

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Grammatical metaphor is a typical metaphor where the functions of the clauses are replaced from one to another by using various grammatical constructions but the clauses constantly still represent the same meaning after the constructions process. Halliday (2004, p.38) says, “In grammatical metaphor, one grammatical class takes over from another.” Thus, in the sentence , a different grammatical construction is used to replace some of word functions, such a verb changes into a noun, a clause changes into a phrase, a circumstance changes into an actor, in order to produce a new concept of the text. For example,

- (a) Technology is *getting better*.
- (b) *Advances* in technology improves human work.

Both of the text above (text (a) is in congruent form while the text (b) is in non-congruent form) represent the same circumstance or meaning. Text (b) is categorized into the grammatical metaphor because of the changing of the grammatical construction of the clause *getting better* [ process with material + circumstance] to be a noun *advance*. The point of the changing process is to assert and to emphasize the subject (technology) that is really going on something to the reader.

Halliday(1999) uttered grammatical metaphor is realized in three language functions: “ideational”, “interpersonal” and “textual” (p.511).

This study entirely focuses on the ideational grammatical metaphor. Ideational grammatical metaphor is a variant of the the grammatical constructions where

language is usually used to understand, organize and express the perception of the world and the consciousness. In essence, ideational grammatical metaphor is the grammatical metaphor that is realized in the ideational meta-function. Here, it is connected to human experience, the interpretation of all that goes around them and also what inside themselves.

The author chooses *The Strange Case Of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* written by Robert Louis Stevenson as the data source. *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is a collection of stories of children written by Robert Louis Stevenson that is firstly published in January 1886. It contains ten chapters; *Story of the Door*, *Search for Mr Hyde*, *Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease*, *The Carew Murder Case*, *Incident of the Letter*, *Incident of Dr Lanyon*, *Incident at the Window*, *The Last Night*, *Dr Lanyon's Narrative* and *Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case*. The author chooses narrative text because metaphors are frequently found in the narrative text and the metaphorical words are usually produced by the native speaker. For the purpose of comprehending ideational grammatical metaphor, the author is required to see the larger context which is the text itself. The author desires to analyze the realizations of ideational grammatical metaphor in the text. Firstly, the author wants to present the form of the grammatical metaphor.

The ideational grammatical metaphor is divided into two forms: congruent form and non-congruent form or metaphorical. These forms are aimed to show if there are differences of ideational grammatical metaphor written in the text. For instance:

#### Congruent form

- (c) In almost every store on Al Jazair Street in this southern Iraqi city, *they* sell mobile telephone

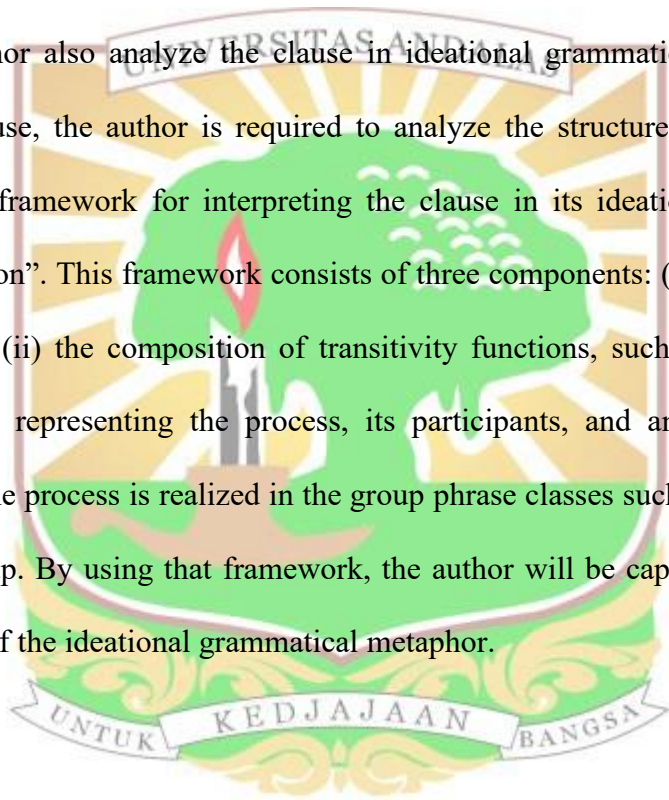
Metaphorical form

(d) *Almost every store on Al Jazair street in this southern Iraqi city* sells mobile telephone

(Stojicic, 2005, p.5)

In the example, the metaphorical form shows an unusual form of the text. There, locative circumstance, *almost every store on Al Jazair street in this southern Iraqi city*, is transferred into an actor. It changed the function of the subject because it is naturally occupied by human.

The author also analyze the clause in ideational grammatical metaphor. To analyze the clause, the author is required to analyze the structure. Halliday (1994, p.343) uses “a framework for interpreting the clause in its ideational grammatical metaphor function”. This framework consists of three components: (i) the selection of processes type; (ii) the composition of transitivity functions, such as actor, senser, goal or manner representing the process, its participants, and any circumstantial elements; (iii) the process is realized in the group phrase classes such as verbal group, or nominal group. By using that framework, the author will be capable of analyzing the transitivity of the ideational grammatical metaphor.



For example:

Congruent form

(e)	In almost every store on Al Jazair street in this southern Iraqi city	<i>they</i>	sell	mobile phone
	Locative Circ	Actor	Material Process	Goal

Metaphorical form

	<i>Almost every store on Al Jazair street in this southern Iraqi city</i>		sells	mobile phone
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(f)	Actor		Material Process	Goal
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(Stojicic, 2005,p.5)

In the above example, the text (e) is categorized into four columns. These columns are the realization of Halliday’s framework to interpret the clause in the ideational grammatical metaphor. The first step is the selection of process type. The process types of both texts are material process. The second step is the composition of transitivity function. In the both texts, the composition consist of actor and goal. The realization of transitivity function into the group phrase classes is the last step. The actor in text (e) and (f) are realized in noun group.

Using grammatical metaphor in the short story helps readers understand the text. For this reason, this study takes a part in linguistic knowledge, especially about the usage of ideational grammatical metaphor in English narrative text, The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. It helps the author, readers, teachers, students, or translators to understand more the language.

## 1.2 Identification of the Problem

The question of this study is “what are ideational grammatical metaphor realization in The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde?”. The types of ideational grammatical metaphor is divided based on the transitivity process and the nominalization occur in the sentence.

## 1.3 Objective of The Study

The aim of this study is to figure out the types of ideational grammatical metaphor. The author wants to describe the realizations of ideational grammatical metaphor

focusing on the transitivity that come with nominalization generally noticed in The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde short story.

#### **1.4 Limitation of The Study**

This study focuses on ideational grammatical metaphors present in The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde Short story by Robert Louis Stevenson. The finding goals are the realization of ideational grammatical metaphor in the story, the transitivity of the process and the nominalization. The data analysis has three main steps. First, the author identifies ideational grammatical metaphor based on the process (material, behavioral, mental, verbal, relational, existential, and meteorological), participant, and circumstances (extent, location, manner, cause, accompaniment, matter, and role). The analysis is about the type of processes of ideational grammatical metaphor, proposed by Eggins (2004, p.213-248). Second, the author identifies the metaphorical form and the congruent form, proposed by Halliday (1994, p.346). Last, the author finds the nominalization generally found in the texts, proposed by Halliday (1994, p.352).

#### **1.5 Method of the Study**

There are three stages in this study: collecting data, analyzing data, and presenting the result of analysis. These applied methods in this study are proposed by Sudaryanto (1993, p.5)

##### **1.5.1 Source of the Data**

The data were taken from *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde short story*. This literary work was firstly published in England in 1886 by a Scottish author, Robert Louis Stevenson. The original title of this work is *Strange case of Dr.*

*Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* without “The” as Stevenson wanted to make it sound more strange. This story is about a London lawyer, Gabriel Jhon Utterson, Observing a strange case between his old friend, Dr. Henry Jekyll and a mysterious murderer named Edward Hyde.

In short, this work tells about a rare mental condition of human which is called “multiple personality disorder”, where someone has two different personalities inside himself at least. In this case, Dr. Jekyll shows two personalities seem to be good and bad which represent two opposite levels of morality. This story give a big impact for it becomes a phrase in psychology study or field “Jekyll and hyde”, which means someone with a unstable or random character and morality from one situation to another. This masterpiece has become a great success and one of the finest works by Robert Louis Stevenson. Firstly adopted in Boston, United State, this work has inspired a lot of movies and stage performances.

This study data are only clauses that consist of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor. The population of the data is all ideational grammatical metaphors found in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* short story, while the samples are 20 out of 189 clauses taken as representatives because the analysis of this study only focuses on the realization of the verb alteration such as verb to noun, noun to verb, adjective to noun.

### **1.5.2 Collecting Data**

The author uses observation method in collecting the data. The author collected the data from *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* short story

written by Robert Louis Stevenson which was published in January 1886. Several steps are followed to collect the data. First, the author read The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde short story. Second, the ideational grammatical metaphor clauses were marked by applying note taking technique (Sudaryanto 1993, p.135). After noting the data, the author found several data which contained ideational grammatical metaphor realization. Then, the author applied systemic functional grammar theory by Halliday (1994) as an indicator for selecting the data.

### **1.5.3 Analyzing Data**

The author uses the distributional method (Sudaryanto, 1988, p.15) with expansion and close permutation techniques (Sudaryanto, 1988, pp.56-82) in analyzing the data. Distributional method is a linguistic research method where the determining tool is the component of the language itself. The author writes a list of all data into the figures in order to show the differences between the congruent form and metaphorical form. The author applies some steps for analyzing the data. First, the author identifies the type of the process. Next, the author classified them according to the type of processes in the transitivity. Furthermore, the author uses the theory proposed by Halliday (1994, p.346) to categorize the metaphorical form and congruent form of the data. At the last, the roles of the nominalization found in the data are determined proposed by Halliday (1994, p.352)

### **1.5.4 Presenting the Result of Analysis**

In presenting the result of analysis, the author applies verbal description of data by using tables, figures, and abbreviations. (Mackey, 2005, p.30).