literature

a. Metaphor

According to the Peter (2002: 12) Metaphor is the figurative language, which compares one thing to another directly. Lakoff and Johnson (2003: 4) define metaphor as a device of the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish-a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language. According to KBBI metaphor is the use of words nor a group of words not in their true meaning but as a painting which is based on equations or comparisons.

From some of the opinion above, the researcher concludes that metaphor is a figurative language that transfers of meaning to analogize a concept with another concept that has the same content or value.

b. Types of Metaphors

There are several theories put forward by experts about the types of metaphors. One of them is the Parera's theory. According to Parera (2004: 119) metaphors can be divided into 4 groups, namely:

1) Anthropomorphic metaphor

Anthropomorphic metaphor is used to compare the similarity of experience with what is contained in the body of the metaphor user. Language's users compare the similarity of experience to what is in itself or their own bodies. In anthropomorphic metaphors there is a word relation supposed to be specifically used for a human feature or element, but associated with inanimate objects.

2) Animal Metaphor

Animal metaphors are metaphors that show the existence associations comparing the characteristics of the animal and human nature that appear. Actually what is being compared is not only the characteristics, but also the elements of the body animal. The embodiment of the animal metaphor in general can be done from animal to plant, animal to human, and from animal to inanimate objects.

3) Metaphors from abstract to concrete

A metaphor from abstract to concrete is a type of metaphor of diversion or transferring abstract expressions to concrete expressions.

4) Synesthetic metaphor.

Synesthetic metaphor is a type of metaphor diversion of the senses, transfer from one sense to another. Basic creation this metaphor is a diversion of responses based on the experience of understanding one to another. Expressions can be created by diversion stimulus from one sense organ to another, for example from the senses listener to the sense of sight, from the sense of touch to the sense of hearing, and etc.

To conduct this research, the researcher takes some previous studies which have the same field such as Tutut Maria Ulfa (2016) who analyzed the use of metaphor in Anne Bradstreet's poems. In analyzing the types and meaning of metaphor, she used Parera (2004) theory. In result, she found that there were four types of metaphor used in Bradstreet's poems namely anthropomorphic metaphor, animal metaphor, metaphor from abstract to concrete and synesthetic metaphor.

Another study was done by Habib Syarwani (2017) who analyzed metaphor that was used in Emily Dickinson's poems. In his research, he investigated the types and the implicit meaning of metaphors. He used Lakoff and Johnson (1980) theory to identify and analyzed the data. In the result of the study, he found that there were three types of metaphor used in Emily Dickinson's poems namely structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, and orientational metaphor. In addition, the implicit meaning of metaphor talks about life, love and sadness. In this study, the researcher did not include animal as a source of metaphor formation. In fact, the animal world can be said to be a source of a creative metaphor formation.

Based on the explanation of previous research, the researcher decides to use the theory from Parera because the theory from Lakoff and Johnson had been ancient. Thus, researcher needs to use newer theory. Another reason is because this theory is still new, so that in previous studies there were only few other researchers who used Parera's theory. So that new research is needed to add references and understanding of the use of this theory in classifying types of metaphors.

c. Procedure for Identifying the Metaphors

The metaphor identification procedure (MIP) is a method for identifying words that are used metaphorically in literary works. The procedures aim at determining the relationships of certain lexical units in literary works and recognizing their use in certain contexts as metaphorical possibilities. A group of scholars called Pragglejaz (2007) formulated the Metaphor Identification Procedure as follows:

- 1) Read discourse thoroughly to build a general understanding of its meaning.
- 2) Define lexical units in discourse:
 - a) For each lexical unit in the text, look at its meaning in context, that is, how that meaning works as an entity, relation, or attribute in the situation posed by the text (contextual meaning). Count what comes before and after the lexical unit.
 - b) For each lexical unit, determine whether the unit has a more basic contemporary meaning in another context. In honing this metaphor, the basic meanings tend to: (i) be more real (what is served is easier to imagine, see, hear, touch, smell, and feel); (ii) relating to physical acts; (iii) More precise (not obscure); and (iv) historically older. The basic meaning must be the meaning that arises most frequently from the lexical unit.
 - c) If the lexical unit has a more basic contemporary meaning in another context than the existing context, check whether the contextual meaning differs from the basic meaning but can be understood by means of a comparison with that basic meaning.
- 3) Mark the lexical unit as metaphorical.

Based on previous reserachers, I Gede Pariasa, I Made Rajeg and I Gusti Ayu Gede Sosiowati (2017) said that the method of metaphor identification procedure (MIP) should be applied because it provided an explicit, reliable, flexible instrument for identifying linguistic metaphors. So, the researcher hope that using metaphor identification procedure can help researcher in analyzing poetry and by using MIP the researcher has a theoretical basis to assist in identifying linguistic metaphors.