CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Language and humans are two things that cannot be separated and have a close relationship with each other . This is because in everyday life people cannot be separated from language as a means of communication. Without language, people will have difficulty communicating and interacting with other people. Along with the times, this language has also developed in accordance with the development of the speaking community. Language is the communication system used by humans as an arbitrary sign or symbol of sound, Those that come from the human speech or mouth.

According to Bloomfield (1933:3), language has an important role in human life, which distinguishes humans from animals. Distinguishes humans from animals. Humans as social creatures, have a way to interact or socialize with their surroundings. To interact or socialize with their surroundings. With the aim of purpose of conveying intentions and goals to other individuals through language. Humans as speakers of language have the ability and creativity of the symbolic world to mark reality, both abstract and concrete. Human creativity creating these symbols creates various forms of language, such as natural language (language used in everyday life), artificial language (computer language), and symbolic language (the language of math and logic).

As a science of language, linguistics is divided into several fields: phonetics, morphology, syntax, and semantics. In Phonetics, it discusses the pronunciation of

the sounds of a language. In morphology, vocabulary and types of vocabulary.In syntax deals with sentence formation and types of sentences.In semantics, topics related to the meaning of language.Includes literal meaning which corresponds to the actual meaning of words, without interpreting or changing. Whereas non-literal is using different words to say what is meant. One of the topics of non-literal meaning involves figurative language and one of them is metaphor.

Semantics is one of the branches of linguistics used to convey meaning so semantics plays an important role. The word semantics in Indonesian comes from the Greek word sema which means “sign” or “symbol”. The verb is semaino, which means “to mark” or “to symbolize”. Semantics is part of the field of linguistics that studies meaning and includes types, divisions, formations, and changes. Meanwhile, according to (Trask, 2007: 178; Crystal, 2008: 314), morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the word structure of a language, or the word structure of a language The definition is based on the assumption that words usually have an internal structure consisting of smaller constituent units, commonly called morphemes. Linguists (Trask, 2007: 178; Crystal, 2008: 315). Generally agree that morphology can be divided into two areas of study: inflection and derivation.

Inflectional morphology studies and tries to explain how words in a language have different forms and appearances depending on the grammatical context factors in which they are used. Derivational morphology attempts to study and explain how new words are created in a language by using existing words (lexemes). For example, the English words “rewrite”, “underwrite”, and “writer” are new words created from an existing word, WRITE.

Morphology itself has morphological recognition, including addition and duplication. Attachment itself is the process of attaching a word to its base form or basic form. This process also involves several elements: (1) the base form, (2) the affix, and (3) the resulting grammatical meaning. However, this process does not apply to all languages. There are some languages that do not know this mapping process. Affixes can be divided into several parts, namely: prefixes, infixes, suffixes, affixes, and simultaneous affixes.

In semantics, there are meanings used to decorate a language, namely language style. One of these language styles is metaphor, according to (Johnson & Lakoff, 1980: 3), metaphorical language style is a language style commonly used in everyday life. in the way we think and act is metaphorical. In everyday life, the way we think and act has been scientifically influenced by metaphors. According (Cruse, 2004: 198), Etymologically, metaphor comes from the Greek words “meta” (change) and “phrein” (move). Metaphor comes from the Greek words meta and phrein which can be transferred which means moving. Metaphor study is a linguistic phenomenon that applies at the semantic level. Metaphor is related to the relationship between one word and another in forming a meaning. According to Lewandowski (1985: 708), Metaphor is a transfer of meaning based on similarity of function, form, and use. The use of metaphors is not limited to literary language, but also in everyday language. Metaphor is a linguistic phenomenon that applies at the semantic level. The purpose of metaphor is to express something in a more imaginative way. In addition, the purpose of metaphor is to beautify the sentence and make the sentence more vivid.

A quotation is an excerpt of a sentence or opinion from an author, or the words of a famous person, whether it is found in books or magazines. A quotation

usually has a definition as a borrowed sentence or opinion from authors, experts,or someone who is known to be an expert and has influence in a particular field. To get the quote, some people can find it in books, newspapers, magazines, and media in the digital era like now, namely social media.

The researcher took an excerpt from the novel The story of my life as the object of research because the excerpt contained good words that contained interesting meanings. This quote tells about Hellen Keller's life struggle behind her limitations of being blind and deaf. This quote contains inspirational words in encouraging readers and has its own advantages from the author with words that are interesting to study, by clarifying the meaning by making the contents of the quote understandable, about the true meaning of the author and at the same time publishing the results of the appropriate thoughts on the reader as thought by the author. With her limitations she was able to prove that shortcomings are not an obstacle to do good and also work. This quote tells the story of Helen Keller's life journey of happiness, sadness, sorrow, and her inner experiences when facing the joys and sorrows of life described through metaphors.

In addition, the researcher took metaphors because metaphors or figurative language have a uniqueness that explains a concept more concisely which is creative, in this case metaphors are used to make sentences interesting to read. The researcher studied this research with semantic and morphological studies because the researcher wanted to analyze the meaning and also the form of words in the quote.

The focus of this research, researchers analyze the form of metaphors in quotations in semantic studies and identify prefixes and suffixes in quotations in

morphology studies. Based on the above background, the researcher took 16 quotations to analyze the form of metaphors in semantic studies and prefixes and suffixes in morphology studies on quotations. This type of research uses a type of qualitative research that describes data using a series of sentences. And the object of this research is the quotation from Hellen Keller contained in the novel “The story of my life”.For data collection using note technique.

1.2. Statement of the problems

Based on the above background, the problem formulations in this study are as follows:

1. What are the forms metaphors in the quotation The story of my life?
2. What are the prefix and suffix forms in the quote The story of my life?

1.3. Scope of the study

Based on the problem formulation above, this research has the aim of :

1. Analyze the forms metaphors in the quotation The story of my life
2. Identify the prefix and suffix forms in the quote The story of my life

1.4. Objective of the study

In accordance with the formulation of the problem, the purpose of this study is to determine the form of metaphor in the story of my life by Hellen Keller. In addition, the researcher also identified the prefix and suffix forms in the quote.

1.5. Significances of the study

In the results of this study provide benefits, namely:

1.5.1 Theoretical Benefits

a. In the results of this study can provide information, review, and compare with other researchers who continue to research related topics.

b. Contributing ideas for the development of scientific stems in language teaching, especially on metaphorical stylistic material in semantics and also prefix and suffix forms in morphology.

c. It is hoped that this research will be useful as a means of applying and supporting the theories put forward in linguistic research, especially in the fields of semantics and morphology in the field of linguistic style and the study of meaning and also the formation of a word so that it can be useful. Can stimulate more in-depth research for further research.

1.5.2 Practical Benefits

a. Practical benefits for readers

Hopes to be used as an illustration, reference, source of understanding as well as a study of the use of majas or language styles and the study of meaning in semantics and the formation of a word in the study of morphology allows learning about the subject matter.

b. Practical benefits for students

This research can be a medium of learning about language style by analyzing the use of figurative language in a quote. In addition, this research is also a medium of learning about word formation in morphology. Students can better understand the meaning and formation in the words conveyed from the author.

1.6. Literature Review

Problemsissues regarding metaphors have been discussed by several researchers above, in this sectionthis section, the researcher tries to present some

previous research or research related to this study, includingrelated to this research are as follows:

The first, Dila Puspita and Irma Winingsih (2018), with a journal entitled "Metaphors in AKB48 Song Lyrics", the results showed that the form of words or phrases containing metaphors in "AKB48 song lyrics", found 3 types of metaphors: structural, orientationol, and ontological, in 15 songs.

First, there are similarities with this research, which both examine metaphors. *Second*, there is a difference in that this research examines metaphorical forms and conative meanings, while the research from Dila Puspita and Irma Winingsih examines word forms containing metaphors.

Secondly, Merry Lahama (2017) with a thesis entitled "Connotative Meanings in the lyrics of popular songs by The Script Band", the results showed that there were positive connotative and negative connotative in the song lyrics and there were 25 words and 15 phrases.

First, there are similarities with this research, which both examine connotative meaning. *Second*, there is a difference in that this research examines quotations in novels, while Merry Lahama's research examines song lyrics.

Thirdly, Kartika Sari and Agusniar Dian Safitri (2022) with a journal entitled "Metaphors in J.S. Khairen's Quotes in the @JS_KHAIREN Instagram Account", the results of the study show that there are metaphors in J.S. Khairen's quotes which include (1) the dominating type of metaphor is the anthropomorphic type of metaphor because the quotes metaphorize about human life and feelings. Then abstract to concrete metaphors that show how to explain something from abstract to concrete or real. (2) The function of metaphor that is mostly found in J.S. Khairen's quotes is informational function because many of the metaphors are about life and

human feelings. Of the metaphors show the thoughts and beliefs that the author of the quotes wants to convey. (3) The dominating meaning of metaphor is stylistic meaning because it metaphorizes many things about a person's personality and character

First, there are similarities with this research, both of which examine metaphors in Stephen Ullman's theory. *Second*, there is a difference in that this research examines quotes in the novel The story of my Life, while the research from Sari and Agusniar Dian Safitri examines quotes in J.S. Khairin's Instagram account..

Four, Heni Subagiharti and Liza (2022) with a journal entitled "Metaphor Analysis in Purple Band Song Lyrics Stylistic Studies", the results showed that in the analysis of metaphors in the lyrics of Unggu Band songs there are metaphorical majas. The lyrics of the song *Bismillah cinta* have abstract metaphors, the lyrics of the song *Tercipta untukku* have anthromorphic and abstract metaphors, the lyrics of the song *Demi Waktu* have abstract metaphors, the lyrics of the song *Give me love* have abstract and anthromorphic metaphors, the lyrics of the song *Berjanjilah* have abstract metaphors, and the lyrics of the song *Hakikat cinta* have anthromorphic metaphors.

First, there are similarities with this study, both of which examine metaphor according to Stephen Ullman's theory. *Secondly*, there is a difference in that this research examines semantic studies while the research from Heni Subagiharti and Liza examines stylistic studies.

Five, Debbi Sepiani, Milisi Sembiring, and Erson Ambarita (2023) with a journal entitled “Derivational Affixes In Ed Sheeran’s Song Lyrics”. The results of this study indicate that the writer found two kinds of derivational affixes in Ed Sheeran's Equals album, namely prefixes and suffixes. No infixes are used. There are 48

derivational suffixes in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics on the Equals album. It consists of 3 prefixes and 45 suffixes. The types of prefixes used are prefix a-. While the types of suffixes used are suffix -ce, -er, -ing, -ation, -ion, -ure, -ize, -ite, -ent, -ful, -al, -ed, -y, and -ly.

First, there are similarities with this research, which both examine morphology. Second, there are differences, namely this study examines quotations in the novel The story of my life while Debbi Sepiani, Milisi Sembiring, and Erson Ambarita's research examines Ed Sheeran's song lyrics.

Six, Miftachul Jannah (2020) with a journal entitled “Affixation (Prefixes and Suffixes) in the Business Economics Column in The Thursday, Novermber 14, 2019 Edition of Jawa Pos Newspaper” The analysis of affixation (prefixes and suffixes) in the business economy column in the November 14, 2019 edition of Jawa Pos shows that the affixation process, especially prefixes and suffixes, is an affix that is placed at the beginning of a base word or base form. While in the process of affixing itself we usually also recognize prefixation. Meanwhile, suffix is an affix that is added to the back of the base word or base form. While in the process of affixation itself, we usually also recognize suffixation. If we discuss the process of affixation, there must be a bit of discussion about base words and base forms. A base word is a word that has not undergone any changes or morphological processes, whether it is a process of adding affixes, repetition or fusion. Base form is the form that becomes the basis in the morphological process, it can be various base words, affixed words, repetitive words, and compound words.

First, there are similarities with this research, both of which examine morphology. Second, there are differences, namely this study examines quotations

in the novel The story of my life while Miftachul Jannah's research examines the Jawa Pos newspaper.

1.7. Theoretical Bases

1.7.1 Semantics

Semantics is a linguistic science that studies the meaning or meaning contained in language. Verhaar (2001) defines "semantics as a branch of linguistics whose task is to study meaning or meaning". Meanwhile, "Krisdalaksana (1993) argues that semantics is a branch of grammar that studies the meaning of specific languages".

According to Subroto (2011: 10), semanticsexamines the meaning of language that focuses on context-free or unbound by context.This is different from pragmatics even though they both discuss the meaning of language but are very context-bound.Pragmatics although both discuss the meaning but are very bound to the context. So semantics is abranch of linguistics that studies the meaning itself involved in context.

According to Lyons (in Suwandi 2008:9) "Semantics is generally defined as the study of meaning semantics". often understood as the study of meaning. Semantics is one of the linguistic sciences that we find in everyday life and in conversation.

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that semantics is tied to meaning. Semantics is seen in symbols or signs that represent meaning, this shows semantics has a relationship with meaning in a language.

1.7.2. Morphology

Morphology comes from the word morph which means form and logic which means science. According to Chaer, morphology is specifically related to word formation. Linguistically, morphology is the science of word formation. In linguistics, morphology is characterized as the basic grammatical unit of a language.

According Bloomfield By the morphology of a language we mean the constructions in which bound forms or words, but never phrases. We may say that morphology includes the constructions of words and parts of words.

1.7.3 Excerpt

A excerpt is a word or sentence that comes from someone else's writing to be used as a quote, quotes can be taken through books, movies, and other media. According to Keraf (1973-152), "The definition of a quote is a sentence quoted in a book or magazine by an author. So it can be said that a quotation borrows one sentence from another sentence." Quotations are also a collection of words that encourage to be positive or motivational.

Excerpt are usually marked with("..."). Quotes include a source to show the origin of the author original. quotes are often found on posters or illustrations of posts onsocial media. In the case of writinga quote cannot be separated from the metaphorical elements that underlie it. Sothe transfer of something is intended not explicitly but implicitly. A quote has multiple interpretations where the poetic pattern moves from one event to another has the same relevanceeven though the text of the poem appears different so that there are manyexpression, different ideas, thoughts .indirectly through quotes.

Excerpt function:

- As a theoretical basis
- Amplification of the author's opinion
- Explanation for a description
- Evidence to support the opinion

Benefits Excerpt :

- Shows better scientific quality
- Displaying accuracy more quickly and accurately
- Facilitate the evaluation of the use of data sources
- Makes it easy to differentiate library data and additional dependencies
- Prevent repetition in writing the bibliography
- Raise the aesthetic quality of a writing arrangement
- Use a review of the use of references
- Facilitate editing of manuscripts related to bibliography

1.7.4. Metaphor

Metaphor comes from the Greek words meta and phrein, overall metaphor means transfer or moving. Metaphor study is a linguistic phenomenon that applies at the semantic level. Classe explains in his book that metaphor is the transfer of image, meaning, or quality from one expression to another (Classe, 2000: 941).

Larson notes in his book that not all metaphors are easy to interpret. Literal translations of metaphors often lead to incorrect, null or ambiguous meanings. There are various reasons why metaphors are difficult to interpret and cannot be translated literally That is, the images used in the metaphor may not be recognizable in the language of purpose, the theme of the metaphor is not clearly stated, there is the fact that similarities can be

interpreted differently in different cultures different languages, each language differs in the frequency of use of the metaphor and as it appears (Larson, 1988:263-264).

Metaphors in the study of linguistics, according to experts, Lakoff & Johnson (2003: 3), reveal metaphors are obtained and understood congenitally based on daily life experiences. the way a person thinks and acts is metaphorical. According to Ullmann (2014: 203) metaphor is something that is discussed or something that is compared, the first referent is called the tenor, and the second referent is called the vehicle.

A metaphor is language, words, or sentences used to express an individual or group directly, rather than the actual meaning. In this case it is often interpreted as an exaggerated expression of meaning, but the actual figurative meaning is not too difficult to explain. Metaphors can be used or function in a broad sense. Metaphors can stand alone as single words, but they can be limited by context.

Characteristics of Metaphors:

- Using words or phrases that have figurative meanings to equate or compare one object with another.
- Compares an object or situation by using a direct comparison without any comparative words such as like, like, or like.
- Does not use connecting words or conjunctions in the sentence.

1.7.5. Forms of Metaphor

Expressing a Metaphor is the use of a word or other expression for another thing or concept based on a simile or similarity. A metaphor is a

phrase of language used in the statement of another language that has a form.

In the analysis of metaphors, many researchers divide or classify metaphors based on their point of view in both semantic and syntactic reviews. According to Ullmann (1997: 266-270), metaphors are divided into four types. The following are the types of metaphors according to Stephen Ullmann:

1. Anthropormophical Metaphor

Anthropomorphic metaphors are the use of expressions or speech that relate inanimate objects to human body parts or human feelings. In these metaphors, human meanings, values and desires are transferred to objects that are not actually alive or lifeless, so that the objects are perceived as alive or lifelike. According to Sperber, the human body is the center of metaphorical expansion and a powerful center of attraction. Overall, however, it can be concluded that metaphors originating from humans to inanimate objects seem to be more common than the reverse towards humans.

2. Animalistic Metaphors

Another major source of imagination or metaphor is the animal world. This type of metaphor has two main directions of movement. Some of them are applied to animals or inanimate objects. Examples in Indonesian are cat whiskers, monkey's guava, elephant ears, cocor bebek. Another group of animal imagery is transferred to humans with humorous, ironic, pejorative, or fantastical connotations. A person can be likened to various animals, such as the pig, the eel, the buffalo, the rooster, and so on. A person can also be

called a parrot, a dumbass, a tailor, because his or her behavior is similar to that of an animal or part of the animal's body.

This type of metaphor usually begins with the prefix me-, which means to act or behave, such as blindly. Inanimate objects can also have behaviors, and these behaviors can be metaphorized with an animal source, for example, the truck rammed the car from behind, the heat of the sun is scorching, the young generation has spawned its creativity.

3. Abstracting Metaphor

This metaphor describes the change from something concrete to abstract, as seen in the sentence "His glory began to fade". In the sentence, glory is likened to a light that begins to dim, indicating that one's power or greatness has diminished.

4. Synesthetic Metaphor

This type of metaphor is a transfer from one sense to another, such as from hearing to sight, from touch to hearing, and so on. For example, this sentence: I see the beauty of your voice. Sound can generally be heard, but in this sentence, "sound" is perceived as something that can be "seen".

1.7.6. Meaning

According to Pateda (2001: 79) states that the term meaning is often a source of confusion because it is always attached to words and sentences. Meanwhile, according to Ferdinand de Saussure (in Abdul Chaer, 1994: 286), meaning is the understanding or concept contained in a linguistic sign.

1.7.7. Prefix

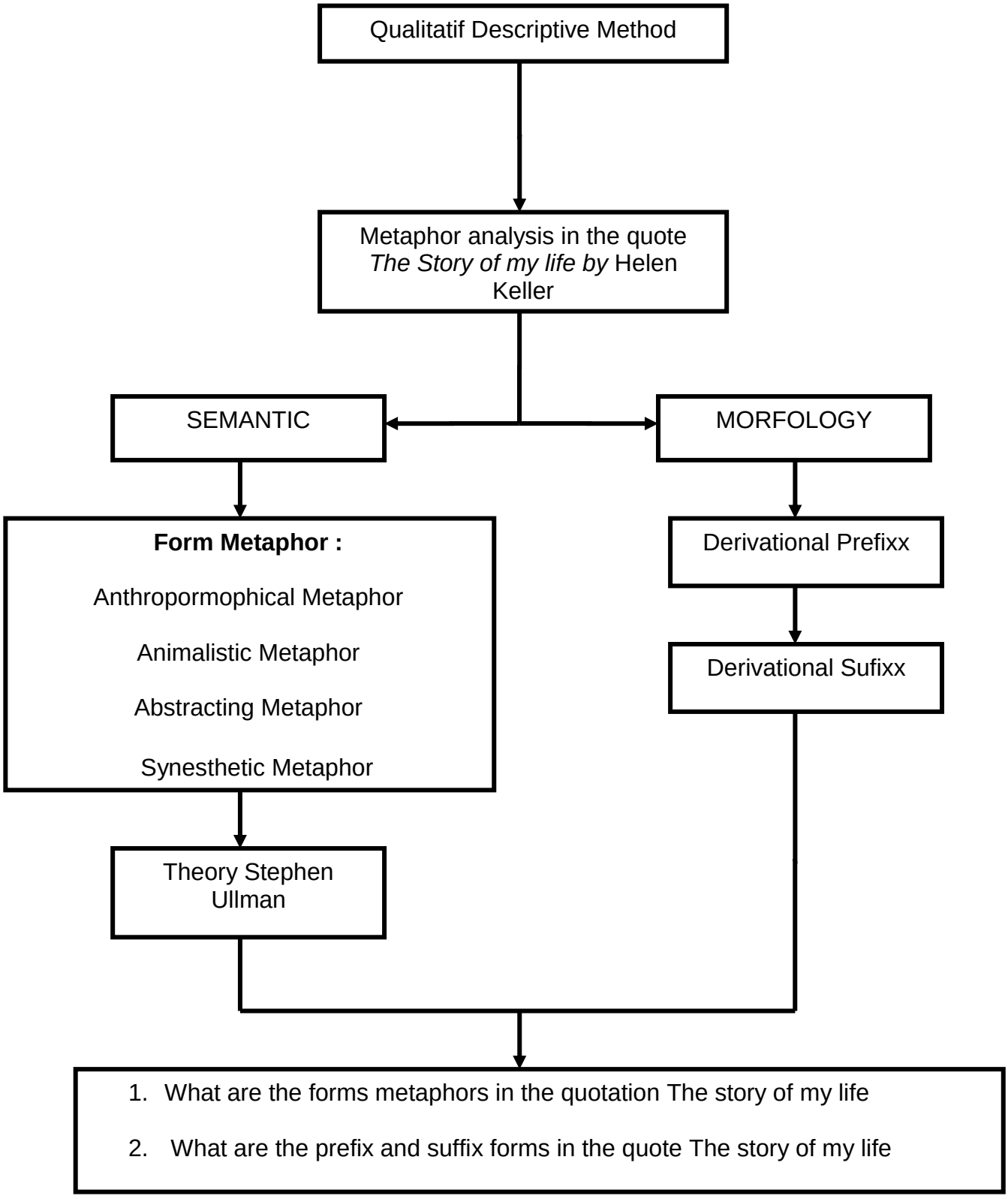
According (Kridalaksana, 2008:199), Prefixes are specifically affixes placed at the beginning of a base word. According (Ramlan, 1987), Prefixes

are one type of affix. In simple terms, a bound grammatical unit can be described as an element that is neither a word nor the subject of a word. It has the unique ability to combine with other units, resulting in the formation of new words or main words.

1.7.8. Suffix

Suffix is a letter or group of letters placed at the end of a word or root, which is the simplest form of a word that cannot be decomposed, to form a new word. In this case, a suffix is a word part that is added to the end of a word. According to Aronoff (1988:242), Suffix is an affix that is attached to the end of its base, Aronoff's opinion states that suffix is an affix that is attached to the end of the base word.

1.8. Conceptual Scheme



In this study, researchers used the Qualitative Descriptive Method with the title Metaphor Analysis In the Quote "*The Story of My Life" by Helen Keller*, in morpho semantic studies. In semantic studies, researchers analyze the form of metaphors in Stephen Ulmann's theory. There are 4 metaphors according to Ullman, namely: anthropormophical metaphors, animalistic metaphors, abstracting metaphors, and synesthetic metaphors. In addition, in morphological studies, researchers analyze prefixes and suffixes in quotations. This is with the formulation of the problem 1. What are the forms metaphors in the quotation The story of my life 2. What are the prefix and suffix forms in the quote The story of my life.

1.9. Methods and Tecniques of Analyzing Data

1.9.1 Method of Analyzing Data

In this research, the researcher used a qualitative description method.

1.9.1.1. Qualitative Method

In this method using qualitative descriptive research, because qualitative research is a type of research that is descriptive and tends to use analysis with an inductive approach. According to Moleong (2017: 6) "Qualitative research is research whose purpose is to understand comprehensively and with the help of descriptions in the form of words and language in a certain natural context of phenomena related to subject experiences, such as behavior, observation, motivation, action and other natural methods".

According to Saryono (2010), revealing qualitative research is research to investigate, find describe, and explain a quality of social influence that cannot be explained or described through a quantitative approach. This

research aims to form of metaphors in semantic studies and prefixes and suffixes in quotations in morphology studies.

1.9.1.2. Descriptive Method

This method uses descriptive method for research. According to Nazir (1988:63), descriptive method is a method in examining the status of a group of people, objects, or conditions. Hidayat (2010), revealed that the descriptive method is a broad sense for the use of data. The meaning of the word "broad" is a meaning that is more directed at a long analysis from start to finish.

1.9.2. Technique of Collecting Data

There are several techniques for summarizing data, namely:

1.9.2.1 Preparation

In this stage, researchers read excerpts in the novel "The Story of My life, and in addition researchers read references about metaphors, preffix and suffix to find theories in this study such as: journals, theses, and articles from the internet to find information.

1.9.2.2. Technique of Collecting Data

In this data collection, the author only selected 16 quotations in the novel “The Story of My Life”, the researcher identified each quotation containing metaphors based on Ullmann's theory of metaphorical forms after the metaphorical form had been searched for, the researcher identified the prefix and sufix in the quotation. After the data has been identified, then the data is analyzed.

1.9.2.3. Technique of Analysis Data

After the data is collected by identifying the forms of metaphor in Ullmann's theory, the researcher will read and understand the quote to identify

and analyze the forms and meanings contained in it. in addition to the forms of metaphor, the researcher analyzes which prefixes and suffixes in the quote include adjective, verb, noun, or something else. In the last step, the researcher will draw conclusions based on the research findings.