CHAPTER II

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF SEMANTICS AND METAPHORS

This chapter was consisting of many important aspects concerning the theoretical framework those are semantics, kind of meaning of semantics, types of metaphor and related studies.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Semantics

Chaer (2009) he thought that the study of semantics means of the words or sentence. (p. 2) Said that semantics is derived from Greek sema noun is meaning "sign" or "symbol" semaino verb is meaning "mark" or "symbolize". So the study semantics were important, can understand, such as the human expression through language and every the meaning of a sentence or a word, although phrases.

The object of study semantics is meaning. The study semantics can include is Griffiths (2006) states that, (p.1). Semantics is the study of context-independent knowledge that users of a language have of word and sentence meaning (p. 21). The statement above that, semantics always has a meaning, context of language user who has real meaning. The sentence or words always had context of meaning. Whatever the study semantics is include of meaning.

2.1.2 Lexical Meaning

Beaves (2010) he thought that, (24) lexical meanings are composed and represented, but also their actual truth conditional content gives structure to lexical meaning. The statement above is focus of lexical meaning for understanding of forms the meaningful words. Lexical meaning is equated with vocabulary, learning lexical can equate with words. Then form a meaningful word, has meaning of literally, it is true that the truth conditional meaning of the text.

2.1.2.1 Grammatical Meaning

Pateda (2001) is the set of structural rules governing the composition of clauses, phrases, and words in any given natural language. (p. 103). The statement above was structural of grammatical always follow it because the rules of grammar a lot of types, such as part of speech and tenses. Part of speech is studying, *verb*, *noun*, *conjunction*, *adjective*, *and adverb and so on.* Tenses are the forms of time in the English language. They had *present*, *past*, *future* and *past future.*

2.1.3 Referential Meaning and Non Reference

Chaer (2009) the referential meaning and significance non referential based there is an absence of words. (p. 63-64) referential meaning and significance difference non reference based their no referents of words. Said, it has a referent, is something beyond language referred to by the word, the word is called referential meaningful of words. If the words do not have the referent, the

word is called non-referential meaningful words. Siding to the tables and chairs was including words, they had referred which is a kind of household furniture called *'table'* and *'chair'*. The statement above was explaining between referential meaning and non referential, there is different on it when the word referential had the words can expression for example, *freezer*, *television*, and *so on*. But the words hadn't referent is meaning to become non-referential.

2.1.4 The Meaning of Words and the Meaning of the Term

Chaer (2009) said that, the meaning of words and the meaning of the term had differenced it's mean that, (p.70) the meaning of words is very clear, when the meaning of words is used in the word so, the meaning be clear that had used in the sentence. The meaning of the term is constant and certain. Because the constant in the meaning of the term had used in the activity or science of certain it (p.70). The statement above is study of meaning of the words and meanings of the term are importance's to understand, because they had meaning different it. The meaning of words, example is a word 'detention', the words detention is means a person was detention. For example the meaning of the term is a word 'detention such as the verb on the above that as the meaning of the term is in the meaning law it had certain, which a person is got to detention because he had problem of matter.

2.1.5 Non-Literal Meaning

Non literal meaning is study of, idiom, metaphor and metonymy. Idiom is the units of language such as *words, phrase* and *sentence* which one the meaning

can be interpret. To metaphor has become much more important to describe or comparison between of two differentness. Metonymy is study of entity very really such as associated with concepts of metonymy.

Hurford et al, non literal meaning that, (2007, p. 382) has sometimes been regarded as largely and therefore as less principled and rule-governed than literal meaning. But the study of non-literal meaning, especially metaphor, has become much more important in recent years, partly because semanticists have begun to realize how prevalent it is in everyday language.

2.1.5.1 Idiomatic Expressions (Idioms)

Idiomatic are multi-word phrases whose overall meanings are largely unpredictable, reflecting speaker meanings that are not derivable by combining the literal senses of the individual words in each phrase according to the regular semantic rules of the language. . (Hurford et al., 2007, p. 328). That statement above about idiom is an expression although a word, or phrase and sentence, while the meaning of idiom can see of meaning lexeme and meaning of grammatical of elements forms. Example after spending all of her money, a person said that she is hadn't money.

2.1.5.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a central concept for cognitive linguists. (Griffiths, 2006, p. 79). The statement above is a metaphor two comparison of two unlike things without the use of like and as. A metaphor can create an affective word picture for

the reader for example the reader saw on the wall that, the picture on the wall is beautiful.

2.1.5.3 Metonymy

Metonymy is a kind of non-literal language in which one entity is used to refer to another entity that is associated with it in some way. In other words, metonymic concepts 'allow us to conceptualize one thing by means of its relation to something else'. (Hurford et al., 2007, p. 338). The statement above that metonymy is conceptualize one thing of relation literal and words of metonymic concepts. For example we enjoy watching Doraimon than Sin Chan.

2.1.6 Figurative Language

Griffiths (2006, p. 79). Stated that, figurative language is a distinction within some of language analysis in semantics, figurative is uses to the recycled. The semantic system is the language as new senses for words. The statement above, that the figurative language is study of semantics because there is combination with meaning. Figurative can describe like as metaphor they are seemed to figurative of speech and to describe one thing. For example, your face like as a moon, so the metaphorically is 'she is beautiful'.

2.1.7 Cognitive Semantics in Contexts

Geeraerts, the cognitive semantics is makes significant contributions to the development of contexts (2010, p.230) Cognitive semantics has a natural affinity

with historical-philological semantics. (240) semantics within the language is substituted for contextualized approach. The statement above that, cognitive semantics in contexts are development of contexts because text of contexts always approach so semantics in contexts important to understanding it.

2.2.1 Metaphor

2.2.1.1 Definition of Metaphor

The word metaphor was derived from Greek word *metaphora* meaning 'transfer, carry over'. It is a derivation from *meta* meaning 'over, across' and *pherein* meaning 'to carry'. Metaphor is two things of an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared with factual, the first is original meaning and the seconds is describing of metaphor (Aaron, 2003, p. 50). The statement above that metaphor is beautiful to studying because they got a lot benefits, metaphor can analyze something in the world.

Lakoff (1980) in Cruse (2006, p. 201) he stated that metaphor is not only in term of decorative rear of a certain of style, but an important to component of human cognition. The statement above that metaphor not only as an ornamental of elements in a style of language but is an important to part of humans to the cognition. Metaphor is getting to human of the knowledge's. It has been gained to the experiences them.

2.2.1.2. History of Metaphors

The writer is tells about where are come metaphors that include of the theory Ricour that Aristotle from Greek had explanation, Ricoeur (2003, p. 18) said that Aristotle creates a metaphor, one borrowed from the realm of movement; "phora″ saying that the word metaphor itself is metaphorical because it is borrowed from an order other than that of language. With the later theory, we are supposing: the first that metaphor is a borrowing. the second is that the borrowed meaning is opposed to the proper meaning, that is, to the meaning that 'really belongs' to a word by virtue of being its original meaning; the third is that one resorts to metaphor to fill a semantic void; and the last is that the borrowed word takes the place of the absent proper word where such exists. These are diverse interpretations is implied by "epiphoraas″ it appears in Aristotle himself.

The statement above that Aristotle to defined metaphor such as *phora and epiphoraas* that the word was borrowed from an order other of language. Metaphor is pervasive kind of fig ure of speech not only in literary works but also in everyday life. Metaphor can describe of terms something which compare each other so this is comparison between of two differentness but they are had the characteristics to important it.

Leezenberg (2001, p. 73) said that. The meaning each metaphor is difference by the interpretation because people had idea which one of them is not some to the others. The statement above is when the doing of analysis metaphor or literary works such as, poem, novel, lyrics and literal meaning. They can use interpretation to the well. For example, John is a lion and John is like a lion are

obviously truth conditionally different in the same circumstance, where John is a human being that shares the property of bravery with lions. There is same on conditionally that is different of meaning such as a *lion is human* but *John is a human* so the different of meaning and context.

Simpson (2004) he had defined the metaphor two types, the target domain and the source domain. (p.41) metaphor is a process of mapping between two different conceptual domains; the target domain is the topic or concept that; to describe through the metaphor while the source domain refers to the concept; draw upon in order to create the metaphorical construction. (p.42) the target domain understands of the concept of anger because it is the concept; to describe through the metaphor.

Hurford et. , al (2007, p. 331-332) giving example about metaphor.

*"My **car** is a lemon and Dr Jones is a **butcher**"*.

The examples above that the words cars and doctors has been explicitly highlighted in each metaphorical expression by linguistically linking the more abstract target domains of knowledge about cars and doctors to more particularized familiar concrete domains (i.e. knowledge about lemons in the 'fruit' domain and butchers in the domain of possible professions, respectively).

The most metaphor is getting of thought and knowledge such as "I see what you mean". Here, the writer says that I see what your mean. Example such above is *"Fedy is a pig when he eats"*. When Fedy eats such as pig, it's mean that he is very greedy with foods. The word Fedy is name human. Eats is verb one add *s* because the subject singular, such is pronoun but in this sentence such as is

conjunction. Pig is an animal which one the pig is greedy, when he is eating. Metaphor is an important component of language creativity. These following the writer give to understood, and can different between figurative and metaphor:

David H Aaron (2001, p. 1) Figurative is a general designation for non literal speech acts, including many standard rhetorical devices such as irony, sarcasm and cynicism, allegory, hyperbole, metonymy, and of course, metaphor.

Griffiths (2006, p. 46) Metaphor is Semantics is not an attempt to catalogue all human knowledge. Instead, semanticists aim to describe the knowledge about meaning that language users have simply because they are users of the language.

Goality (1997, p. 50) Smile is indirect comparison between two unlike objects using the words "like" or "as". The comparison helps create an effective word picture.

2.2.1.3 Types of Metaphor

The below are kinds of metaphor to use analysis to the writer.

1. Conceptual metaphors.

2. Ontological metaphors.

3. Orientational metaphors. (Hurford et al., 2007, p. 333, 335, 336).

Simpson stated that (2004, p. 40) Target domain is the topic or concepts to describe through the metaphor while the source domain refers to the concept of create the metaphorical construction. So, target domain and source domain is related to get mapping of describe it. Simpson and Hurford are make a similarities about conceptual metaphor, they are same of arguments the relationship between source domain and target domain.

The first is conceptual metaphors is source domain and target domain, are conceptual (mental) operations reflected in human language that enable speakers to structure and construe abstract areas of knowledge and experience in more concrete experiential terms. Hurford et., al (2007, p. 331).

The seconds are orientational metaphors to give concepts spatial orientation by associating an abstract knowledge area with some aspect of experiential knowledge grounded in how human beings understand their orientation in physical space. For example *"He is feeling up today, that movie boosted my spirits rose."* Is orientational metaphor become '*happy is up*'. Hurford et. , al (2007, p. 335).

The third is ontological metaphors that understanding of abstract to get concepts and experiences, such as events, activities, emotions, and ideas; experience of ontological metaphors is not well because had been doing of the actions is so bad. Examples *"inflation is increasing every year."* Is ontological metaphors become is *the government to improve the economy in each year so, the societies must accept it.* It means, the little society is not respects' and then the society was democracy to the government. So *the society had been doing not well to the government, they are not accept it.* Hurford et. , al (2007, p. 336).

2.2.1.4 Metaphor and the Semantics of the Word

Ricoeur (2003, p. 119) said that The pact between semantics and the word is so strong that no one would dream of placing metaphor in any framework other than that of changes of meaning applied to words. The semantics and metaphor

was very strong of the meaning and the change of the word. So the semantics and metaphor are combination to the meaning, semantics talk about meaning of word but metaphor is mapping of the two objects of the imaginations it.

Ricoeur (2003) he had explained about definitions of theory linguistics of metaphor. (p. 123) the theory of concept is underlies that of denomination. It has great advantages to offer for a logic-linguistic theory of metaphor. He had made the two reasons about theory to the reader become clearly those below are;

The First of all, a distinctive criterion of change of meaning is provided: metaphor 'does not take part in the normal use of the word'. But the price of this first advantage is high: it can be asked whether the specific problems of lexical semantics, especially that of polysemy, have not indeed been dismissed in favor of a logical theory of concept. (Ricoeur 2003, p. 123).

The second benefit, which will also have its negative side, is that the problem of metaphor is attached to that of the delimitation of object; thus, changes of metaphorical meaning are not banished to psychology and sociology; metaphor among individual transpositions of meaning, which, consequently, are willed and arbitrary transpositions. Rather, changes of metaphorical meaning are treated linguistically, which here means logic- linguistically. (Ricoeur 2003, p. 123).

2.2.1.5 Related Studies

The writer has read some of the thesis from the university at the University of North Sumatera Medan. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang and Universities Sumatra Utara. The writer had like to give of the conclusion of the related studies this below are;

The first is *A Semantic Analysis of Metaphors Found in 'Dream Theatre's' Selected Lyrics* by Aldin Lukman Hakim. The thesis is from University of North Sumatera Faculty of Letters English Departement Medan 2009. He is used descriptive qualitative methods to analysis the data. There are ten song lyrics selected from ten Dream Theatre's released album as the sample of the analysis. He is discussion about the meaning had metaphor in the selected lyrics Dream Theatre's. The object of the analysis his thesis is three steps

The first is to find out the number in Dream Theatre's selected lyrics.

The second is to find out the most dominant type of metaphor found in Dream Theatre's selected lyrics.

The last is to analyze the meanings of the metaphors found in Dream Theatre's selected lyrics. He is analyzed based on the theory of metaphor then the metaphors and their meanings in Dream Theatre's selected lyrics are analyzed. After analyzing and calculating all the metaphors in Dream Theatre's selected lyrics, 95 metaphors are found which consist of

1. Conceptual metaphor 65 data (68,4%).

2. Mixed metaphors 28 data (29,5%).

3. Poetic metaphor 2 data (2,1%).

This thesis is telling about based on the result conceptual metaphor is the most dominant, there is only one idea being compared with other idea. The most metaphors which appear in everyday conversation are conceptual metaphor. Mixed metaphor is more complicated than one metaphor to describe one thing. However, many of it appears in the lyrics, comparing such phenomena of life as love, philosophy and death. Poetic metaphor to describe one thing; each comparison may be either conceptual or mixed metaphor. In other words, poetic metaphor is established one or more conceptual or mixed metaphors. Dream Theatre lyrics are dominated by metaphors. A conclusion can be drawn that metaphor plays its role in this lyrics, not only to convey and decorate ideas, but also to arouse emotional feelings of the listener.

The second is *A Semantics Analysis on Iwan Fals' Songs*. Nila Kurniasari. The thesis is English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humaniora, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University 2009. The researcher used qualitative methods. The researcher chooses this thesis because most of the Iwan Fals' songs tell about life and the beauty love. Iwan Fals is a singer who started his carrier since 1970s. The research is interested in discussing the message of Iwan Fals' song because it has hidden meaning. The objectives of the study are to find out the meaning implied and the message that exist in Iwan Fals' songs "In the collaboration with" album. The design of the study is descriptive qualitative. In the researcher, the researcher used some books of their works to support this thesis. This thesis by Kurniasari is discussed in the Iwan Fals' songs have hidden

meaning, like his songs has title "Hadapi Saja" (let's just accept it). It is inspirited by his son was died.

2.2.1.5.1 The Similarity and Differences

The authors give the similarities and differences between this thesis and related studies. The similarity about 'the writer' and related studies between 'Aldin Lukman Hakim' and 'Nila Kurniasari' those below to get three the reasons of similarities are;

The first about the writer to the thesis is, the writer chose the title of this thesis is about 'An Analysis of Metaphors in Selected Lyrics of Maher Zain's Songs'. In the previous study is about Aldin Lukman Hakim, he had taken the title his thesis about 'A Semantic Analysis of Metaphors Found in 'Dream Theatre's'. Nila Kurniasari had taken title her thesis is about 'A semantics Analysis on Iwan Fals' Songs'. The analysis above is same between the lyrics of the song. The object to analysis is same about the lyrics of the songs such as point above. The seconds are the writer and Hakim had taken to the title being same about an analysis metaphor in selected lyrics. The third is the writer and related studies are same about the used descriptive qualitative methods.

The difference about 'the writer' and related studies between 'Aldin Lukman Hakim' and 'Nila Kurniasari' are those below;

Kurniasari was the only analysis her thesis of the songs by Iwan Fals. She is not used to the theory metaphor. The differences are songs, theory and technique of the analysis data. The writer is used for the theory by Hurford

(2007). She had taken the song about Maher Zain's Hakim is used for the theory by Crystal (1999). He had taken the songs by Dream Theatre's Kurniasary is used to the theory by Crystal (1991). She had taken the songs by Iwan Fals'.

2.2.1.6 The Picture

The writers will be explained about semantics and metaphor. This below is a picture of the parts semantics and position metaphor. The writer wants to make it be clear to the reader, where the position of science semantics of the metaphor.