CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED TO LITERATURE AND

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Semantic

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that deals with meaning. According to etymology, the word semantics comes from the Greek word *semantikos* which means 'significant' which means 'to show'. In the branch of semantic linguistics isa special section that examines meaning at the syntactic level of words, phrases, and sentences. Tarigan (1985) said that semantic is a symbol and sign that expresses meaning, connecting one meaning to another so that it can have an effect on society because it is related to the meaning used by its speakers. Semantics assumes that Language consists of structures that reveal meaning when connected with objects in the experience of the human world (p.7). According to Yule (2010) semantic is a science that studies the meaning of words, phrases and sentences and also semantic describes the nature of knowledge of meaning in a language.

According to Djajasudarm (2012) semantic comes from the Greek sema (nomina : sign) or verb samiano (marking, meaning). Semantic is essentially a science that studies the meaning and meaning of a language, and examines the meaning or sign that defines a meaning(p.1). According to Katz (1972) semantic is about linguistic meanings related to sentences and objects to be appreciated not just by their pronunciation(p.1). And according to Griffiths (2006) semantic is about a device that has meaning encoded in a vocabulary in Language and its patterns for

constructing sentence meaning(p.15). Semantics is a science that studies meaning and studies a meaning of communication in Language according to (Saeed, 1997, p.3).

2.2 Metaphor

One subject covered by the study of cognitive semantics is metaphor. It is typically thought to achieve its most advanced forms in literary or poetic language and has historically been recognized as the most significant form of figurative language use (Saeed, 2003).

2.1.1 Definition of Metaphor

A metaphor is the use of language that explains a word not with its true meaning that aims to find common ground and connect between two things. (Knowles and Moon, 2006, p.3). Kovecses (2010) explains that metaphor is an understanding of the conceptual domain in understanding and classifying it into three types of general conceptual metaphors, namely structural metaphors, ontological metaphors and orientation metaphors. According to Holmas (1980) metaphors are implied analogies of other objects. Depictions can be objects, physicals, ideas, properties, or deeds. And the function of the metaphor itself is to express one's imagination of something that is also interpreted as something that permeates everyday life, not only into Language but also into thoughts and actions. So the metaphor also means that it is the deliberate use of words that musthave a special talent to use them well.

Metaphors enrich the communication of individuals with diverse images and demonstrate important mechanisms for reasoning about concepts. Meanwhile, metaphors are also considered a language tool

commonly used in everyday life. This is conveyed by Lakoff and Johnson who state that: "Metaphors are universal in everyday life, not only in language but also in thought and action. Our usual conceptual system, in which we think and act is fundamentally metaphorical"(Lakoff & Johnson, 1980, p.4). Metaphors are used to explain or describe something by comparing it with something else that is considered to have similar characteristics with something or someone who wants to be described. Metaphors also serve to express one's imagination. Metaphors become the basic process of word formation and word meaning, then those concepts and meanings are reflected or expressed through metaphors.

2.1.2 Conceptual Metaphor

According to Konvecses (2010) A conceptual metaphor is a metaphor that has two domains, namely the source domain and the target domain. The source domain is a concrete domain, while the target domain is an abstract domain (Kovecses, 2017). The conceptual metaphor "Life is travel", travel is more concrete than the target realm of "life", "Journey" is the source domain. In general, physical domains typically serve source domains for more abstract targets as in the metaphor "Life is journey" (Kovecses, 2010). Metaphors discuss relationships between objects and create an understanding of certain objects through an understanding of other objects. Thus, the source domain is used by humans to understand abstract concepts in the target domain. According to Kovecses (2010) conceptual A (target realm) with conceptual B (source realm) is called metaphor(p.4).

Conceptual metaphors are not only in language but also in thought, thus distinguishing it from linguistic metaphors. Linguistic

expressions are used metaphorically, while conceptual metaphors are conceptual patterns that lean on our daily lives. Conceptual metaphors become meaningful when they are based on

2 things, the first by the embodiment of the source realm and secondly the embodiment of the source and target realms of the main metaphors used. (Gibbs, jr, 2008). Furthermore, Nirmala (2014) posits in her journal "Conceptual metaphors are dynamic, as they reflect what users always think, feel, and do, changing according to different thoughts, feelings and experiences in each culture. To provide a deeper understanding, the researcher gave an example of a conceptual metaphor taken from a book called Metaphor: A Practical Introduction written by (Konvecses, 2010, p.10).

Johnson and Lakoff (1980) explain that understanding and experiencing something else reason is essentially the essence of metaphor. This suggests thatnot only words are used in everyday speech, metaphors are more than that due to the fact that human thinking is naturally influenced by metaphors. Historically, the most Important conceptual structure in the development of human thought is the metaphor (Qolbi, 2015).

2.1.3 Types of Metaphor

Knowles and Moon (2006) distinguish metaphors into two part conventional metaphors and creative metaphors. Conventional metaphors are metaphors that are often used in everyday vocabulary and are no longer new so they are said to have lost their characteristics as a metaphor. Creative metaphors are metaphors created by writers to express an idea that will be poured into a certain context, so that listeners and readers must

analyze to find the meaning contained in a piece of writing or speech. The use of conventional metaphors is unaware of the use of metaphorical language. The term dead metaphor is often used to refer to conventional metaphors (Knowles and the Moon, 2006, p.5). Conventional Metaphors according to Kovecses (2010) explains that conventional metaphors do not require people to think longer and directly know the intent of the speaker or author(p.33). According to Saeed (1997) metaphorical characteristics are divided into : Convention, asymmetry, abstraction and systematicity. While based on Ullmann theory metaphors are divided into four types, namely Anthropomorphic metaphor, Animal metaphor, abstracting metaphor, and synesthetic metaphor. Theauthor uses Stephen Ullmann's theory to classify types of metaphors (2009).

2.1.3.1 Antropomorfik Metaphor

Anthropomorphic metaphor is a metaphor that uses words or expressions that describe lifeless objects rather than human beings or human characteristics. In other words, this metaphor personifies lifeless objects as human beings. So that it gives a visual and emotional effect to a sentence or word. The reader can imagine an object or thing becoming more alive in his mind because it has human characteristics.

2.1.3.2 Animal metaphor

Animal metaphor is a type of metaphor that uses animals to describe a person, situation or something related to animals. Animal metaphor is effective in creating a strong visual image and emotional impact on the reader or listener, the imagination of this animal is transferred to humans where there is a humorous, ironic, or fantastic

connotation so as to add depth and richness to a sentence or word.

2.1.3.3 Abstract metaphor

Abstract metaphor is a type of metaphor that uses abstract or non-physical concepts to describe ideas, ideas, or situations that are difficult to explain concretely. This type of metaphor is usually used in literature, rhetoric or colloquial language to clarify or reinforce the message to be conveyed. By describing abstract concepts as something that can be seen, felt, or lived, Abstract metaphor can help readers or listeners to understand abstract concepts better.

2.1.3.4 Synesthetic metaphor

Synesthetic metaphor is a type of metaphor that combines more than one sensory or sensory experience to describe a concept or situation. In a synesthetic metaphor, words are used to describe different sensory experiences simultaneously, thus creating a synesthetic impression or merging of the senses. can help bring readers into the world depicted in writing or poetry and provide a more immersive experience.

2.3 Metaphor Analysis

According to the theory of Knowles and Moon (2006), there are 3 thingsthat must be considered to analyze metaphors, namely:

1. Metaphorical words or phrases

2. Their metaphorical meaning

3. The relationship or relationship between the two things being compared.

To analyze the metaphor, 3 elements are needed, namely:

a.   Vehicle: a metaphor contained in a word or sentence

b.   Topic / Tenor: To clarify the meaning

c.   Grounds: Similarity of concepts between vehicle and topic

Example: "Be prepared for a mountain of paperwork"

Metaphor/Vehicle : Mountain

Meaning/topic   : A large amount

Connection/ground : Ideas of size, being immovable and difficult to deal with

Based on the example above, the use of the mountain metaphor is due to the similarity of mountains that are tall and large so that they cannot move and are difficult to conquer. However, the characteristic chosen to explain the meaning of mountain in this sentence is that it is large in size and difficult to conquer. This conclusion was obtained from the results of a review of grounds. So, by studying grounds, it is hoped that we can find out how appropriate the use of metaphorical words in a sentence is. These steps are what the author will use to analyze themeaning of the metaphor.

2.4 Previous Study

Metaphorical studies have been carried out by several other studies such as Irwan, Syahron, and Pujiono (2019) entitled Changes In Metaphorical Classification In The Japanese Version Of The Rainbow Warriors Novel By Andrea Hirata Based On Cognitive Function. In this study, he analyzed the changes in the classification of metaphorical expressions contained in the novel rainbow warriors based on cognitive, using the theory of metaphorical classification based on its cognitive fungs proposed by Kovacic (2010). Using a qualitative research approach with a descriptive type of research, while methods and data analysis use

an interactive data analysis model from Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014). Aims to analyze the changes in the classification of metaphorical expressions contained in the novel so that the results obtained are that there are 15 changes in the classification of metaphors based on cognitive functions structural metaphors, ontological metaphors, and orientation metaphors.

The second research was done by Riski, Sufil, and Ahmad's (2018) entitled The Analysis Of Metaphor Translation In The Novel Angels And DemonsBy Brown. In this study, he analyzed the translation of metaphors in the novel Angels and Demons to analyze translation techniques and know the quality of the metaphor translation contained in the novel Angels and Demons. Data were analyzed using metaphorical theory by Larson (1998), translation techniques using Molina and Albir theory (2002) and translation quality using the Translation Quality Assessment theory by Nababan (2012). The analysis begins with analyzing metaphorical expressions, classifying translation techniques, and identifying translation qualities based on the theory used in this study. The findings revealed that there were 119 metaphorical expressions with 84 living metaphors and 35 dead metaphors. The translation of metaphors uses nine translation techniques and the quality of metaphorical translations meets the assessment requirements.

The third research was done by Laily (2021) entitled Metaphor Analysis On The Main Character Utterance In David Pelzer's Novel A Child Called It. Thisstudy examines the conceptual metaphor used by the main character's utterance in David Pilzer's A Child Called It novel. This novel is based on the true story of a writer who tells about violence

against children. This research explains that there are three types of conceptual metaphors according to the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980), namely, structural metaphors, ontological metaphors, and orientational metaphors. In this study, the authors found 54 data included in the three types of conceptual metaphors in the novel A Child Called It, divided into 32 data for ontological metaphors, 18 data for structural metaphors, and 4 data for orientational metaphors. As a result, the writer clearly explains the conceptual metaphor data used by the main character in the novel A Child Called It. Researchers can understand that many words and sentences are abstract and contain metaphors. So that the writer can convey to the reader the type of conceptual metaphor used by the main character in David Pilzer's A Child Called It novel.

The fourth research is from Yohanes and Hesni (2021) entitled Analysis of the Meaning of Metaphorical Expression from Presenter Valentino Jebret Simanjuntak. In this study, he used cultural linguistic theory, especially the three types of metaphors, namely ontological, structural, and orientational metaphors proposed by Gary B. Palmer. This research uses qualitative research methods. Based on the data obtained, it can be concluded that the ten (10) phenomenal expressions most often uttered by VS fall into three general categories of metaphorical types in Cultural Linguistics theory, namely: structural metaphors as many as ten (10), ontological metaphors as many as eight (8) and orientational metaphors as many as two (2). Thus, each of these expressions has its meaning arising from the imagery VS. This is based because VS wants to look different and shows his characteristics as a football commentator that distinguishes him from others.

The difference between this study and previous research lies in the purpose of the study. This study aims to analyze the meaning and types of metaphors while previous studies aim to analyze cognitive metaphors, analyze metaphor translations, and analyze conceptual metaphors.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

In completing this final project, the author analyze about the meaning applied to the lyrics of the song by Bts as the literary work chosen in this study. Using the theories of Knowles and Moon and Stephen Ullmann (2009) and other relevant references to support the idea of analysis.

Knowles and Moon (2006) explain that metaphor is a tool used to help humans understand the world and its experiences. A metaphor is an indirect comparison between two different things, but it has something in common in one particular aspect. In metaphors, words or phrases are used to describe a thing by using other words or phrases that have the same or similar meanings. Using metaphors, human beings can relate two different things and describe abstract concepts in a more understandable and more interesting way. Metaphors can also be used to describe human feelings and emotions, such as happiness, sadness, and pain. In the study of language and literature, metaphors are often used as a tool of rhetoric to reinforce the message that the author or speaker wants to convey.

Stephen Ullmann (2009) explains that metaphors are used to describe a thing by using language or terms that are usually used for different things. In use, metaphors often not only give a new meaning to a

word, but can also affect our perception and understanding of a concept or event. Ullmann also states that metaphors are an important part of human language and culture. Human language often uses metaphors to describe concepts that are difficult to understand directly, such as emotion, time, and social relationships. Ullmann also emphasized that metaphors are used not only in language, but also in culture and everyday life. Forexample, the term "ladder career" is used to describe a person's career progression, which actually has nothing to do with stairs literally.

Ullmann and Knowles and Moon share the view that metaphors are an important tool in human communication and can help in understanding difficult concepts. However, their approach to explaining metaphors has its differences.