CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN CRAZY RICH ASIANS MOVIE

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Ariestanti, V. (2021). Conceptual Metaphor Used by The Main Characters in Crazy Rich Asians Movie. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Raudlotul Jannah, M.App. Ling.

Keywords: Metaphor, Conceptual Meaphor, Types of Metaphors

This study aims to analyze the conceptual metaphors contained in the film "Crazy Rich Asians." This film tells love relationship between a rich young man and a simple woman who both come from different cultures, the man of Chinese descent and the woman of American descent. The purpose of this research is to answer the research questions, namely: (1) what types of metaphors are used in the Crazy Rich Asians film. (2) what are the functions contained in the Crazy Rich Asians film.

This study uses a qualitative approach that analyzes data using words rather than numbers. Descriptive study in the textual analysis is applied in this study to analyze each expression spoken by the main character through the transcript and then analyzed by identifying the type of metaphor and then analyzing the function of the metaphor in the film transcript.

The study results show that there are three metaphors in this film, namely structural metaphor is is a metaphor where one concept is expressed in terms of another structured or concept, ontological metaphor is mapping non-physical phenomena into concrete physical phenomena, and orientational metaphor is metaphors that are always related to direction such as happiness shown up and sadness shown down, and the most widely used result is the orientation metaphor. Then for the metaphorical function in this film, there are four metaphorical functions: the information function contains of ideas, beliefs and certainty Expressive function contains of hope, direction or suggestion. Directive function contains instructions and threats. And poetic function contains an implied message in the expression. Which one found the most in the results of this study is the information function.

ABSTRAK

Ariestanti, Vira. (2021). Penggunan Metafora konsep oleh Karakter Utama dalam Film Crazy Rich Asians. Progam Studi Sastra, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Raudlotul Jannah, M.App. Ling.

Kata Kunci; Metafora, Konseptual metafora, Tipe-tipe metafora

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis metafora konseptual yang terdapat dalam film "Crazy Rich Asians". Film ini menceritakan hubungan cinta antara pemuda yang kaya raya dengan wanita yang sederhana, keduanya berasal dari budaya yang berbeda, pria ini berasal dari keturunan Cina sedangkan wanita dari keturunan Amerika. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menjawab rumusan masalah yaitu (1) tipe metafora apa sajakah yang di gunakan dalam film Crazy Rich Asians (2) apa saja fungsi yang terdapat dalam film Crazy Rich Asians.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif yang mana menganalisa data dengan lebih banyak menggunakan kata-kata daripada angka. Studi deskriptif dalam analisis tekstual diterapkan dalam penelitian ini untuk menganlisa tiap ungkapan yang di ucapkan oleh tokoh utama melalui transkrip. Kemudian dianalisa dengan cara mengidentifikasi jenis metafora, dan kemudia menganlisa fungsi dari metafora yang ada pada transkrip film tersebut.

Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga metafora dalam film ini, yaitu metafora struktural adalah metafora yang menyatakan suatu konsep dalam bentuk atau konsep lain yang terstruktur, metafora ontologis memetakan fenomena nonfisik ke dalam fenomena fisik konkret, dan metafora orientasional adalah metafora yang selalu berhubungan dengan arah seperti kebahagiaan ditunjukkan ke atas dan kesedihan ditampilkan ke bawah, dan hasil yang paling banyak digunakan adalah metafora orientasi. Kemudian untuk fungsi metafora dalam film ini terdapat empat fungsi metafora yaitu: fungsi informasi berisi gagasan, keyakinan dan kepastian Fungsi ekspresif berisi harapan, arahan atau sugesti. Fungsi direktif berisi instruksi dan ancaman. Dan fungsi puitis mengandung pesan tersirat dalam ungkapan tersebut. Yang paling banyak ditemukan dalam hasil penelitian ini adalah fungsi informasi.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of the study, problems of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of The Study

The meaning of the language used by the speaker cannot always be taken literally by the listener. Sometimes, someone uses figurative language to develop thoughts, ideas, or feelings where the meaning depends on the speaker's context. Griffiths (2006, p.08) there are different ways to communicate the same message because it depends on the context that enables the addressee to recognize the sender's intention. So we should look into the context of the figurative language used by the speaker.

Chandler (2007, P.23) Lakoff and Johnson argue that 'the essence of metaphor is understanding and experiencing one kind of thing in terms of another. The metaphor means interpreting something in a different meaning or the form of implied meaning. In contrast, this meaning is not blatant but a hidden meaning that contains a sign that is implemented and uttered in the form of words or sentences. Sometimes the ways of conveying meanings or messages are different, and some use words, metaphor has existed in our daily

lives for a long time. In everyday life, language has several functions for people who used it.

Abcarian, Klotz and Cohen (1984) state that one of the functions of language is to express thought. This means the language is used to describe something that is in mind or express a feeling. This also means that metaphor is a tool that can be used to make extraordinary language. In this case, the metaphor has a very close relationship with literary work. Lakoff and Johnson (2003) argue that metaphors are also a part of everyday life. They both also stated that metaphor is a tool in which people can represent, feel, and achieve one thing that is agreed with another.

Kovencess (2010, P.10) Conceptual metaphor is conceptual domain a is conceptual domain b. A conceptual metaphor consists of two domains where concepts in one domain can be interpreted in another domain or in other terms that still have continuity in a coherent paragraph. The two domains contained in the conceptual metaphor have their names. The first is the conceptual domain from which we draw metaphorical expressions to understand other conceptual domains or our point of view to interpret other domains is called the source domain, while the conceptual domain that is understood or the destination domain that we want to know in this way is the target domain.

The researcher limits research so that research is more focused; therefore, this study only focuses on the conversation in the movie Crazy Rich Asians. The researcher will categorize metaphors based on the theory of Lakoff

and Johnson according to three types of metaphors are Orientational, Ontological, and Structural.

Previously Selvia Neilil Kamaliah (2013) investigated the conceptual metaphor used in song lyrics. She used the song lyrics of Coldplay's album as the data. Selvia also used qualitative methods to analyze the data. Furthermore, the data is analyzed using the framework of the Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT). In this study, Selvia found that the dominant conceptual metaphor used in the song lyrics of Coldplay's album is about love, life, changes, and conditions.

Movies are literary works that they make some moral value or meaning in the script of the story. Movies are literary works that make for entertaining someone by using visual and audio. Sometimes, the meaning of the script in literary works must consist of daily conversation to make the audience understand and understand those movies' deep meaning. The meaning in the literary works can be different from the meaning in the dictionary because they have their meaning based on their contextual meaning.

It was raised from a novel entitled Crazy Rich Asians, written by Kevin Kwan. Kevin Kwan was born in 1973/1974 in Singapore as the youngest of three boys. Kevin Kwan is a Singaporean American Novelist. He has already published three books simultaneously, entitled Crazy Rich Asians, China Rich Girlfriend, and Rich People Problem. This research chooses Crazy Rich Asians

movies because the literary works of Kevin Kwan are very interested in talking about the intended meaning in each conversation between the character, which is certainly based on contextual meaning.

Oktavia Zunanik (2015) observed metaphor in the lyrics of Maher Zain songs. To find out the result of the research question in this study, she used a qualitative method. She also used data analysis from Miles and Huberman to reduce data, display data, and conclude or verify. Result of this study is Muslim person is always thinking about Allah. Maher Zain's song lyrics explain that humans must believe in what they live, humans can do something that is the best from the best. Like what is already explained in Al-Qur'an, Allah already makes all around the world and always feeling thankful for Allah.

Khilda Nida Maulida (2015) focused on the translation of metaphor in the movie entitled 300: Rise of An Empire movie subtitle. In this research, to analyze the data, a descriptive analysis technique was used by the researcher. This research used the qualitative method. The result of this research is the writer finds out the types of metaphors as anthropomorphic metaphor abstract to concrete metaphor, synesthetic metaphor, and animal metaphor, which means loyalty and the meaning of longing and sadness.

Syarwani, Habib (2017) also examined the metaphor used in Emily Dickinson's poem. The researcher used the metaphor theory that Lakoff and Johnson introduced for analyzing the data. This research was descriptive

qualitative because the writer applied the terms words, phrases, and sentences. In this research, the writer found thirty six metaphorical expressions divided into three types of metaphor: a structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, and orientational metaphor. The structural metaphor was dominant in the poem of Emily Dickinson.

Khoir (2016) examines the language functions used and the context functions used by Donald J.Trump in his Twitter tweet. The researcher used Jakobson's theory on language functions to identify the word, phrase, sentences and then analyze each of the sentences with language function meaning found in Donald. J Trump's tweet.

Ifantidou E (2019) studied aspects of the visual metaphor entitled "Metaphor Comprehension In L2: Meaning, Images, And Emotions". This study discusses the linguistic component of understanding metaphors in emotions and mental images. Metaphors are considered richer in affective connotations than lexical or sentential non-emotional partners, and images can restore propositional meanings.

Based on the findings of previous studies, the researcher found a gap to do new research that is interesting and will provide unique contributions for the future researcher, that is metaphor research in a film. This research resulted in a new study which in previous research examined metaphors in song lyrics, poetry, or advertisements, but this time the researcher managed to find new research which used film as a research medium from this metaphorical theory.

In the previous theory, no one discussed the function of the metaphor, but this time the researcher found a new result by looking for the function of the metaphor in the movie.

The researcher chose this data because this source is exciting. This film is also famous and raises social themes associated with romance. Many people, especially teenagers, have watched this source. So this makes the researcher interested in analyzing this film using metaphors because metaphors are often used in everyday conversation, especially among people who have high social class and are also used by someone to express love for others. This study aims to find out what types of metaphors are used by the main characters in the Crazy Rich Asians film, and also, this study describes the function of the metaphors used in this film.

1.2 Problem of the Study

- **1.** What are the types of metaphors used in *Crazy Rich Asians* Movie?
- **2.** What are the functions of metaphors used in *the Crazy Rich Asians* Movie?

1.3 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes to contribute theoretically and practically. In theory, this research is expected to provide benefits in the field of science, especially in the field of linguistics. This research is expected to provide knowledge about the metaphors in Crazy Rich Asians movies. From the results, the researcher hopes that this research can lead to the discovery of new findings related to metaphors as a guide for future studies. Through this research, the researcher hopes that the reader will understand the metaphors and types of metaphors and how a context influences the meaning in the metaphor.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

In this study, the researcher discussed semiotics, especially the types of metaphors and the application of social conditions in Crazy Rich Asians Movie as the primary research focus. The researcher also focuses only on the three types of metaphors that exist. The researcher also focused the object only on the conversation of the three main players in the Crazy Rich Asians Movie, namely Rachel Chu, Nicholas Young, and Eleanor Young. This research focuses on the types of metaphors that have been used in the film Crazy Rich Asians, and also this data is taken from the conversation of the main character from this movie.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

Metaphor is figurative language which aims as a transfer of names on the basis of similarity in form, function, and use. The transfer of meaning is a form of an implicit comparison of two things.

Conceptual Metaphor is a metaphor involves the transfer of meaning between two conceptual domains, namely the target region and the source domain or target and source domains

Crazy Rich Asians Movie is a 2018 Asian-American romantic comedy-drama film directed by Jon M. Chu, from a screenplay by Peter Chiarelli and Adele Lim, based on the 2013 novel on the same title by Kevin Kwan. And in this film, many conceptual metaphors are found related to romance and social class.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theories and literature related to this study.

The researcher explains to support answering the problem of the study written in the previous chapter.

2.1 Metaphor

Metaphors are a part of figurative language. Metaphor is a figure speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not applicable (Oxford Dictionary, 2007). The use of representations in everyday life is to get a good start or used by people when communicating to achieve the right target. Metaphor is a language where there is a hidden meaning in the word or sentence or coherence in a sentence. The metaphor also means the use of terms or groups of words not with the true sense but as a painting based on similarities or comparisons

Metaphors are a part of figurative language. It can provide hidden similarities and clarity or identity between two ideas. There are similarities between metaphors and parables (Perrine, 1987, P.61). Both are included in comparing something or a thing with other things that are not the same. Use conjunctions are the only difference between them. In a simile, the binding words used by poets are: like, at the time, similar to, resembling, or appearing,

whereas, in comparative metaphors, only the figurative terms are implied to be replaced or identified in literal terms. Abstract metaphorical relationships that seem more convincing and can influence the reader. The use of metaphors is very effective in helping readers accept activities that do not occur. The authors use metaphors to convey or change complex ideas, and it becomes less clear what is considered natural and ordinary or familiar and concrete. Barnhart (1995) says that is metaphors are numbers where phrases or words are not arranged as usual and are replaced by other words to suggest similarities That is made more evident by transferring attributes from several different objects, or it can be the name of another thing.

Gibs (2008, p.08) metaphor is signaled in talk and allows conversational participants to manage their interactions and come to joint understandings of various ideas, while in other instances, people's talk suggests their entirely different metaphoric understandings of ideas and events So the metaphor of the conversation is carried out so that the conversation flows more and the speaker does it to manage their interactions to find the same understanding. Even though sometimes the ideas and conditions between the two are different, it affects the conversation so that the conversation can proceed well or use the metaphor itself when talking so that when criticizing not to hurt other people.

So the metaphor is the expression of someone in different words, but in the same meaning, metaphor is used by someone in expressing something that

leads to the literal meaning. In metaphor, there is a metaphor called conceptual metaphor.

2.2 Conceptual Metaphor

Kovecses (2010, p.04) conceptual metaphor is conceptual domain a is conceptual domain b Metaphor is defined as understanding one conceptual domain in terms of another conceptual domain. A conceptual metaphor consists of two conceptual domains, in which one domain is understood in terms of another. A conceptual domain is any coherent organization of experience. Thus, we have coherently organized knowledge about journeys that we rely on in understanding life. I discuss the nature of this knowledge later in this chapter. Three types of conceptual metaphors are called ontological metaphor, structural metaphor, and orientational metaphor.

Gibbs (2008, p.24) a conceptual metaphor may be used in understanding a word, even if that word is not realized in the source domain of the metaphor. Conceptual metaphors can map the source domain to the target domain. Where the source domain is described more concretely, specific, and more explicit, the target domain is more abstract or less defined. Generally, this metaphorical concept is indeed more understandable when viewed from the source domain provided by the author or speaker because the target domain is understood as a whole through the source domain. Source domain may include essential human experiences.

This theory was initiated by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) through their book Metaphors We Live. The main principle in the cognitive theory proposed by Lakoff and Johnson is that metaphor takes place at the level of human thought processes. The metaphor connects two conceptual domains called the source domain, and the second is the target domain. The source domain consists of a set of entities, attributes, or processes that are literally and semantically connected and stored in mind. The target domain tends to be more abstract and follows the structure of the source domain through ontological mapping, and the source domain is described or described concretely. This mapping is called a conceptual metaphor so that the target domain will be understood as a whole by the source domain.

2.2.1 Types of Metaphor

In general, metaphor can be classified into two major types: conventional and conceptual, or in others name dead metaphor (conventional) and live metaphor (conceptual). A dead metaphor is an expression that has been used so often that it has lost its metaphorical value, while a live metaphor (conceptual) is an expression that still maintains its metaphorical value, therefore it needs an effort to comprehend the meaning. For the clearer exposition, Kovecses (2010, p.37) conceptual metaphors can be classified according to the cognitive functions that they perform. This theory was

introduced by Lakoff and Johnson. The three general kinds of metaphor are ontological metaphor, structural metaphor, and orientational.

2.2.1.1 Orientational Metaphor

Lakoff (2003, p.18) orientational metaphor deals with a spatial orientation that is derived from our physical or cultural experiences involved up and down, in and out, high and low, front and back, and others. The name "orientational metaphor" derives from the fact that most metaphors that serve this function have to do with basic human spatial orientations, such as updown, center-periphery, and the like. It means that orientational metaphors organize a whole system of concepts in terms of spatial orientations. For example, Trader's income falls this year. Word fall is categorized as an orientation metaphor. The word fall shows the concept down.

2.2.1.2 Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor provides much less cognitive structuring for target concepts than structural ones do. Ontology is a branch of philosophy that has to do with the nature of existence. Ontological metaphor is when an abstraction like an activity, emotion, or idea is materialized or turned into an entity and is used as an object. Konvecses (2010, p.53) says that personification can be considered as a form of ontological metaphor. In our everyday

interaction, we experience things, and substances and this experience provide the basis for a lot of ontological metaphors.

To put it another way, we categorize unbounded and unstructured events, activities, ideas, and emotions as concrete entities and substances. For example, *my mind* doesn't *operate today*. The sentence shows that the speaker conceptualizes his mind into something that has physical properties.

2.2.1.3 Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is a metaphor where one concept is expressed in terms of another structured or concept. The source domain provides a relatively rich knowledge structure for the target concept. In other words, the cognitive function of these metaphors is to enable speakers to understand target a through the form of source b. Konveces (2010, p.55) the cognitive function of these metaphors is to enable speakers to understand target a using the structure of source b. So the conceptual metaphor is where the source domain or domain A can be interpreted as domain B, where these two domains have a coherent meaning.

For example, structural metaphors are an argument. In this case, argument and war are two different things. The argument is intended as an oral speech, and war is interpreted as a clash of weapons. Through structural

metaphors, the reader or listener can think that the war is a debate, not a ceasefire.

2.3 Movie

A movie is just a moving image. As for its movement is referred to as an intermittent movement, the movement that arises only because of the limited ability of the eyes and the human brain to capture many image changes in a split second. The film becomes a very influential media, surpassing other media because audio and visual works well together in making the audience not bored and easier to remember because the format is attractive.

2.3.1 Crazy Rich Asians

Crazy Rich Asians were one of the famous films that were released in August 2018, and it was very popular at that time. Unexpectedly, the film, taken from Kevin Kwan's best-selling novel and was an exceptional best-seller, turned out that movie also made it into the box office ranks in the United States. And finally, the film also aired in Indonesia. Crazy Rich Asians tell the story of a New York woman who is of Chinese blood, the woman is a professor at a university, and the woman's name is Rachel Wu (Constance Wu). He has a girlfriend named Nick Young (Henry Golding), who is also a professor at the

same university, but they don't know each other about his girlfriend's background, even though her men often give the woman several codes.

Rachel Chu is a professional in economics at a university in America. When they have lunch, Nick invites Rachel to go to Singapore to accompany Nick to his friend's engagement. Nick brings Rachel to Eleanor, Nick's mother, even though her mother behaves well and Rachel is very polite. Still, she is afraid that Elenor won't approve of their relationship because Nick's family is very rich or aristocratic, hen Nick said that he would propose to Rachel.

In the end, Eleanor recounts the sacrifice he made to be part of the family and told Rachel that Rachel "would never be enough." Rachel hesitated to continue her relationship with Nick, Eleanor and Su Yi personally fought with Rachel and Nick. Using personal investigative evidence, they reveal that Rachel had an affair after Rachel's mother, Kerry, left her husband and fled to the United States. They asked Nick to end the relationship with Rachel. Rachel fell silent, ran away, and cried, then Kerry arrived in Singapore to visit her suddenly and explained that her husband was rude and that she was pregnant from an old friend who was trying to comfort her, then ran away for fear of her husband. Kerry tells Rachel that Nick has arranged Kerry's visit and urges her to talk to Rachel. When they meet, Nick apologizes and proposes to Rachel. She meets Eleanor in the mahjong room and tells him that she refused Nick's proposal so that Nick's relationship with her family will not be destroyed. In the end, Nick and Rachel engage and will get married.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains the research method. It consists of research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative research design by analyzing metaphors in the movie. Daymon and Holloway (2011) say that qualitative research focuses on words rather than numbers, although the numbers will be used to indicate the frequency found in a transcript or form of the action that occurs. A qualitative descriptive approach was used to collect and analyze data from conversations on the Crazy Rich Asians movie. This study used qualitative methods because the data to be contained in the form of words, phrases, and sentences used by the main characters.

3.2 Data Collection

Data collection steps, including research data, data source and subject of the study, research instrument, and data collection techniques, are explained in this sub-chapter.

3.2.1 Research Data

The data in this study, in the form of words, phrases, sentences uttered by the main character in the film Crazy Rich Asians, namely Rachel Chu, Nicholas Young, and Eleanor Young, contain metaphors within the utterances. The results focused more on the metaphors that emanate from conversations conducted by the three actors. Sentences analyze the data, and then the researcher found the types of metaphors used on the subject of this study.

3.2.2 Data Source and Subject of The Study

The data source is a movie from Crazy Rich Asians its more in a transcript of this movie because the researcher used utterances to get the data, and the most crucial duration starts from minute 5 until the end, which has been released in 2018 and downloaded by via Youtube and Pahe.in. Because the data used are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences, the research subjects are Rachel Chuu, Nick Young, and Eleanor Young in terms of the three main characters, there are a lot of metaphors because the three characters dominate in this film, so the data is taken from the transcript of this film, where the utterances are taken from the three main characters. Rachel Chuu is the main actor in this film because she became Nick Young's lover, and the film tells the story of both, and Eleanor Young is Nick Young's mother who strongly opposed their relationship. The subject of this research is the three actors

because these three roles are the most dominating in the plot of this movie. In the conversation between Nick, Rachel, and Eleanor, many sentences do not have a literal meaning but contextual meaning, namely social class, and romance.

3.2.3 Instrument

In this research, the research instrument was the researcher herself because there are no other instruments that are more important to use in getting the data needed when he becomes a researcher and instrument. Besides, the researcher also collect data by analyzing films and reading the movie's transcript, and the researcher will also be the main instrument in analyzing data.

3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

1. Searched for the movie and transcript

The researcher searched for the Crazy Rich Asians film on https://pahe.ph/crazy-rich-Asians-2018/. After searching and finding the researcher downloaded the video. And also the researcher searched the transcript of this movie on https://d2bu9v0mnky9ur.cloudfront.net/academy2018/cra/screenplay/ cra_wbfomat.pdf, after searching and finding the researcher downloaded the transcript.

2. Watched the Movie

The researcher has watched and listened to the film carefully. Besides, the researcher has also seen the transcript of this film and matched the words spoken by the actor with the existing transcript to make it easier to analyze.

3. Matched the transcript with the movie

After getting the film and transcript, the researcher matched the transcript with the film whether there was a match between words, attitudes, and where the conversation took place. In addition, at this stage, it avoids missing between the film and the transcript, so the researcher needs to match the film with the transcript by watching the Crazy Rich Asians film and the transcript that has been printed into a hard file.

4. Collected the data

The researcher focused on the words or utterances or phrases of Rachel Chu, Nick Young, and also Eleanor Young in the film and their transcripts, which contains implicit meanings that are different from the current conditions, where there are differences between words, facial expressions, and intonation. But researcher also paid attention to the conversations of other players to find hidden meanings that were used to examine this research. Then the researcher marks on the data that contains conceptual metaphors. First, the researcher downloaded the movie and script, then matched

between movie and transcript, and also searched metaphor in the transcript, and highlighted the utterances, and given noted beside that.

3.3 Data Analysis

The researcher used several steps for analyzing the data. The techniques of data analysis are as follows:

1. Analyzing

The researcher identified selected data that show the types of metaphors spoken by Rachel Chu, Nick Young, and Eleanor Young in the film Crazy Rich Asians and have also understood the context of the data. The researcher has marked the sentences including the type of metaphor to be highlighted in various colors: pink for orientation metaphor, yellow for structural metaphor, and green for ontological metaphor.

Table 3.1 Types of Metaphors

	Utterances	Structural	Orientation	Ontological
No				
	Our brain so hate			✓ (onto)
Datum	the idea of losing			

1	something that's		
	valuable to us		
	I really like that	✓ (or)	
Datum			
	place		
2			

2. Classifying

The researcher classified the data into a data table where each column has been given for each different metaphor. Which classification is based on the theory of conceptual metaphor, according to Lakoff and Johnson, to make it easier to analyze or explain each type of metaphor.

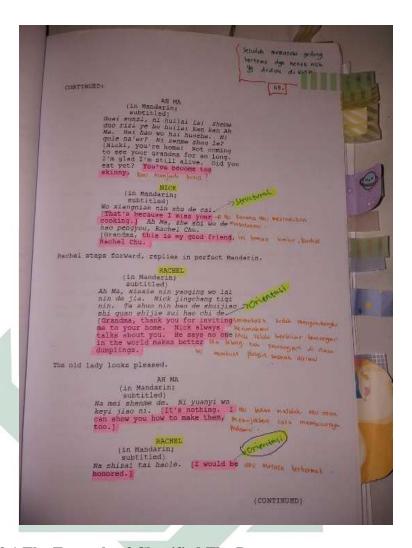


Figure 3.1 The Example of Classified The Data

3. Discussing

The researcher described the data included in the metaphor by using the conceptual metaphor theory by Lakoff and Johnson. After described the data then the researcher has analyzed the data to group it into the appropriate type of metaphor. Then the researcher also explained any data that had been obtained.

4. Interpreting

The Researcher looked for the function of the metaphors in the Crazy Rich Asians film by paying attention to the utterances by Nick, Rachel, and Elanor and also based on the place, time, atmosphere, facial expressions, intonation, and interlocutor so that the researcher can find the functions of the metaphor

5. Drawing Conclusion

The researcher was given a conclusion based on the result of the three steps above, which covers the types of metaphors.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the writer is an analysis metaphor in selected Crazy Rich Asians movie. This chapter is consists of two parts. The first part is about metaphors like structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, and orientation metaphor. The second is about the function of metaphor in Crazy Rich Asia movies. One thing that is important to understand is that metaphor is knowledge, experience, and mapping of two things, description and imagination.

4.1 Finding Types of Metaphor Used in Crazy Rich Asia Movie

Crazy Rich Asians is a film that tells the story of someone in love but is hindered by very different social and economic classes. This study that the researcher conducted found that there are three types of metaphor.

4.1.1 Types of Metaphor

The metaphor compares two things, and metaphor also includes the characteristics of a language related to words or utterances and actions. In which orientation metaphors are found more and the second is ontological metaphors, and the last is structural metaphors

The following table is types of metaphor analyzed by the researcher

4.1.1.1 Orientation Metaphor

Orientation metaphor is everything related to the words happy or sad, up or down, and the like and is always related to emotion.

Datum 1

Eleanor: I'm Mrs. Eleanor Young. My family and I would like to be shown to our suite. We've had a long flight

Ormsby: We're fully booked, madam. You must have made a mistake. I'm sure you and your lovely family can find other accommodations. May I suggest you explore Chinatown?

Eleanor: (in Cantonese; subtitled; mutters) You can explore Hell. *You dog turd*

You dog turd sentence is a metaphor because this sentence contains a comparison in which humans are equated with dogs (an animal). At that time Eleanor came to the hotel with her clothes soaked and shabby so the hotel did not allow Eleanor to stay at the hotel, while Eleanor had explained that she had booked the hotel, but still the hotel did not allow it. So this made Eleanor furious with her attitude and needed the hotel guard to her until she said "you dog turd".

This expression is included in an orientational metaphor because it shows Eleanor's anger towards the hotel because of Eleanor's dislike and discomfort towards the hotel guard. So that Eleanor's emotions can be shown by Feeling down. Orientation metaphor is a metaphor related to direction, which is described with this direction as a feeling or emotion of a person. If the feeling is

happy or in good health, it can be shown by Feeling Up. but if you are sad or

sick or angry, you can show it with Feeling Down.

The source domain in this sentence is a human or the hotel keeper which

is likened to a dog. While the target domain is a turd, dog turd sentence if

interpreted directly there may only be a dog who is licking. However, if viewed

from the existing situation or the meaning of the context, the expression is

addressed to humans (hotel guards) who behave to get praise or flattery from

others. So that the hotel keeper seemed to be looking for a face so that his co-

workers who had not been able to kick Eleanor out of there liked him or were

flattered by him because he was able to kick Eleanor out of the place.

Datum 2

Oliver: Oh, go, go. Get changed. I'll keep Rachel company.

Nick: Thanks you, Oli. (to Rachel) You're in good hands. Give me two

minutes. I'll change.

Rachel: Sorry.

Nick's expression occurred when Nick and Rachel entered a room where

room was full of Nick's friends and family, because Rachel panicked because

she thought the old maid grandmother was Nick's so she felt embarrassed and

accidentally spilled the syrup on Nick's white shirt. Because there was Oliver,

Nick's good cousin, Nick finally changed clothes and left Rachel with Oliver.

Good Hand Nick means that Oliver is a good person. This expression is

included in an orientational metaphor because there is a feeling of pleasure and

even when saying it, it is as if Nick compliments Oliver and gives Rachel a look that Oliver is a good person and can take care of her when Rachel is left by Nick to change her wet clothes.

The source domain in this sentence is Hand which is compared to humans, and the target domain is good which means good or kind. The source domain is described more concretely and clearly, while the target domain is described as abstract because the function of the source domain is to map the target domain. In directly maybe the meaning of Good Hand is a good dream or a beautiful hand. However, if viewed in context or based on events, the heart of Good Hand is a good person.

Datum 3

Nick: I'm not walking out on anything. I met a girl, I fell in love and I want to marry her. And it can't just be one thing or the other.

Colin: Uh, no, no, no, no, no. It's, it's not that simple. You know that.

In the conversation between Nick and his friend, Colin, there is an expression which this expression can include in orientational metaphors. This metaphor is always related to environmental conditions that can affect the emotions or moods of the speaker of the sentence. At that time, Colin was a friend of Nick's. He tried to convince Nick again about his choice because Colin felt that the woman Nick chose was not suitable for the background and economic conditions of the two, which were very different. Nick comes from a wealthy family and even includes crazy rich while Rachel is only a professor at

a university in New York, so Colin assumes that the woman Nick chose is not suitable for Nick in the field of Economics and Colin tells Nick to find another woman. but Nick didn't want to. He didn't back down with his choice because he loved Rachel so much that he said, "I'm not walking out on anything. I met a girl, I fell in love, and I want to marry her."

In Nick's expression to Colin, there is an orientational metaphor, because orientational metaphor is a metaphor that is always related to one's feelings, where this feeling is influenced by the encouragement of the activities of the surrounding environment, this scope causes changes in one's feelings so that this metaphor is always related to spatial. "I'm not walking out on anything. I met a girl, I fell in love, and I want to marry her." indicated as an orientational metaphor because it expresses the emotions of Nick, who is happily in love with Rachel.

The target in this conversation is implicit because it is not stated clearly but the form is a feeling, a feeling of pleasure, or a feeling of confidence, and the source of the belief is love. Nick loved Rachel very much, and he didn't want to lose her. the existence of the source of love that resulted in the presence of targets in the form of confidence and feelings of pleasure, and also feelings of not wanting to lose So the meaning in this sentence is that Nick does not want to give up even though many people tell him to leave Rachel because according to other people Rachel is not worthy of Nick, but for Nick, Rachel is

a very good woman and sincerely loves him and deserves to be fought for by Nick.

Datum 4

Rachel: But, she came around, obviously.

Eleanor: It took many years, and she had good reason to be concerned. Because I had no idea the work and the sacrifice it would take. There were many days when I wondered if I would ever measure up --

Eleanor: But having been through it all, I know this much... (gets close; gently) *You will never be enough*.

The above expression is categorized in an orientational metaphor, where this metaphor is always related to a person's emotions, feelings, moods which are influenced by environmental factors. Included in the orientational metaphor because the phrase occurred when Rachel was invited by Nick's grandmother to be taught to make Dim-sum at her house. Rachel agreed to Nick's grandmother's invitation. From the start, it was clear from the look on the face of Nick's mother, Eleanor, that she didn't like Rachel, from the tone of her voice when she met Rachel, she was already very uncomfortable and very unfriendly. Every question that Rachel asked Eleanor, always answered in a curt tone. The phrase "You will never be enough", was expressed when Rachel went to the bathroom, but she got lost because Nick's house was really big and spacious, like a palace. And that's when Eleanor met Rachel with a very unpleasant look (cynical) while getting closer to Rachel and said, "You will never be enough."

In Eleanor's expression towards Rachel, there is an implicit meaning of

Eleanor's displeasure towards Rachel, so the words she expresses contain

feeling down or displeasure and can also mean Eleanor's anger towards Rachel

because she has approached her favorite son. Because the metaphor of

orientation is always related to environmental conditions or space, the factor

that drives this is because, for Eleanor, Rachel is only a professor whose social

class is under Eleanor's family and Rachel's wealth is very much proportional to

Nick's wealth, so that with these factors Here Eleanor expresses the sentence

which means that she does not like him or even disapproves of their

relationship.

The target in this sentence is You, and the word refers to Rachel, and

the source domain is hate. Without Eleanor's feelings of hatred towards Rachel,

then everything will also be acceptable. There will be no "you will never be

enough" sentence. The sense of hatred causes the impact of that hatred on

Rachel. The meaning of this sentence is that Eleanor doesn't like Rachel to be

Nick's girlfriend because Rachel doesn't deserve Nick. After all, from different

family backgrounds and different social classes, Eleanor dislikes Rachel.

Datum 5

Eleanor: We cannot be linked to this sort of family.

Rachel: I don't want any part of your family.

Rachel's expression in the conversation above with Eleanor is indicated in an orientational metaphor because in that expression it is very clear that Rachel vents or shows her emotions towards Nick's mother, because of Nick's mother's bad treatment and words towards Rachel, causing Rachel's anger towards Nick's mother. the metaphor of orientation relates to someone's experience such as happiness or sadness, in Rachel's expression it shows sadness because Eleanor doesn't like Rachel, giving rise to Rachel's expression where this expression means that Rachel is very disappointed with Nick's mother's attitude towards her. So that "I don't want any part of your family." showing the sad emotions of Rachel which she had surrendered to what Nick's mother had said to her.

In Rachel's expression of the implicit meaning, which is a feeling of disappointment with Nick's mother so that it prompted Rachel to say the sentence "I don't want any part of your family", there was a very deep sense of disappointment in Rachel's heart, which at the first she thought that Nick's family could accept him well, but on the contrary, their relationship was not approved only because Rachel's economic class was very different from Nick's.

The target in this sentence is not written clearly, but this target represents the source domain, namely disappointment, the target of disappointment, which resulted in Rachel's expression that Rachel did not want to be a member of the Eleanor family, and all of those sentences stemmed from

the disappointment in Rachel's heart over what Nick's mother said, the source domain did explain the target domain more accurately, so with the source domain, the target domain could be achieved. The meaning of the sentence that Rachel had said was, actually she wanted Eleanor to accept it well, but because Eleanor's attitude was not good towards Rachel and Eleanor didn't want Rachel to be Nick's wife, Rachel decided to go and not interfere with Nick's family life anymore.

Datum 6

Rachel: *I just love Nick so much. I don't want him to lose his mom again.* So I just wanted you to know that one day, when he marries another lucky girl, who is enough for you, and you're playing with your grandkids while the Tan Huas are blooming, and the birds are chirping, that it was because of me... a poor, raised by a single mother, low class, immigrant nobody.

Based on the above expression, it is included in the orientational metaphor. orientational metaphor stems from the fact that most metaphors have functions related to basic human spatial orientations, such as up-down, centerperiphery, and the like. So that Rachel's expression to Nick's mother is included in the Orientational Metaphor due to several factors, namely, Rachel's presentation contains feelings of pleasure because she loves Nick and Nick loves her even though she has already married, but because Nick's mother doesn't like him, Rachel rejects Nick because she can't get the blessing of Nick's mother.

The expression is also based on social relationships which are related to

environmental conditions. Rachel's situation at that time was perfect and happy

because she had just been proposed to by Nick near the river. Still, Rachel

refused because she respected Nick's mother, and this refusal did not mean

Rachel did not like Nick but because he wanted to see Nick struggle to get his

mother's blessing. And this also prompted Rachel to say that because she was

also glad that Nick's mother wanted to see her, she was relieved to have

explained who she was.

The target in this sentence is implicit because it is not spoken directly,

but the source of the existence of this sentence is a sense of love or affection

because, without affection which is the source domain, the target will not be

able to be understood properly, the target is a sense of sincerity that where

because of love, the speaker sincerely releases his lover. This sentence has the

meaning that Rachel indeed loves Nick, but she shows her unselfishness to have

Nick because Rachel doesn't want her lover to be away from her mother just

because she wants to live with Rachel.

Datum 7

Nick: I'm flying back to New York with you.

Rachel: God, don't make this harder than it already is

The expression occurs on a plane when Rachel is about to return to New

York with her mother. Still, Nick chases Rachel because Nick loves Rachel so

much, so Nick is desperate to meet Rachel on a plane because Nick doesn't want Rachel to go back to Now York, and Nick wants to propose to Rachel. Still, because Rachel knew that Eleanor didn't like her and didn't even approve of the relationship at all, Rachel said, "God, don't make this harder than it already is."

The data above is classified as an orientational metaphor. because it describes Rachel's confused and sad feelings, Rachel doesn't want any problems with Eleanor, so that it causes this expression, which describes Rachel's confusing feelings because Nick doesn't give up chasing her. At the same time, Nick's mother forbids Nick to reconnect with Rachel.

Metaphorical orientation is not arbitrary. They have a basis in physical or related parts of the human body and the facial features of a person, and cultural experiences or experiences in the course of his life. So that Rachel's statement is included in an orientational metaphor because previously, Rachel had been poorly treated by Eleanor, which resulted in her not wanting to have any more problems with Nick's mother, which confused Nick's actions on the plane led to Rachel's expression.

The target in this sentence is the situation between Nick and Rachel, while the source is complicated. Where the target domain will be understood as a whole with the source domain, the source is complex, if there is no complicated word then the situation will have no meaning and the meaning of

this sentence is Rachel wants to stay away from Nick because she doesn't want to argue with Nick's mother anymore and she doesn't want to make things difficult.

4.1.1.2 Ontological Metaphor

Ontological metaphors relate to the occurrence of behavior, emotions, thoughts, or everything described as if living or doing a job while it includes inanimate objects.

Datum 8

Rachel: So, he's not playing using logic or math, but using his psychology. *Our brains so hate the idea of losing something that's valuable to us* that we abandon all rational thought and make some really poor decisions, so Curtis wasn't playing to win. He was playing not to lose.

Rachel is betting with her students during class. They play cards in class because Rachel wants to challenge her student named Curtis to cut her hair, but Curtis signals to Rachel that he will cut his hair if Rachel beats him in the card game. And when playing, Curtis's cards were better than Rachel's, but in the middle of the match, Curtis gave up because he was afraid of Rachel's cards. As a result, Rachel said, "Our brains so hate the idea of losing something valuable to us." which is included in the ontology metaphor.

This sentence includes the ontology metaphor because the word "brain," which is the brain, contains one of the human organs that can't see moving and

tends to inanimate objects or entities. After all, it can't be seen by the eye directly. At the same time, there is the word "hate," it same with dislike somebody or something very much. Hate include verb whereas human activity. This sentence categorizes as ontology personification because an inanimate entity was doing something as a human activity.

The target is brains, and the source is hate. Brains is a domain that is understood through the source domain of hate. hate is an emotion that is included in the metaphorical expression used to draw other concepts. In the sentence above it is said that our brain hates. In other words, the brain performs human activities that have a negative impact. Therefore, the meaning of the sentence above is that humans do not want to lose and always want to win.

Datum 9

Kerry: No! No! No! You can't wear that to meet Nick's Ah Ma. Blue and white is for Chinese funerals. Now, this symbolizes good fortune and fertility.

Rachel: Great! I was really going for that 'lucky baby-maker' vibe.

The conversation between Rachel and her mother in the data above took place at a clothing store. Rachel and her mother buy clothes because Nick wants to invite Rachel to visit her house in Singapore. Quickly then, Rachel asks her mother to find appropriate clothes when meeting with Nick's family. When choosing clothes, both were confused about which color to choose because they

were very good. But Rachel's mother gave Rachel an understanding of the

meaning of each color. Finally, Rachel's mother told Rachel to choose a red

dress which she said red is the color of fortune and fertility.

So, the sentence *Great! I was really going for that 'lucky baby-maker*

vibe. It belongs to the ontological metaphor because it refers to an act, emotion,

or something(entity) doing an activity as a human being. The sentence above

the red color seems to indicate someone wants to have a baby or wants to have

children. The word I was going for refers to Red color, and Red color is entity

while lucky baby-maker refers to human activity. This sentence is categorized

as ontology personification because an inanimate entity used a human activity.

The target of this sentence is color, more specifically what is meant is

red, and the source of this sentence is wanting to make a baby, which red color

is interpreted as a sign of luck and fertility, so red is the target of the domain of

the source of luck. The meaning of Rachel's sentence is if she wears a red shirt,

it means she looks mature and has the maturity to marry Nick because the

clothes are used to meet Nick's family.

Datum 10

Rachel: Um, I teach Economics.

Nick: And she's brilliant. NYU's youngest faculty member.

Eleanor: So, economics. Sounds challenging

Rachel said the above sentence when she met Nick's mother, Eleanor, in

their kitchen. At that time, Eleanor asked about Rachel's job. Rachel is a

professor of economics at New York University. Nick was there too, and he

also told his mother that Rachel was a genius and the youngest professor on

campus. So that Eleanor said, "economics. Sounds Challenging".

The sentence uttered by Eleanor is included in the ontology metaphor

because Economics is a subject matter or science, which is included in

inanimate objects and includes entities while **Challenging** as a human being

activity. This sentence is categorized as ontology personification because an

inanimate entity used a human activity.

The target in this sentence is Economics, and the source is challenging.

Both are two different concepts which is a subject, and the other is an adjective,

but this adjective implies the word Economics so that something challenging is

economics, a target is the result of mapping from sources. So, the meaning in

this sentence is that teaching economics courses is very challenging because

economics is also a slightly complicated but fun course.

Datum 11

Rachel: Okay. That's so cute. And then you eat the baby.

Nick: How's that? Then you eat the baby. Not until he's cooked.

The above sentence spoken by Nick is indicated in an ontological

metaphor because human qualities are given to non-human entities. The

conversation took place when they were making dim sum at Nick's grandmother's house. Rachel was making dim sum with Nick's extended family, and then Nick taught Rachel how to make proper dim sum. While joking with Rachel, Nick tried to tease Rachel by saying, "then you eat the baby. Not until he's cooked". The word "dim sum" is likened to a baby, which can be fried and then eaten because the shape of the dim sum is tiny and the touch is soft and chewy, so Nick likens dim sum like a baby. Nick's utterance is an ontological metaphor because the word "eat" it refers to food, food is an entity or in inanimate subjects while "baby" is the name of human when they are children, so its includes into ontological metaphor.

The target in this sentence is the word baby which is the word baby itself is dim sum, so speakers seem to liken inanimate objects like humans, so the word baby is the target, which is the source in this sentence, namely eat and cook, no words will be created. baby if there is no cook and eat word, because the source of the domain is more concrete than the target domain. and the meaning of this sentence is that before we eat the dim sum that we have made, we should cook the dim sum and make sure first if the dim sum is cooked then we can enjoy it.

Datum 12

Nick: And the rest of the world would fall away. Because it would just be you and -- Because it's just you and -- (to female passenger

struggling with carry-on) Sorry, I can help you with that. That's fine. (to Rachel) Stay there.

Expression occurred on the plane when Rachel was about to go back to New York to return home. Because she felt that Nick's mother does not appreciate her while in Singapore and Nick's mother also did not support their relationship, so she thought that she had to go back home immediately. New York to continue living as usual and slowly forget about Nick. However, when Rachel was already on the plane, and she was about to find her seat, Nick immediately approached her and restrained Rachel so she wouldn't return to New York. Nick tried to convince Rachel to stay for a while in Singapore and provide clarity on their relationship status. Both of them, finally Nick said, "and the rest of the world would fall away. It would just be you and .." which this sentence is included in the ontology metaphor because it likens an object to do activities like humans. The target in this sentence is the world, because the world is a parable, and the source domain is the word You and me, because of the source domain, the target can be described more clearly because basically, the source domain is more concrete than the target source. The meaning of this sentence is that any problem can be overcome if they both support and strengthen each other.

4.1.1.3 Structural Metaphor

A concept is formed metaphorically by use another concept. This structural metaphor is based on two domains, namely the source domain and the target domain. Structural metaphor based on systematic correlations in everyday experience.

Datum 13

Wye Mun: Uh, uh, uh. Rachel Chu, we are so, uh, grateful for all the help you have given my, uh, Peik Lin back in her uni days. I mean, without you, uh, she would be a hot mess.

Rachel: Oh, my God, no. Actually, if it wasn't for her, I'd be a big mess. She was a huge help to me in college.

The conversation above happened when Rachel was at Peik lin's house.

To be more precise, when she was eating with the Peak Lin family, they chatted as if they had known each other for a long time. Wye Mun said that it was because of Rachel that Peak Lin was able to organize his lectures neatly, but Rachel refused with the words ": Oh, my God, no., if it wasn't for her, I'd be a big mess. She was a huge help to me in college.". This expression uses a structural metaphor. It is an application of the ARGUMENT IS WAR concept in which this metaphor places another concept to express another concept. In this case, Wye Mun represented Rachel who helped Peak Lin with his college problems. However, according to Rachel, the concept given by Wye Mun was different. Therefore, the sentence is categorized as a structural metaphor because both have different concepts.

In the above sentence, the source domain is a mess and the target source is me, which is what I said referring to Rachel. the word mess is more concrete, therefore the word mess describes Rachel's condition. And from Rachel's statement, it's actually because of Peak Lin that she has become Rachel who is currently a successful professor at New York University.

Datum 14

Astrid: Well, I didn't have it quite this bad, but it wasn't pretty.

Rachel: Well, at least tell me it gets better.

Astrid: Of course it does.

The data above occurred when Rachel found pieces of fish and fish blood written on a hotel mirror, fortunately, at that time Rachel was accompanied by Astrid she was Nick's older brother, so Astrid tried to calm Rachel and continue to provide Rachel support for her relationship with her. Nick, so that the same night Rachel buried the fish accompanied by Astrid near the beach. The conversation between the two is included in a structural metaphor where there is a mapping of a concept into another concept, on the other hand, there is a resistance argument from Astrid and Rachel. And the sentence represents ARGUMENT IS WAR, which is Rachel's rejection of Astrid's statement, Astrid says "it wasn't pretty" mapping to another concept while Rachel says "at least tell me it gets better", both of which are two circumstances, which is the opposite. The source of this metaphor is the batter, which is the better that underlies the hope that this situation will improve and is

conceptualized as a situation, and the target is the situation, so what is expected to improve is the situation, and the target has expressed another concept.

Datum 15

Rachel: *That's a beautiful ring, Aunty Eleanor*. I've never seen anything like it.

Eleanor: (surprised; then) Nick's father had it made when he proposed to me.

While making dim sum at Nick's grandmother's house, Rachel tried to get Eleanor to talk, Rachel simply showed her admiration when she saw Eleanor's luxurious ring and said "that's a beautiful ring", the sentence belongs to a structural metaphor because it conceptualizes A into a concept. B, which is conceptualizing a beauty that rests on the ring. And the two words have different concepts but are still structured so that they can produce meaning, so they are said to be structural metaphors.

The target domain in this sentence is a ring, because the word beautiful maps the ring, the word ring will be abstract if there is no source domain i.e. beautiful, the source domain describes the concept clearly than the target domain. And the meaning of Rachel's sentence was that she was amazed at the beauty of Eleanor's ring because she thought it was very luxurious and she had never seen such a beautiful ring.

Datum 16

Peik Lin: Damn straight, I'm right. It's Peik Lin, I'm always right.

Rachel: Yeah, she's like trying to play a game of chicken with me, where she's like coming at me, and like, thinking I'm going to swerve like a chicken.

Peik Lin: But you can't swerve.

Rachel: I'm not gonna swerve. Not for

In the conversation between Peak Lin and Rachel, there was a debate of arguments, and there were differences in concepts between Rachel and Peak Lin so that the conversation above is included in a structural metaphor which uses anchovies Argument is War, namely conceptualizing A to B, and has occurred between Rachel and Peak Lin., there is a difference in concept between the two, Peak Lin thought that Rachel had avoided or avoided Eleanor because she had forbidden Rachel from approaching Nick, but Rachel rejected Peak Lin's argument that she had not avoided Eleanor, the difference in a concept that underlies that it is a structural metaphor.

There is an argument between Rachel and her friend Peak Lin which is the source domain, while the target domain is solving the problems Rachel is currently facing in her relationship with Nick, which is not approved by Nick's mother. There is a difference in concept between Peak Lin who thinks that Rachel gave up on her relationship with Nick because of the blessing of Nick's mother, in contrast to Rachel's perspective which states that what she is doing is right to avoid an argument with Nick's mother, Eleanor.

4.1.2 Function of Metaphors in Crazy Rich Asians Movie

In this section, the researcher discusses the functions of metaphors, based on Leech (1993)it has been found that four metaphorical functions are used in this film, and the most widely used is the information function, then the second is the expression function, and the third is the directive function and then the poetic function.

4.1.2.1 Information Function

Which aims as a means to convey information about the thoughts and feelings of the speaker to the interlocutor.

Datum 17

Eleanor: I'm Mrs. Eleanor Young. My family and I would like to be shown to our suite. We've had a long flight

Ormsby: We're fully booked, madam. You must have made a mistake. I'm sure you and your lovely family can find other accommodations. May I suggest you explore Chinatown?

Eleanor: (in Cantonese; subtitled; mutters) You can explore Hell. *You dog turd*

The sentence serves as information because it shows the idea or belief or opinion of Eleanor towards the hotel keeper that she is a Dog Turd. This information function is always related to someone's ideas or opinions so that they will provide information or news to others. So that the sentence uttered by

Eleanor contained information to those around her that the man was only

looking for a face.

Datum 18

Oliver: Oh, go, go. Get changed. I'll keep Rachel company.

Nick: Thanks you, Oli. (to Rachel) You're in good hands. Give me two

minutes. I'll change.

Rachel: Sorry.

This expression contains an orientational metaphor which has an

information function. The function of information is an idea which contains an

idea or belief so that it can provide information to others. This metaphor

informs Rachel that this Oliver is a good person and can be trusted to look after

Rachel while Nick changes his clothes.

Datum 19

Nick: I'm not walking out on anything. I met a girl, I fell in love and I

want to marry her. And it can't just be one thing or the other.

Colin: Uh, no, no, no, no, no. It's, it's not that simple. You know that.

In Nick's expression above, it is a metaphor with an information

function, this information function aims to convey information about the ideas

and feelings of the speaker towards the other person. In the sentence "I'm not

walking out on anything. I met a girl, I fell in love and I want to marry her", the

speaker conveyed his belief in choosing Rachel as a prospective wife and the

thought was very strong even nothing was preventing him, on the other hand,

that sentence also showed the courage of Nick because many family members

of Nick also doesn't like Rachel and forbids them to have a relationship, but

Nick is still brave and continues to fight for his blessing, and the last sentence is

information about Nick's feelings for Rachel that he loves Rachel.

Datum 20

Rachel: So, he's not playing using logic or math, but using his psychology. Our brains so hate the idea of losing something that's

valuable to us that we abandon all rational thought and make some really poor decisions so Curtis wasn't playing to win. He was playing

not to lose.

Rachel's statement above is a metaphor that has an information function

because the sentence "Our brains so hate the idea of losing something valuable

to us", shows a concrete argument that is highly trusted. And this was also

conveyed by Rachel to her students so that their students also knew about it. So

that the function of the metaphor in this sentence is really as a means to convey

ideas or opinions from the speaker to the interlocutor.

Datum 21

Kerry: No! No! No! You can't wear that to meet Nick's Ah Ma.

Blue and white is for Chinese funerals. Now this, this symbolizes good

fortune and fertility.

Rachel: Great! I was really going for that 'lucky baby-maker' vibe.

In the conversation between Rachel and her mother, there is a metaphor that has an information function, this sentence expresses information or shares information with the other person, the information is in the form of color meaning from the Chinese perspective. The line "Great! I was going for that 'lucky baby-maker vibe." is a form of information that contains ideas, and this idea is conveyed by the speaker to the interlocutor, namely Rachel.

Datum 22

Wye Mun: Uh, uh, uh. Rachel Chu, we are so, uh, grateful for all the help you have given my, uh, Peik Lin back in her uni days. I mean, without you, uh, she would be a hot mess.

Rachel: Oh, my God, no. Actually, if it wasn't for her, I'd be a big mess. She was a huge help to me in college.

Rachel's expression towards Wye Mun is in the form of information, so this sentence is included in a metaphor that has an information function, the function of this information is to convey ideas, opinions, beliefs, and certainty from the speaker to the interlocutor. In that sentence, Rachel gave information about her experience when she was in college with Peak Lin, she revealed to We Mun that it was Peak Lin who always helped and accompanied Rachel when she was in college so that now Rachel can become the youngest professor at New York University, even from the expression Rachel also informs that Peak Lin is her best friend.

Datum 23

Peik Lin: Damn straight, I'm right. It's Peik Lin, I'm always right.

Rachel: Yeah, she's like trying to play a game of chicken with me, where she's like coming at me, and like, thinking I'm going to swerve

like a chicken.

Peik Lin: But you can't swerve.

The sentences above are indicated as metaphors that have an

informational function, which shows Rachel's expression of anxiety or anxiety,

she is confused by the situation where Eleanor does not approve of her

relationship with her child while Rachel and Nick both love each other and

even decide to get married soon. The purpose of the information function is as a

means to convey information about the thoughts, feelings of the speaker to the

interlocutor, and this is usually related to ideas, beliefs, certainty, anger,

worries, and anxiety. And this function perfectly described Rachel's anxious

and worried mood.

4.1.2.2 Expressive Functions

The expressive function has the aim of conveying ideas or ideas from

something abstract to something concrete as well as expressing a feeling but

using figurative language or not directly.

Datum 24

Eleanor: We cannot be linked to this sort of family.

Rachel: I don't want any part of your family.

The expressive sentence that Rachel conveyed in front of Mrs. Nick

showed a disappointment so that this sentence contains a metaphor that has an

expressive function, this expressive function aims to convey the speaker's idea

or feeling to the interlocutor in a sentence that has an implicit meaning.

Rachel's words show feelings of disappointment towards Nick's mother for

treating her badly, and that disappointment also comes because Nick's mother

disapproves of their relationship.

Datum 25

Rachel: I just love Nick so much. I don't want him to lose his mom

again. So I just wanted you to know that one day, when he marries another lucky girl, who is enough for you, and you're playing with your grandkids while the Tan Huas are blooming, and the birds are chirping, that it was because of me... a poor, raised by a single mother, low class,

immigrant nobody.

The sentence above is indicated in a metaphor that has an expressive

function because the expressive function aims to describe or convey the

speaker's feelings towards the interlocutor. The sentence ": I just love Nick so

much. I don't want him to lose his mom again" means that Rachel's feelings for

Nick are truly loving him sincerely, even here Rachel also shows her sincerity

in accepting Eleanor's decision that she forbade Rachel to have a relationship

with Nick through that expression.

Datum 26

Nick: I'm flying back to New York with you.

Rachel: God, don't make this harder than it already is

The sentence above is indicated in a metaphor that has an expressive function because the expressive function aims to describe or convey ideas from the speaker to the interlocutor with sentences that have an implicit meaning. The sentence "God, don't make this harder than it already is", actually has an implicit meaning where the speaker is worried and doesn't want any more commotion between Rachel and Eleanor just because of her relationship with Nick, Rachel's intention here actually wants to say he didn't want anything to do with Nick's mother anymore.

Datum 27

Nick: And the rest of the world would fall away. Because it would just be you and -- Because it's just you and -- (to female passenger struggling with carry-on) Sorry, I can help you with that. That's fine. (to Rachel) Stay there.

The sentence above is indicated in a metaphor that has an expressive function because the expressive function aims to convey feelings or describe the feelings of the speaker towards the interlocutor. The phrase "And the rest of the world would fall away. Because it would just be you and" is an abstract thing but is expressed concretely through the expressive function of this metaphor, so that the abstract thing can be understood by listeners. The sentence above shows that the speaker loves Rachel when seen from his expression.

Datum 28

Astrid: Well, I didn't have it quite this bad, but it wasn't pretty.

Rachel: Well, at least tell me it gets better.

Astrid: Of course it does.

The expression has an implicit meaning because the speaker does not convey directly his feelings, so this metaphor is indicated to have an expressive function whose purpose is to describe the speaker's feelings, and Rachel's feelings at that time were anxious because she felt terror. So the sentence "Well, at least tell me it gets better.", shows Rachel's anxiety and Rachel's fear at that time and she hopes her condition will improve soon.

4.1.2.3 Directive Function

The directive function is mean if the language utterance contains elements that can affect attitudes, independence, and self-reliance usually marked by order, instruction, threat, or question.

Datum 29

Rachel: But, she came around, obviously.

Eleanor: It took many years, and she had good reason to be concerned. Because I had no idea the work and the sacrifice it would take. There were many days when I wondered if I would ever measure up --

Eleanor: But having been through it all, I know this much... (gets close; gently) *You will never be enough*.

The sentence above shows a metaphor that has a directive function because the sentence that Eleanor said to Rachel contained a threat, namely a threat to stay away from her son, but the sentence conveyed an implicit

meaning. So the sentence he said could influence Rachel's mind to leave Nick

because Eleanor said that actually, Rachel was never enough for Nick to have.

Datum 30

Rachel: Um, I teach Economics.

Nick: And she's brilliant. NYU's youngest faculty member.

Eleanor: So, economics. Sounds challenging

The sentence above shows a metaphor that has a directive function

because the sentence that Eleanor spoke to Rachel contained questions based on

the intonation of Eleanor's speech. the sentence is included in the Rhetorical

question which is used by the speaker to achieve a good impact and does not

require an answer.

Datum 31

Rachel: That's a beautiful ring, Aunty Eleanor. I've never seen

anything like it.

Eleanor: (surprised; then) Nick's father had it made when he proposed

to me.

The expression above shows the existence of a metaphor that has a

directive function because the sentence that Rachel said to Eleanor contains a

question in which this directive function affects the interlocutor and is marked

by a question. The phrase "That's a beautiful ring, Aunty Eleanor. I've never

seen anything like it." contains an implicit question where the goal is to find out

where such a good ring she got.

4.1.2.4 Poetic Function

Poetic function is often identified as leading to a centralized message.

There is a message conveyed by the speaker using the metaphor which means the sentence contains an implicit meaning.

Datum 32

Rachel: Okay. That's so cute. And then you eat the baby.

Nick: How's that? Then you eat the baby. Not until he's cooked.

There is a poetic function in the sentence which aims to explain the true meaning of the speaker of the language to the interlocutor, because the real meaning of the sentence above is where the word baby refers to food where this food must be cooked first and made sure it is cooked before it is ready to be eaten.

4.2 DISCUSSIONS

In this section, the researcher discusses the findings of the data analysis. The researcher has done analyzed the metaphors in the Crazy Rich Asians film (2018). Based on the expressions expressed by the main characters in this film, namely Rachel chu, Nick, and Eleanor. The basic theory used in analyzing this research is the conceptual metaphor theory proposed by Lakoff and Johnsen

(2003). In this study, what has been analyzed are the types of metaphors that have been used in the Crazy Rich Asians Move film and the second researcher have analyzed the function of the metaphors used theory function of metaphor by Geoffrey (1993).

After analyzing the film, the researcher has found three types of metaphors, in which orientation metaphors are found more and the second is ontological metaphors and the last is structural metaphors. Those were four structural metaphors, seven orientation metaphors, and five ontology metaphors. This type of orientation is widely used in this film because this film is indeed about romance, discussing social and economic status, so that the most suitable orientation metaphor to use is the orientation metaphor as a means of expressing one's feelings and emotions.

After analyzing the types of metaphors, the researcher examines the function of the metaphors used in the film Crazy Rich Asians. and the most widely used is the Information function with a frequency of 7, the second is an expressive function with a frequency of 5, then a directive function with a frequency of 3 and the last poetic function is only 1.

The researcher hopes that the results of this study can contribute to the world of education, especially for future research to be more effective in researching conceptual metaphors, because it is rare for someone to research conceptual metaphors, so this research provides discoveries by using

conceptual metaphor theory to facilitate further researcher in research using the same theory although in different media.

This research resulted in a new study which in previous research examined metaphors in song lyrics, poetry, or advertisements, but this time the researcher managed to find new research which used film as a research medium from this metaphorical theory. In the previous theory, no one discussed the function of the metaphor, but this time the researcher found a new result by looking for the function of the metaphor in the movie.

Furthermore, the finding of this research is in line with the research finding of metaphor conducted by Oktavia Zunanik 2015, the author has found three kinds that have been used in Maher Zain's song, namely structural metaphors, orientational metaphors and ontological metaphors. This study also explains that the various metaphors that have been found have the meaning that he who is in the song really wants to make his mother happy. The orientational metaphor shows that after he finishes reading the Quran his heart becomes calm, he always remembers Allah. The last one is the ontological metaphor he has had many mistakes done very badly in the past, now he wants to find the way of truth how to get to heaven.

Moreover, this research finding is also in line with another study conducted by Selvia Neilil Kamaliah (2013) investigated the conceptual metaphor used in song lyrics. She used the song lyrics of Coldplay's album as

the data. Selvia also used qualitative methods to analyze the data. In this study, Selvia found that the dominant conceptual metaphor used in the song lyrics of Coldplay's album is about love, life, changes, and conditions.

The results of this study also support previous findings because this study finds the same thing, namely the conceptual types of metaphors in the Crazy Rich Asians movie. So this research supports metaphorical research with different media from previous studies, in previous studies metaphors were always associated with emotion, but this research discusses the type of metaphor and the function of the metaphor used. This research is almost the same as previous research, but some previous studies did not use the target domain and source domain in metaphors, so this time the researcher perfected it by looking for meaning in each metaphor by using the concepts of the source domain and the target domain.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

This chapter deals with the conclusions of the findings and the suggestions for readers who want to conduct the same field of research. This thesis focuses on the types of metaphors used in the Crazy Rich Asians Movie (2018). Based on the findings, the researcher concluded that everyone could speak using metaphors. After analyzing the data, the researcher drew several conclusions to answer the problem statement.

For commanding acts, the researcher uses Lakoff and Johnsen's theory (2003) about conceptual metaphors, such as structural metaphor, orientation metaphor, and ontology metaphor. In this study, the researcher found three types of metaphors: four structural metaphors, nine orientation metaphors, and five ontology metaphors. Therefore, it can be concluded that the most commonly used is the orientation metaphor with 7 frequencies. In addition, the researcher also uses Lakoff and Johnsen's theory to first determine the target domain and source domain used to analyze the meaning of the metaphor by using targets and sources whose targets are usually abstract and whose sources are clear.

Moreover, the researcher also found types of metaphorical functions based on the theory of Geoffrey (1993). There are and the most the information function, the expression function, the directive function, and then the poetic function. And the most widely used is the information function with a frequency of seven, then the expressive function with a frequency of five, and the directive function with a frequency of three. And finally, the poetic function with a frequency of one.

5.2 Suggestions

The researcher suggests furthering the researcher who wants to research films to use the theory used by the researcher with other theories or use the same but more specific theory so that this conceptual metaphor theory is more developed. And the researcher also hopes that in future research there will be those who examine the theory of conceptual metaphor in different media. And finally, with these suggestions, the researcher hopes that this research can provide new references and contributions for the future researcher who wish to conduct research using the same theory.

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