

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter reveals the explanation about introduction of study. It consists of background of study, research problems, research purposes, research significances, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background of Study

A word *metaphor* comes from Greek, *metaphora*. It is derived from *meta* which means ‘over’ and *pherein* ‘to carry’ (Hawkes, 2018). According to Kovecses (2010), metaphor is defined as understanding one conceptual domain in terms of another conceptual domain. A conceptual metaphor consists of two conceptual domains. Then, Kovecses briefly explained *Conceptual Domain A is Conceptual Domain B*, as it is called by a conceptual metaphor, for instance, a phrase of “time is gold”. A time clearly is not a gold and a gold has no similarity with the time such as shape, volume, weight or height. However, the quality between them are equal. In fact, a gold will never ever decrease its value over a thousand years. On the other hand, a time will never return back and always be continuous. Therefore, time and gold are equally valuable things. In other words, metaphor is creative way to talk about one thing by describing something else.

It is crucial to know how metaphor does exist in everyday life. According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003), metaphor is not just a matter of mere language, but it processes widely in human thought. For instance, a concept of argument in metaphorical expression “argument is war” is reflected in everyday language

expressions, such as “*your claims are indefensible*”, “*he attacked in every weak point of my argument*”, and “*I’ve never won an argument with him*” (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003). It is important to see the argument not just the terms of war, but, it is about winning or losing argument or the way someone takes over opponent’s position and defending own position. However, there is no physical battle but verbal battle. Yet, the sense of action in fighting arguments is reflected to war.

Metaphors are also adopted into literary works like novel. According to Kovecses (2010), the writers sometimes create new, original metaphor. However, when it was produced, it is often “jump out” from the text; it tends to be expressed by virtue of strange character. Consider the following example (analyzed in Gibbs, 1994) from Gabriel Garcia Marquez’s novel *Love in The Time of Cholera*:

Once he tasted chamomile tea and sent it back, saying only, “This stuff tastes of window.” Both she and the servants were surprised because they never heard of anyone who had drunk boiled window, but when they tried the tea in an effort to understand, they understood: it did taste of window. (p. 144)

It is clearly an unconventional metaphor. Since, what is tea like that tastes like window? As a result, there was new metaphor created by the author in order to show another perspective of the reality.

Novel is a literary works that is formed by prose narrative story, representing character, action or event. A novel of “The Time Machine” is classic English science-fiction story by H.G. Wells. The story is about a time travel by using the time machine which can leap through time in the past and the future. Further, this novel explains about time movements many times. Besides, time is one of target domain where metaphors are created. For instance, “You mean to say that machine has *travelled into* the future?” said Filby (p. 16). In this case, time is fixed by

location and moves with respect to time. It would be difficult to be understood if metaphor was not placed in this concept of time.

There are several previous studies about metaphor that is used in a kind of literary works. First, the study was conducted by Cahyaning Tyas (2017), from English Education Department of UMM. Her investigation of analyzing metaphors in the novel of *The Greek's Long - Lost Son* was focused on identifying two types of metaphors, those are dead metaphor and live metaphor. Also, she focused on explaining the meaning of each metaphor that is found in the novel.

Second, the study was conducted by Syarwani (2017). His investigation of analyzing metaphor is in Emily Dickon's poetry. He was focusing on identifying three kinds of metaphors, namely, structural, ontological, and orientational metaphor. In his case, the study was also focused on analyzing the implicit meaning of metaphor that is found in the poetry.

Third, the study was conducted by Maulana (2016). He was analyzing metaphor found in song's lyrics by 'The Script', 'Katy Perry', and 'Michael Bubble'. It is about 30 songs and selected by himself. In Maulana's investigation, metaphor is divided into three types, those are, conceptual metaphor, poetic metaphor, and mixed metaphor. In addition, he also explained the meaning of metaphorical expressions found in the lyrics by semantic analysis.

In contrast, this current study is aimed at identifying three basic kinds of metaphors found in the novel, those are, structural, ontological, and orientational metaphor. This case is such quite similar to Syarwani's (2017) study. However, this study is different from the previous studies above, because it is focused on describing metaphor in connotative and denotative meaning.

Shortly, the researcher comes up with an idea to discuss metaphors. Based on the explanations above, this research is entitled Metaphor used in “The Time Machine”, a novel by H.G. Wells.

1.2. Research Problems

The problem formulations of this research are as follows:

1. What are kinds of metaphor found in “The Time Machine” novel?
2. What are connotative and denotative meanings of metaphor found in “The Time Machine” novel?

1.3. Research Purposes

The purposes of this research are as follows:

1. Identifying the kinds of metaphor found in “The Time Machine” novel.
2. Describing connotative and denotative meaning of metaphor found in “The Time Machine” novel.

1.4. Research Significances

The significances of this research are as follows:

- The Readers

The readers are expected to comprehend metaphor and recognize the basis of general kinds of metaphors.

- The Literature Teachers

This research hopefully can be useful as an additional information and review for teachers, especially, for those who teach in the area of literature.

- Further Researcher

This research is expected to be an additional information and references for further researchers later in conducting similar study, especially, for those who want to discuss further about metaphors.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is focused on metaphors in literary works. This research is limited on kinds of metaphors produced by the Time Traveler in the novel of “The Time Machine” written by H.G. Wells.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

The definitions of key terms that are used in this research are as follows:

-*The time machine* refers to vehicle which can leap through time to the past and the future, based on classical reading book by H.G.Wells.

-*Metaphor*, the use of language to refer to something other than what it was originally applied to, or what it ‘literally’ means, in order to suggest some resemblance or make a connection between the two things. (Knowles & Moon, 2006)