

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Metaphorical expression analysis can be conducted in a variety of approaches. Depending on their areas of interest and research, various academic disciplines and theoretical systems might provide their own distinctive approaches to comprehend metaphors. For instance, the structuralist approach focuses on the arrangement and structure of metaphors, the pragmatic approach on the influence of social and situational factors on the use and interpretation of metaphors, and the cognitive linguistic approach on the role of human cognitive factors in metaphor interpretation.

In this study, the cognitive linguistic approach is chosen because this systematic approach is considered to be able to understand how metaphors shape our thinking, language use, and conceptual systems. It is believed to be an effective approach to discover how humans understand abstract concepts or ideas through the use of language and its relation to human physical experience and interactions with the world. This approach is also chosen as an improvement as none of the recent studies has studied this novel through this approach.

One aspect of cognitive linguistics that is adequate to study metaphoric expression is conceptual metaphor. Conceptual metaphor is chosen because it has a theory that is easy to apply in identifying and obtaining the meaning of an abstract idea conveyed through metaphoric expression. This theory is also very

helpful in identifying domains that support the formation of a metaphorical expression.

2.1.1 Conceptual Metaphor

Lakoff and Johnson (2003:4) argue that metaphors are not just limited to language but are present in all aspects of our thinking, including our perception, reasoning, and memory. They assist us making sense of complex ideas by mapping them onto more concrete concepts that are easier to understand. They are “pervasive in everyday life” because they are deeply embedded in our conceptual system, shaping the way we think, perceive, and communicate about the world around us. In conclusion, Lakoff and Johnson (2003:6) define conceptual metaphor as an understanding and experiencing one kind of thing in terms of another. It is widely utilized to provide insight into abstract theories and models because they are believed as an effective way for grasping complicated ideas in simple terms.

Gibbs, Jr (2008:3) emphasizes that metaphor is not merely a decorative form of speech but a fundamental tool for understanding the world and our actions. Metaphor involves making connections and mappings between two things, leading to interconnected understandings in both domains. It activates mental maps and related knowledge. Conceptual metaphor, as explained by Johnson (in Gibbs, Jr., 2008: 61), is rooted in our physical experiences and serves as a way for humans to comprehend abstract concepts by relating them to concrete experiences. Our judgment of truth is influenced by how well statements align with our physical experiences. An example of a metaphor is presented by Lakoff and Johnson (2003:5) is ARGUMENT IS A WAR. This metaphor portrays

arguments as battles that involve the act of striking and defending, winner and loser.

2.1.1.1 Component of Metaphor

Lakoff and Johnson (2003:254) divide metaphor into two components, namely the target domain and the source domain. 1) Target domain is defined as the conceptual domain that tries to be understood. It frequently has an abstract nature. 2) Source domain refers to a concept that is metaphorically used to provide the means of understanding another concept. This domain is commonly utilized as a concrete object.

2.1.1.2 Type of Metaphor

Conceptual metaphors can be classified into three types. According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003:62), the first type is structural metaphor, where one concept is transferred using another concept based on systematic correlations with daily life experiences. This metaphor shapes how people perceive, consider, and act. An example is the metaphor "ARGUMENT IS WAR," which interprets argument in terms of war.

The second type is orientational metaphor, which in agreement with Lakoff and Johnson (2003:15), relates to the spatial orientation of human experiences, such as up-down, in-out, or front-back. It uses actual spatial or physical experiences to understand abstract or complex ideas. For instance, happiness is associated with "up" and sadness with "down."

The third type is ontological metaphor, which, as stated by Lakoff and Johnson (2003: 34), describes a physical thing as being human, allowing us to

understand nonhuman interactions in terms of human motivations and behaviors. It often involves personification and represents abstract concepts in tangible ways. An example is "life teaches me how to be a tough person," where the concept of life is metaphorically seen as engaging in teaching actions.

2.1.2 Narratology

According to Fludernik (2009:8), narratology is the study of narratives as a genre, aiming to explore the patterns, variations, and combinations found within narratives and how they align with theoretical models. It investigates how narratives emerge from the actual words on the page. In addition, Bal (2009:23) defines narratology as a collection of theories that pertain to narratives, which include narrative texts, images, events, and other cultural objects that convey a story. It provides a theoretical framework to understand, examine, and evaluate narratives.

2.1.2.1 Definition of Narrative

Narrative, according to Fludernik (2009:2), involves the act of telling a story, which allows us to understand and make sense of the world around us. It establishes cause-and-effect relationships among events, creating meaningful patterns. Narratives are present in various contexts, from everyday storytelling to academic or technical situations. Chatman (in Fludernik, 2009: 5) defines narrative as the combination of story and discourse and expands the definition of narrative to include different forms of media, while Prince (in Fludernik, 2009:5) emphasizes the retelling of real or imaginary events by narrators to listeners. Fludernik (2009: 21) also distinguishes between the story world and the

narratorial level, with the latter taking the form of a first-person narrator within the story or an authorial narrator positioned outside of it.

2.1.2.2 The Narrator

Fludernik (2009: 27) states that the narrator in a narrative is responsible for presenting the fictional world, explaining events, depicting the social and political context, and revealing character motivations. The narrator can take on various roles, such as a philosopher or moralist, offering universal statements through the use of the gnomic present tense. They may also address the listener directly or make meta-narrative comments. Furthermore, Fludernik (2009:31) categorizes narrators into two main types: the first-person narrator who is a type of narrator that plays a role as a character within the story and provides a subjective perspective by using the pronoun "I" or "we," and the third-person narrator who refers to an external voice and can be omniscient or have limited knowledge about the story and characters.

2.1.2.3 The Character

According to Fludernik as stated by Prochaska (2010:26), characters in narratives are any entities portrayed as possessing human-like qualities. They are capable of physical movement, verbal communication, and cognitive activities such as thinking. Characters also exhibit consciousness, being aware of their surroundings and themselves. Their thoughts, emotions, and perceptions significantly influence their behavior. In essence, this definition emphasizes that characters in stories share human attributes and their actions are influenced by their conscious minds, including their awareness, thinking, feelings, and perceptions.

2.1.2.4 Metaphor in Narrative Text

In line with the perspective of Fludernik (2009: 64), language plays a crucial role in narrative texts as both a medium of communication and a component of the fictional world. It serves as a means of communication between characters and allows the narrator to express their specific role. Language also distinguishes characters from narrators and reminds readers of their presence.

The writer of a narrative text often utilizes language to create a feature that assist them to convey an abstract idea into something concrete to help the reader to understand easier the meaning. This feature is called metaphor. In addition, Fludernik (2009: 73) adds that metaphor is a prominent linguistic feature used in narratives, and it is not solely attributed to the author's style but can be created through the narrator's discourse, character's thoughts, or protagonist's remarks. It contributes to the overall symbolism of the story, operating at the level of the narrative and enabling writers to convey complex meanings and emotions through vivid imagery and comparisons.

2.1.3 Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP)

As one of the important and effective parts of the figure of speech, metaphoric expression is often utilized by people in daily communication. It is often used as a technique to compare a thing to another thing because it carries a lot of meaning, and is considered an easier way to convey an abstract idea into a concrete one.

Although metaphoric expression is considered a common way of communication, it is often hard to identify and describe. The only way to understand a metaphoric expression correctly is by analyzing them. The

Pragglejaz Group (2007:2) offers a simple as well as effective procedure called Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) in order “to provide a research tool that is relatively simple to use and flexible for adaptation by scholars interested in the metaphorical content of realistic discourse.” Crisp (in Pariasa, et al, 2017:142) adds that this procedure focuses on the use of words in a specific area that are used metaphorically to describe or understand another words in different area.

The procedure contains five techniques. The procedure starts with (1) Read the text carefully to understand the context. (2) Divide the text into lexical units. (3) Analyze the context and the basic meaning of each lexical unit. (4) Determine if the context and basic meaning are contrasted or similar, and if the context meaning can be understood by comparing it with the basic meaning. (5) If the context meaning can be understood by comparing it with the basic meaning, the lexical unit can be marked as a metaphor.

However, Steen (in Pariasa, et al, 2017:142) states that MIP does not concern on the process of metaphor by the listener or reader. The purpose of the procedure is to help researcher to identify metaphor and to prevent researchers from interpreting all instances of language as concrete examples of metaphors.

Based on the explanation above, the Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) is a technique that guides us to find metaphors in language by examining specific expressions and their usage. In contrast, conceptual metaphor theory, proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003), enables us to understand how metaphors shape our thinking. The connection between the MIP and conceptual metaphor theory lies in the fact that the MIP serves as a practical tool to identify metaphors,

while the conceptual metaphor theory deepens our understanding of how metaphors impact our thoughts and perceptions.

2.2 Research Method

This section provides an overview of the research methodology employed, including the type of research conducted, the data sources utilized, the population and sample under study, the sampling technique employed, and the methods employed to collect and analyze the data.

2.2.1 Types of Research

The researcher employs a qualitative method in the analysis concerning the use of metaphoric expressions by the characters Morrie and Mitch in the novel *Tuesday with Morrie*. This method is chosen due to the research's focus on in-depth observation rather than a quantitative analysis. In order to gather comprehensive information, the researcher first observes the research problem and then uses supporting documents such as journals and books, as well as relies on the theory employed. The analysis is presented in a description of how the two characters perceived Morrie's health condition.

2.2.2 Data, Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique

The data applied in this research are utterances and descriptions produced by all characters that contain metaphorical expressions taken from the novel. The researcher focuses on all metaphorical expressions produced by two main characters, Morrie and Mitch, in their utterances and descriptions as the population. The sample comes from the metaphorical expression they utilize in portraying Morrie's health condition. The researcher uses a purposive sampling

method based on the criteria that are relevant to the research question and objective which are metaphoric expression and indicate Morie's health condition. This technique is done by the researcher manually marking the main characters' utterances and descriptions that are considered to contain the metaphorical expression.

2.2.3 Method of Collecting Data

The researcher chooses to employ a qualitative observation method with note-taking techniques to acquire data and information for the research procedure. The first step in the data collection process is to read the related novel several times to comprehend the context of the novel. Second, the researcher manually marks the metaphorical expressions that described Morrie's health condition determined by MIP that are discovered in Morrie's and Mitch's utterances and descriptions. In this step, the research identifies utterances as words written inside quotation marks and uttered by Morrie, and descriptions are words conveyed by the narrator, Mitch, that are not written in a quotation mark.

Example of utterances: *"People see me as a bridge"*

"I got too be a baby.."

"I'm on the last great journey here"

Example of description : *His death sentence came in the summer 1994.*

Suddenly..the congestion in his lungs seemingly teasing him, jumping halfway up.

Morrie lost his battle.

2.2.4 Method of Analyzing Data

The researcher chooses the description method specifically narrative description for this analysis because it is considered to be appropriate for the topic under investigation and the issues highlighted. The researcher also aims to focus on the characters' perceptions as conveyed through their utterances and descriptions, and to provide the results in a sequence of events presented chronologically to reveal Morrie's health condition.

The analysis process begins when the data, utterances and descriptions, conveyed by Morrie and Mitch, which contain metaphoric expressions based on MIP, are discovered. However, only potential metaphors are analyzed and written in this thesis to make it more effective for the reader to understand the issue. First, the study is done by identifying two components metaphors, namely the target and source domains, and the basic meaning of the source domain, and present them in table form to help the reader better understand the discussion.

Example:

Source Domain	Target Domain
Soup Bowl	It describes Morrie's life that is full of interaction.
It is a term that represents nourishment, warmth, and comfort.	

Second, the researcher gathers information about the two components based on the background story and additional sources in order to obtain the intended meaning and concept. Third, after determining the meaning of the metaphor, the researcher determines the type of metaphor utilized, which is

divided into three categories: structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor. A metaphor can be considered as structural metaphor if the two domains (one of them is an abstract concept/experience, another is more concrete concept/experience) are unrelated concepts or if the metaphor is employed by connecting the meaning of two concepts, for example the metaphor *journey* to understand the concept of *how Morrie's sees his condition*. Orientational metaphor is a metaphor that the source domain emphasizes spatial orientation such as up-down, in-out, for example the metaphor *sunk* (emphasizes the orientation *down*) do describe *Morrie's worsening state*. Just as importantly, a metaphor can be considered as ontological metaphor if it utilizes a concrete or tangible object, as well as describes non-human entities in term of human. For example the metaphor *soup bowl* that is used to describe *Morrie's life before he is sick*.

Fourth, the researcher concludes Morrie's health condition by evaluating both characters' perspectives. As a result, the researcher creates an explanation in the form of a description based on the type of metaphor, as well as a table that explains the components of the metaphor employed to provide a thorough understanding of the problem.