CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

This study makes use of semantic analysis. The study of word, phrase, and sentence meaning is known as semantics. According to Yule (1996b:114), linguistic semantics is concerned with the usual meaning that words and sentences in a language convey. The ability of a person to reason rationally and comprehend a text is intimately tied to meaning in life. Thompson (2012) asserts that despite having never read the text, everybody who speaks a language has an incredibly strong capacity to infer its meaning. Griffiths (2006:15) further argues that it's possible to speak a language fluently without being familiar with its history.

In addition, communication and meaning are strongly related. Verbal, nonverbal, implicit, and explicit forms of communication are all crucial in social interactions since they all convey a distinct meaning. According to Leech (1974), the study of communication revolves around semantics, which is a critical component of social organization.

As a result, a lack of knowledge causes uncertainty in comprehending the meaning, however this may be overcome thanks to human capacity. Consider the ambiguous definition of the term arms. Body parts and weaponry are both possible. Understanding the relevant context can help people

comprehend what sorts of guns the speaker is alluding to. The study of the human mind, including thought, cognition, and conceptualization, according to Leech (1974), is semantics.

The meaning of a language employed by speakers is not always taken literally by listeners. The meaning of figurative language, which depends on the context of what is being said, is sometimes used by individuals to convey feelings, thoughts, or ideas. There are several methods to convey the same message since it depends on the context that allows the addressee to understand the sender's goal, according to Griffiths (2006:3). As a result, we need to consider the speaker's use of figurative language in its context.

Figurative language refers to the usage of words or phrases that are not frequently used in everyday speech. In contrast to literal language, which only announces facts, authors can add intrigue or drama to their writing by using figurative language. According to Knickersbocker (1963), using figurative language is one technique in particular to discover the unknown through the familiar. Furthermore, metaphorical language might help us develop our imagination. Figures of speech, according to Fadaee (2011), are creative devices used in both literature and everyday conversation to describe speech in ways other than its typical usage.

The usage of figurative language forces readers to utilize their difficult-to-understand vocabulary since, unlike other vocabulary terms that

are often used in daily speech, the meaning of figurative language is not included in dictionaries.

In particular, metaphor is a typical figurative language that is frequently used in daily conversation. With a focus on the impression made, metaphor seeks todisclose the meaning. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1998), a metaphor is something that has several meanings and serves primarily as a tool for comprehension. In other words, a metaphor contrasts two things and is a form of figurative language. The night princess, for instance, has shown up. The term "princess" actually refers to the moon rather than a female. The moon and the princess are compared in this line because both objects are extremely lovely.

Metaphor is different with simile. Despite the fact that they are both contrasting two different items, neither of them uses the words "as" or "like" when doing so. According to Harding (2017), a simile is distinct from a metaphor. According to Finegan (2004:197), a metaphor is a use of a term that extends beyond its basic meaning to describe referents that are comparable to the word's primary referent.

Human beings use metaphor as a form of conceptualization. Alternatively said, metaphor is a common occurrence in daily life. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), the way we think and behave on a daily basis is inherently metaphorical. Metaphor is entwined in human communication when metaphor is ubiquitous in human life. According to Ullman (1972:212),

metaphor is so deeply ingrained into the very fabric of human speech that we have already come across it in a variety of contexts as a key motivating element, an expressive tool, a source of synonymy and polysemy, a way to express intense emotion, a way to fill in vocabularies gaps, among other functions.

A certain amount of emotion is infused into communication by humans. You may also find emotion in metaphors. Generally speaking, the basic human emotions that are present in metaphors. Anger, fear, happiness, sadness, love, lust, pride, shame, and surprise are among the notions for emotions, according to Kovecses (2000).

Metaphor is divided into three categories by Lakoff and Johnson (1980). Ontology metaphor, orientation metaphor, and structure metaphor are the three. When an idea is symbolically arranged within another concept, this is called a structural metaphor. Argument is war, for instance. The concepts of conflict and war are distinct. Argument is referred to be an oral communication notion, but battle is referred to as a weapon collision. Even if the concepts of an argument and a battle are different, the readers may still grasp the sentence's structure. Arguments spark discussion, as the word battle up top demonstrates.

The concept of orientation metaphor relates to spatial orientations such as up and down, in and out, high and low, front and back, etc. that are formed from our physical or cultural experiences. I'm feeling up, for instance. The

term up is seen as a metaphor since it symbolizes how people are feeling, whether they are content, pleased, or at ease.

An event, activity, emotion, and concept are all considered to be entities in the context of the ontology metaphor. For instance, I'm not thinking right now. The speaker is giving a concrete physical form to his thoughts, experiences, and thought processes. The Moana movie was the one the researcher chose. The American release date of the film Moana is November 23, 2016. (US). Osnat Shurer was the film's producer. Because Moana was one of the finest films of 2016, that is why this one was chosen. It is based on the high rating provided by the spectator. We may learn how to be a great leader from the character Moana in the Moana movie. In addition, I'm curious as to what the author is trying to convey to us through the metaphors employed in the Moana movie.

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

The focus of this study is mostly on metaphors found in the words and sentences used by the main character in the Moana movie. The theory target and source put out by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) will be used to discuss each sort of metaphorical meaning. Kovekses (1993) categorized emotion into nine categories: anger, fear, happy, sadness, love, lust, pride, and surprise. These categories will be used to depict emotion in metaphors.

1.3 Research Question

From background above, there are some questions that are generated to thisstudy, they are :

1. What types and meaning of metaphors are used by main characters in Moana movie?

2. Whats metaphor of emotions used by main character in Moana movie?

1.4 Objectives of the Research

From questions above, the goals of this study is to know about

1. The types and meaning of metaphors that are used by main characters in Moana movie

2. How metaphor of emotions are used in Moana movie