CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Analysis

Metaphor (Wikipedia, http: www.google.com) is the use of widening meaning. Etymologically metaphor derives from Greek word “meta” which means over and “porcini” which means to carry, metaphor simply means carry from one place to another.

Linguists have different opinions about the definitions of metaphor. According to Muller and Winear (1982:36) metaphor is a type of figurative in which term from one category is compared briefly and imaginatively with another term while Matthews (1997:224) defined metaphor as, figure of speech in which a word or expression normally used of one kind of object, action, etc, is extended to another. Keraf (1998:19) says metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, metaphor as a direct compression which does not use the word: like, as, if so that the first thing is directly to relieve to the second.

Example:

Mike Tyson is a lion in the ring.

The metaphor of this word is “lion”. Mike Tyson is directly compared with a lion in the boxing ring that defeat his enemy by knocking out quickly. Therefore, Tyson is considered as a lion.

Newell (1978:31) states there are four types of metaphor. They are hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoche, and composite.

1. Hyperbole
Hyperbole is the expression that exaggerates something or tells something more than the fact can prove.

   For example, everything is right when you are beside me.

The hyperbole of the sentence is *everything is right*. It is impossible everything become right if there is someone always beside us. It shows an exaggerated which means that I want you always beside me because you are special.

2. Metonymy

Metonymy is the substitution of one object or thought for another that closely associated with it because it has a common duality as it given.

   For example, the pen is mightier than the sword.

It means the pen is substituted with the sword because the pen and the sword have common qualities, both can make someone suffer.

3. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the common figure in which uses of part or an individual for the whole.

   For example, someone says to his friend: You got a new machine.

“new machine“ means a new car. The word “machine“ is part of car standing for the whole car.

4. Composite

Composite is a kind of metaphor which tries to consider inanimate to be animate.

   Example: Airport was lame again.

The activity in *Airport* is going on everytime. It can be compared with human who always do activity everytime. When the activity in *airport* is stop, it can be compared
with a lame human who cannot do anything. Actually, *lame* is the characteristic of human being.

So it can be concluded, metaphor is the use of a certain term or word, phrase in a sentence where the word, term, or phrase do not carry their literal meaning. For example, *hati wanita adalah lautan cinta*.

The word ‘lautan’ is metaphorically used. It replaces the idea, wide and deep.

Metaphor is usually used in literary works, such as novel, play, and poetry. But nowadays metaphor is often used in newspaper. A newspaper (Wikipedia, http: www.google.com) is a publication containing news, information, and advertisement. Newspaper has feature articles on political events, crime, business, art/entertainment, society, and sports. For instance, a newspaper has its own features as mass media which function to give the reader an information that can be directly or indirectly delivered, directly means that language is literally used, while indirectly means that language is non literally or figurative used.

The use of metaphor in the newspaper is to intimidate and attract the reader in reading the newspaper (Ezra, 2007: 3). Below are two examples of metaphor taken from the headline of articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper:

1. *Rain of tears was in Wembley.*

If the sentence is interpreted literally, the sense of the sentence will sound vague and clumsy. Therefore, it could be stated that the sentence contained a metaphor sense namely hyperbole. To arrive at a logical sense, the sentence must be interpreted figuratively. Thus, the figurative sense of this sentence means that England has lose the football match in Wembley.
2. *Flowers in volley court.*

This sentence above is contain metaphorical sense named synecdoche. *Flower* is identical to a girl. *Flower* refers to Picci. She is an athlete of volley. The phrase must be interpreted literally to get a right meaning. So, the right interpretation is there is a woman athlete in volley court.

That is why the writer is interested to discuss and analyze kinds metaphor found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The writer also thinks that reading newspaper headline sometime confuses us, there is something hidden indeed. By seeking headlines we are able to know the news which are talked about. Headline makes the news attractive and suggest the people to read it.

1.2 Problems of the Analysis

In this thesis, the problems to be analyzed are:

1. What types of metaphor are used in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper?
2. What is the meaning each metaphor used in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper?
3. What is the dominant type of metaphor used in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper in order to get its characteristic?

1.3 Objectives of the Analysis

The objectives of the analysis are:

1. To find out the types of metaphor used in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.
2. To describe the meaning each metaphor used in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.
3. To find out the most dominant type of metaphor used in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.
1.4 Significances of the Analysis

The analysis of metaphor in headlines of The Jakarta Post newspaper is supposed to make a clear interpretation about the types of metaphor which are occurred in the data. Metaphor, is not easy to recognized because they usually occur in the textbooks or novels. Practically, this study may be useful for the readers in recognizing and understanding the symbol of meaning found in the newspaper or books.

Other significances of the study is expected to be a basic reference work for the reader who focuses their study in analysis of metaphor.

1.5 Scope of the Analysis

To avoid a misleading discussion, the limitation is given on this analysis. The study covers types of metaphor that are used. The types of metaphor are “hyperbole”, “metonymy”, “synecdoche”, and “composite”. The writer choose the headlines as the object of research. The word used as metaphor in the headlines will be analyzed in this study. The metaphor will be core of the study. And then it will be semantically explained and the data which will be analyzed are taken from the selected The Jakarta Post from April, 4, 2009 until May, 9, 2009.