CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language has become an essential thing in human conversation. No matter how small, we communicate using the language every day. Language is very closely related to our lives, and it is not easy to communicate without using language. According to Owen in Setiawan (2006: 1), explaining the definition of language, namely language can be defined as a socially shared combination of those symbols and rule-governed combinations of those symbols. And according to Lakoff and Johnson (2003), language is the method or set of processes used to ensure that the sender and receiver agree on the symbol's meanings and the schema for combining them for each communication. Meaning is also important to the experience of using language. It is challenging to grasp individual words without knowing the purpose of the speech, and it is difficult to identify the separate words that makeup it. Without the capacity to express meaning, language is missing an important aspect. Language has many types, such as figurative language, Latin, written language, etc.

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 366) suggest that figurative language is an image used in some way to explore the lesser known through the known. Usually this is in the form of a special repetition, arrangement or omission of words with literal meanings or phrases with special meanings that are not based on the literal meaning of the words contained in them. Figurative language will give each word a deeper meaning, can beautify or beautify it, and emphasize its meaning,

figurative Language can be found anywhere, such as in poetry, quotes, song lyrics, and others. Figurative language has some types, but in this study the analyzing is focused methapor.

Methapor is a part of figurative language, which refer to word or expressions that mean something different from their literal definition. According to Lakkof and Johnson (2003: 4) metaphor is persuasive in everyday life, not only in language, but also in thought and action. This show if metaphor is influences people thought in communicated. If someone say "metaphorical speaking", probably means that is should not take what they said as the truth, but as more of an idea. Metaphor is important in communication, it can make words come to life, a metaphor can use to make the subject more relatable to the reader or to make complex thought easier to understand. The use methapor also found in a poetry because it can be used by humans. There is an example of a sentence that uses metaphor in the data used in this study along with the meaning contained in the sentence :

You are the rarest soul I never knew,
(To E, Line 11, Stanza 2)

The sentence above is structural metaphor because here shows that the term of structural metaphor it can be acknowledge that the concept of you is somehow metaphorical structured into term of soul. According to theory of meaning that proposed by Leech (1981) sentence above conveys connotative meaning. You in this sentence indicate someone who is a loved. The sentence conveys connotative meaning in as the writer tells the reader that someone he met had the rarest soul he

had ever known. Here the rarest soul is not the true meaning, where the intention of this rarest soul is in terms of behavior and also the nature of the person he loves.

Suggest to Oxford Dictionary, A poetry is a piece of writing in which the words are carefully chosen for their beauty and sound and are carefully arranged, often in short rhymed lines. Although the poetry only contains a few lines of words, each line has a beautiful meaning with the various figurative languages used.

The poetry was the object of this study because there are many methapor existed in the poetry which are interesting to be analyzed. In the poetry, there are many messages that the author wants to convey to the reader, there are many poetrys made by the author that are in the hearts of the readers.

1.2 Problem of Study

From the background above, the writer find the problem of study as follow :

1. What are types of methapor found in the poetry entitled *Loved Songs* by Sara Teasdale?
2. What are the meanings of the methapor found in the poetry entitled *Loved Songs* by Sara Teasdale?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective of questions are defined as followed:

1. To find out the type of methapor in the poetry entitled *Loved Songs* by Sara Teasdale
2. To analyze what meaning of methapor in the poetry entitled *Loved Songs* by Sara Teasdale

1.4 Limitation of the study

This study focused in analyzed the types of metaphors found in poetry, not only analyzed the types of metaphors in poetry, but also analyzed what meanings are contained in poetry. To support this analysis, there are two theories that used in this analysis, namely the first theory to explain the types of metaphors found in poetry as a data source, the theory that used is by Lakoff and Johnson (2003). The second is the theory that used to analyzed the meaning of the poem by Leech (1981). This research refines the types of metaphors so that people can understand about the types of metaphors.

1.5 Significance of the Study

In this study there are two significance of the study such as theoretical significance study and practical significance study.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study provides additional references for other researchers interested in the literature study on semantic analysis of figurative language, particularly methapor. The findings of this study are also expected to benefit English Department students, particularly those learning about methapor.

1.5.2 Partical Significance

This research is beneficial to students, societies, and future researchers. Students and societies can use the findings of this study as additional information,

while future researchers can use the findings of this study as a reference and source

of knowledge when analyzing metaphor.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The first related study on metaphor was taken from the thesis of Habib Syarwani (2017) entitled *An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poems*. The study focused on finding out the types of metaphor found in Emily Dickinson's poems and also to analyze the implicit meaning of metaphors that found in Emily Dickinson's poems. This thesis used Emily Dickinson's selected poems as a data source. Habib Syarwani used documentation techniques to collect the data and used content analysis to analyze the data. This study discovered that Emily Dickinson used 36 metaphorical expressions, which were classified into three types of metaphor: structural metaphor (17 data or 47.2%), ontological metaphor (15 data or 41.6 %), and orientational metaphor (4 data or 11.1 %). The researcher concluded that structural metaphor was dominant in her poetry based on the data she discovered. The similarity between previous study and the recent study is that they both use poetry as the data source, even though the poetrys are from different authors and the difference between this study and the current study is that there are differences in the method used to obtain the data, where Habib used documentation technique to obtain data while n this study s the observation method.

The second related study of metaphor was taken from thesis of Melkior Viki Aldus Datus (2020) under the title An Analysis Of Metaphor Found In The Bible. This thesis focus on how to find out the types of metaphor and the meaning of

metaphor that found in the Bible. The theory that used to analyze the data in this study is theory that proposed by Lakoff and Johnosn in their work " Metaphor We Live By" (2003), and the theory that used to analyze the meaning of metaphor is theory from Leech (1981). The thesis used Bible for the data source and the method used for analysis this study is descriptive qualitative method. The finding of this study was explained that the dominant metaphor used in the Bible is stuctural metaphor and orientational metaphor. The similarity between the previous study and the recent study is that the theory used to make this thesis is the same as the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980), and the difference between this study and the current study is that there is a difference in the data source, where Melkior used the bible as the data source, while this thesis uses poetry as the data source.

The last related study of metaphor was taken from article by Ummi Shafira Ramadian (2021) under the title An Analysis of Metaphors and Their Meaning In Lady Wisthhledown's Utterances In Movie Series Bridgerton. The article use theory by Beekman and Callow and the article focused on discussing the types of metaphors and what meanings exist in the Bridgerton movie series, in conducting this research the author uses a qualitative method. And the results obtained from this study are from 32 data obtained from movies, full metaphor and abbreviated metaphor are found, the abbreviated metaphor is classified into 4 types, namely type 1, type 2, type 3 and type 4. The similarity between previous study and the resent study is using the same method, namely the qualitative method, while the difference lies in the data used, namely in this article using movies as the data.

2.2 Concepts

The concept is an explanation of the term that refers to this title. In addition, the ideas also define a term that is relevant to the thesis, and the words are often used in the study. In making this study, two concepts are used to make a proposal which later the concept will be developed are metaphor and poetry. Here the writer will explain the definition of metaphor and poetry.

2.2.1 Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech that makes an implicit, implied, or hidden comparison between two unrelated things that share some characteristics. It is an implied analogy in which a word or phrase is applied to a person, object, idea, or concept that is literally or semantically inapplicable. According to Lakkof and Johnson (2003; 4), In everyday life, metaphor is persuasive not only in language but also in thought and action. For most people, metaphor is a device of the poetic imagination, and theoretical flourishes are a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language. In every life, metaphor is only seen as a characteristic of a language, this is because everyone does not need a metaphor in their social life, even though without realizing that metaphor is very attached to the style of speech used in social life.

2.2.2 Conceptual Metaphor

Metaphor in conceptual metaphor is regarded as a fundamental cognitive competence and is unconscious and pervasive employed in everyday life. Metaphor

is applied in all daily activity, since that human are thinking, conceptual metaphor will never be separated from daily life of human. The basic concept of conceptual metaphor theory (CMT) is to oppose the idea of traditional metaphor, Lakoff and Johnson believe that metaphor is not only a form of human language, but also a matter of human action and thought. According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003:3), our ordinary conceptual system, in terms of which we both think and act is fundamentally metaphorical in nature. Metaphor cannot be separated by the other. It is a sign of genius.

2.2.3 Poetry

According to Pradopo (1995) poetry is a recording and interpretation of various important human experiences, composed in the most memorable form

2.3 Theories

The theory that used to analyzed the data in this study is the theory that purpose by Lakoff and Jahnson (2003) in their book with the title "Metaphor We Live By". Furthermore, to analyze the meaning of the metaphor the writer used theory of meaning from Leech (1981) in the book entitled "The Study of Meaning".

2.3.1 Types of Conceptual Metaphor

Metaphor has several types as described by Lakoff and Johnson (2003:4) where there are three types of metaphor, namely Structural metaphor, Orientational

metaphor and Ontological metaphor. Here will be explained in detail about each type of metaphor.

2.3.1.1 Structural Metaphor

Structural metaphor is a case in which one concept is metaphorically structured in terms of another (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003: 7). To get an idea of how metaphorical expressions in everyday language can give us insight into the metaphorical nature of the concepts that make up our daily activities, consider the metaphorical concept TIME IS MONEY as it is reflected in contemporary English, for example:

1. I don' t have the time to give you (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003 : 8)

2. You need to budget your time (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003 : 8)

3. You don' t use your time profitably (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003:8)

4. I lost a lot of time when I got sick (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003 : 8)

From the examples given, it can be concluded that the concept of time in a structural metaphor is money. In our culture, time is a valuable commodity. We use these limited resources to achieve our goal. We imagine time as a method because we act as if time were a valuable commodity—a finite resource, even money. TIME IS MONEY, TIME IS AN ENDLESS RESOURCE, AND TIME IS THE MOST VALUABLE COMMODITY OF ALL METAPHYSICAL CONCEPTS. They are metaphorical because we use our everyday experiences with money, limited resources, and valuable for conceptualizing time. Johnson and Lakoff (2003 : 8).

2.3.1.2 Orientational Metaphor

According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003: 14), Orientational metaphor is a metaphor concept that organizes the entire system with one another rather than arranging one idea about another. It is referred to as an orientational metaphor because most of it is related to spatial orientation: up-down, in-out, front-back, on-off, deep-shallow, central-peripheral. For example, HAPPY IS UP refers to the fact that HAPPY is UP-oriented, which leads to English expressions such as "I feel awake today," where this concept means that a person will feel UP when he is happy.

2.3.1.3 Ontological Metaphor

Ontological metaphors are metaphors that project concrete things into abstract things. It has anthropomorphic elements. Ontological metaphor is a method of treating intangible concepts like feelings, activities, and thoughts as entities. Ontological metaphors serve various functions, and the various metaphors that exist reflect the various service functions. "Human purposes usually necessitate the imposition of artificial boundaries, so that physical phenomena are as discrete as we are: entities are constrained by the surface." (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003 : 25). Lakoff and Johnson (2003) also explained that there are various kinds of purpose of ontological metaphors, namely, referencing, quantifying, dentifying causes, and setting goals and motivating actions.

Examples are as follows:

1. The honor of our country is at stake in this war. (Reffering)

2. There is so much hatred in the world. (Quantifying)

3. The brutality of war dehumanizes us all. (Identifying aspects)

4. Our influence in the world has declined because of our lack of moral fiber. (Identifying cause)

5. I'm changing my way of life so that I can find true happiness. (Setting goals and motivating actions)

(Lakoff and Johnson, 2003 : 26, 27)

From this example, it can be explained that the ontological metaphor functions as a very limited range of goals—referring, measuring, etc.

2.3.2 Types of Meaning

Meaning can be defined as everything conveyed by language. Research meaning is also called semantics. According to Leech (1981:9), semantics is at the heart of communication research, and as communication becomes a more critical factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more pressing. Semantics is also at the heart of human thought, cognition, and conceptualization. All of these are inextricably linked to how we classify and communicate our experiences of the world through language. Its narrow semantic nterpretation limits its research on language concept systems. According to Leech (1981), there are seven meanings. The following is an effort to describe the meaning of each part of them.

2.3.2.1 Conceptual meaning

The core factor of language communication is widely regarded as conceptual meaning, also known as denotative meaning or cognitive meaning. The conceptual meaning is the fundamental proportional meaning, which corresponds to the actual dictionary definition. In contrast to other types of associative meanings, this one is neutral and objective in tone. Conceptual meaning is the literal meaning of meaning, which can be called "yiyuan". As we defined on the basis of duality comparison, similarity we can define Yoshihara "woman" as human + female + adult. If any one of these attributes changes, the concept will no longer be the same. Conceptual meaning deals with core meaning expression. It s the extension or literal meaning. The purpose of conceptual meaning is to provide a proper semantic representation for a sentence or statement.

2.3.2.2 Connotative meaning

Connotative meaning is a communicative value of expression, it is pure conceptual content. It goes beyond more references to a word and touches attributes in the real world. It is not just a dictionary meaning. Therefore, the purely conceptual content of "woman" s + human + female + adult, but the social and psychological connotation may be "social instinct with material instincts" or typical female characteristics, such as "talking endlessly". "Cooking experience", "wear a dress or skirt". The connotative meaning is considered to be accidental, comparative, unstable, decisive, open-ended, and changes with age, culture and individuals, while the conceptual meaning is not. It can be edited with limited symbols.

2.3.2.3 Social Meaning

The meaning conveyed to us by a piece of language about the social context is referred to as social purpose (Leech, 1981:14). Text decoding is dependent on our understanding of stylistics and other linguistic variations. Specifically, recognizing some pronunciation words as rational beings, such as telling something about the speaker's region or social origin. The social meaning of an utterance refers to the context in which it is used. Some dialectical words, for example, provide information about the regional and social background of the speaker and the listener's social relationship. "I ain't done nothing," the line tells us about the speaker, who is most likely a black American who is underprivileged and uneducated.

2.3.2.4 Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is to a large extent a parasitic category. In some cases, we rely on thinking about concepts, connotations, or other meaning categories to express our emotions. In the emotional sense, language is used to communicate personal feelings or attitudes to the listener or the subject of the conversation. It is the meaning typically conveyed by the conceptual and connotative content of the words used. As an example: "You're a ruthless tyrant and a villain. "I despise you" or "I despise you as an idiot." The speaker is hesitant to express how he feels about the listener. In this case, the speaker appears to affect his audience negatively. This is referred to as affective meaning.

2.3.2.5 Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning and connotative meaning involve the mutual connection of language vocabulary level. This situation occurs when a word has multiple conceptual meanings. The reflected meaning can be found in the taboo words. For example, terms like erection, sexual intercourse, ejaculation. The word "sexual intercourse" reminds us of ts connection with sex. Sexual association dispels his innocent sensory communication. The sense of tabo almost disappeared. In some cases, the speaker will avoid using taboo words and use another alternative word to avoid unnecessary reflections of meaning. For example, the word "rooster" is replaced by the speaker, and "rooster" is another word used by the speaker to express the general meaning of the word and avoid taboos. These words also have non-sexual meanings.

2.3.2.6 Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is the meaning that a word acquires when accompanied by certain words. Collocative meaning refers to the association of a word due to its usual meaning or habitual appearance with certain types of works. "Pretty" and "handsome" mean "good-looking", but they are slightly different due to collective co-occurrence. The word "beautiful" is paired with girls, women, flowers and gardens. On the other hand, the word "handsome" is paired with boys or men. So "beautiful woman" and "handsome man" have different attractiveness, so "handsome woman" may mean attractive, but in a man's way.
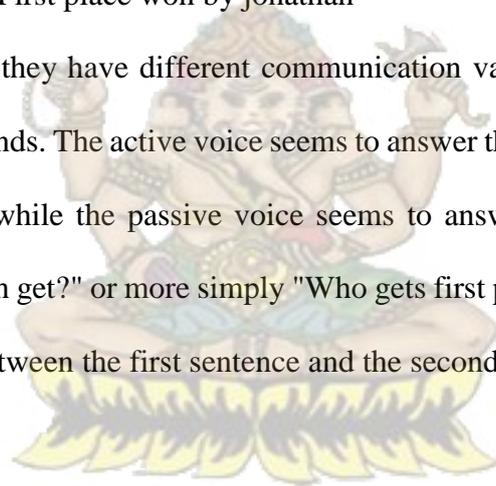
2.3.2.7 Thematic meaning

The meaning of the theme or content conveyed by the way the speaker or writer organizes information, in terms of focus and ranking emphasis. The meaning of the topic helps to understand the information and meaning correctly. For example, the following active and passive sentences have the same conceptual meaning but have different communicative values.

1) Jonathan won first place.

2) First place won by jonathan

Of course, they have different communication values because they imply different backgrounds. The active voice seems to answer the implicit question "who gets first place?" while the passive voice seems to answer the implicit question "What did Jonathan get?" or more simply "Who gets first place?" First place?" This is a comparison between the first sentence and the second sentence.

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