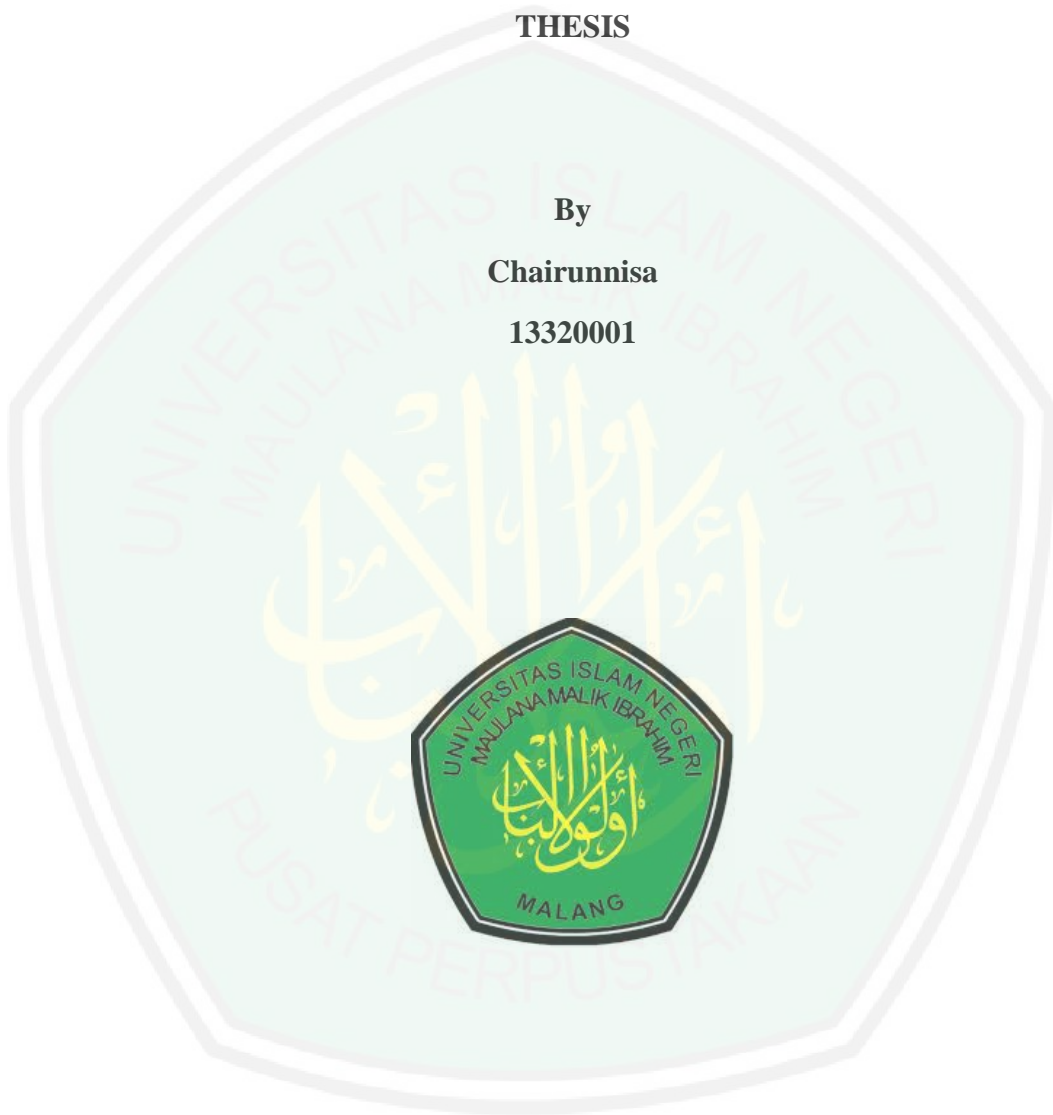# AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN "MOANA" MOVIE: SEMANTICS APPROACH

THESIS

By

Chairunnisa

13320001

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

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AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN "MOANA" MOVIE: Semantics Approach

THESIS

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Malang, December 27, 2017

The Writer

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APPROVAL SHEET

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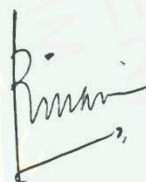
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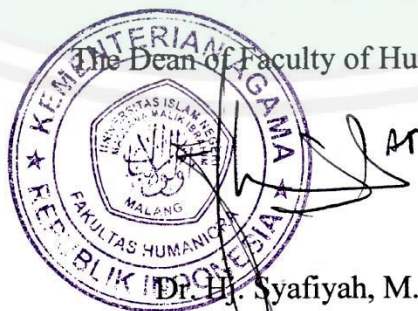The Head of English Letters Department,

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MOTTO

Success is not achieved in a simple way.

Self-belief is the key for achieving success

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My dearest family;

Father, Dr. H. Chalil, SE. M. Sc.

Mother, Hj. Siti Rabiah

Brothers, Chumaidi, Husari, Abbas

My Advisor;

Dr. Yayuk WidyastutiH, M. Pd.

My friends;

Ruhama, Fifi, Nurul, Ilham, Miftah

Nizar, Iqbal, Rahmat, Umar

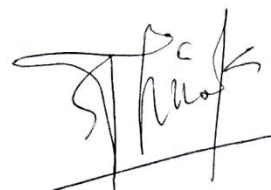*For their endless loves, prays, and supports.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Malang, December 27, 2017

Chairunnisa

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ABSTRACT

Chairunnisa, *An analysis of metaphor used by main characters in Moana movie: semantics approach.* Thesis: English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universita Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, 2017. Advisor:Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti H, M. Pd.

Keywords: *Metaphor, figurative language, emotion*

Metaphor is part of figurative languange that compares one thing to another. Metaphor helps speakers or writers to describe about two different things. Moreover, metaphor can be uses to adorn the word or emphasize the word. Metaphor is not only found in a poem and song. It is also found in Movie. Metaphor is interesting to discuss because metaphor is conceptual system of human being. Metaphor is pervasive in our everyday life. This study entitled "Methapor used by main characters in Moana movie: Semantics approach" is an attempt to identify kinds of metaphor and to analyze the meaning of metaphor in the movie. Moreover, this study also analyzes the emotion of metaphor.

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses the theory that is proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) about metaphor conceptual theory to identify types of metaphor and analyzed the meaning to determine target and source. Those types of metaphor are structural metaphor which is put one concept into another concept, orientation metaphor which is deals with a spatial orientation that are derivied from our physical or cultural experiences, and ontological metaphor which is consider an abstract as an entity.Besides, the researcher uses Kovecses (1993) theory to analyze the emotions that are found in the data. Those emotions are angry, fear, happiness, sadness, love, lust, shame, pride, surprise emotions.

The results of this study showed that there are 15 phrases containing structural metaphor, 3 phrases containing orientational metaphor and 12 phrases containing ontological metaphor. Moreover, there are 5 anger, 5 fear, 9 happiness, 2 sadness, 1 love, 2 lust, 4 pride, 1 shame, and 1 surprise emotions. From those result, the researcher conclude that there are 3 types of metaphor which is structural metaphor the most frequently type that is used. Besidesthere are 9 types of emotions of metaphor which is happiness is the most frequently emotion that is used.

ABSTRAK

Chairunnisa, *Analisa metafora yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dalam film Moana: pendekatan semantik.* Skripsi: Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, 2017. Pembimbing:Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti H, M. Pd.

Kata kunci: *Metafora, bahasa kiasan, emosi*

Metafora merupakan bagian dari bahasa kiasan yang membandingkan suatu hal dengan hal lain. Metafora membantu para pembicara atau penulis untuk mendeskripsikan tentang dua hal yang berbeda.Selain itu, metafora bisa digunakan untuk mempeindah kata atau ntuk menekankan suatu kata.Metafora tidak hanya terdapat pada puisi atau lagu.Metafora juga bisa di temukan pada film.Metafora menarik untuk didiskusikan karena metafora merupakan sistem konseptual pada manusia.Metafora telah menjalar dalam kehidupan sehari hari kita. Dalam studi yang berjudul "Methapor used by main characters in Moana movie: Semantics approach" merupakan suatu usaha untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis metafora dan menganalisa makna dari metafora tersebut. Selain itu, studi ini juga menganalisa jenis emosi yang digunakan pada metafora tersebut.

Metode yang digunakan dalam studi ini adalah qualitatif deskripsi. Dalam menganalisa data, peneliti menggunakan teori yang diajukan oleh LLakoff dan Johnson (1980) mengenai konseptual metafora untuk mengidentifikasi jenis dan menganalisa arti dari metafora tersebut untuk menetukan narah sumber dan target. Jenis metafora tersebut adalah metafora struktur yang mana metafora tersebut meletakkan suatu konsep kedalam konsep lain, orientasi berhubungan dengan orientasi yang didapatkan dari pengalaman fisik atau budaya, dan ontologi yang mana metafora tersebut menganggap bahwa segala sesuatu yang abstrak sebagai sesuatu yang hidup.Disamping itu, peneliti juga menggunakan teori Kovecses (1993) untuk menganalisa emosi yang terdapat pada data.Emosi tersebut adalah kemarahan, ketakutan, kebahagiaan, kesedihan, cinta, nafsu, malu, bangga, terkejut.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 15 ungkapan yang berisis metafora struktur, 12 ontologi, dan 3 orientasi.selain itu, terdapat 5 emosi kemarahan, 5 emosi ketakutan, 9 emosi kebahagiaan, 2 emosi kesedihan, 1emosi cinta, 2emosi ketakutan, 4 emosi bangga, 1 emosi malu, and 1 emosi terkejut.Dari hasil tersebut bisa disimpulkan bahwa terdapat 3 jenis metafora yang mana metafora stuktur adalah yang paling sering digunakan.Selain itu terdapat 9 jenis emosi yang mana kebahagiaan adalah yang paling sering digunakan.

ملخّص البحث

خير النساء، تحليل الإستعارات المستخدمة من قبل الشخصية الرئيسية في الفيلم موانا؛ نهج الدلالي. الأطروحة: المملكة المتحدة اللغة والآداب، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة الدولة الإسلامية مولانا مالك إبراهيم، مالانغ، 2017. المشرف: الدكتور يايوك ويدياستوتي M.Pd

الكلمات الرئيسية: الإستعارة، اللغة التصويرية، والعواطف

الإستعارة هي جزء من لغة إشارة لمقارنتة بأشياء أخرى. ويساعد استعارة المتكلم أو الكاتب لوصف أشياء عن اثنين مختلفة. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، يمكن استخدام الإستعارة لتجميل العبارة أو للتأكيد على كلمة معينة. هذه الإستعارة غير موجود فقط في قصيدة أو أغنية. ويمكن أيضا الاطلاع على الإستعارات على الفيلم. مثيرة للاهتمام إستعارة إلى إستعارة لأنها تناقش أنظمة المفاهيمية في البشر. وقد انتشرت إستعارة في حياتنا اليومية. في هذه الدراسة، بعنوان "تحليل الاستعارة التي تستخدمها الشخصية الرئيسية في موانا الفيلم: نهج الدلالية" محاولة للتعرف على أنواع المجاز وتحليل معنى الاستعارة. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، تحليل هذه الدراسات أيضا نوع الانفعال الذي يتم استخدامه على الإستعارة.

الأساليب المستخدمة في هذه الدراسة وصفية النوعي. في تحليل البيانات، إستخدمت الباحثة بنظرية الذي اقترحها بلاقوف وجونسن (1980) بشأن الإستعارات المفاهيمي لتحديد النوع وتحليل معنى الإستعارة لتحديد تكثفت المصدر والهدف. تلك الاستعارة هو نوع من الإستعارة تجربة الهياكل التي وضع مفهوم الواحد إلى مفاهيم أخرى, تتصل بالتوجة للتجربة المادية أو الثقافية، وعلم الوجود من التشبيية الذي يفترض أن كل شيء هذا مجردة كشيء حية. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، استخدمت الباحثة أيضا نظرية كوفيكسيس (1993) لتحليل العواطف التي تكون موجودة في البيانات. العاطفة من تلك هي الغضب، والخوف، والسعادة، الحزن، الحب، وشهوة، الخجل، فخور، والدهشة.

تظهر نتائج هذه البحوث أن هناك خمسة عشر التعبير الذي يحتوي على بنية الإستعارة، إثنتا عشرعلوم الوجود، وثلاثة توجة. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، هناك خمسة عواطف الغضب، خمسة مشاعر الخوف, تسعة مشاعر السعادة، ا، ومشاعران حزنان, مشاعرواحد من الحب ، مشاعران خوفان، أربعة مشاعر من الفخور، مشاعر واحد من العار, مشاعر واحد من التعجب. من النتائج يمكن استنتاج أن هناك ثلاثة أنواع من الإستعارة, والإستعارة الهيكل هو الأكثر استخداماً. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك هناك تسعة أنواع من المشاعر، والمشاعر للسعادة هو الأكثر ستخداماً.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers some points related to the area of the research; those are background of study, research question, goals, scope and limitation, significance of study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

This study utilizes semantics study. Semantics the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. As Yule (1996b:114) states that linguistic semantics deals with the conventional meaning conveyed by the use of words and sentences of a language. In life, meaning is related very closely to the human capacity to think logically and to understand a text. Thompson (2012) that anyone who speaks language has a truly amazing capacity to reason about the meaning even though they have never seen the sentence. Griffiths (2006:15) also presents that people can know a language perfectly well without knowing the history.

Moreover, meaning is closely associated with communication. Communication is important in social life whether verbal or nonverbal, implicit or explicit because each of them definitely deliver certain meaning. Leech (1974) says that semantics is the central of the study of communication and communication becomes more and more crucial factor in social organization.

Thus, the lack of information makes an ambiguity effect in understanding the meaning but through human ability, it can be avoided. For example, the word *arms* has ambiguity meaning. It can be parts of body and weapons. People can understand what kinds of *arms* that speaker means through understanding the context given. Leech (1974) says that semantics is the study of human mind; though process, cognition, and conceptualization.

Meaning of a language which is used by the speakers is not always literally understood by the hearers. Sometimes people use figurative language to describe feeling, thought, or ideas in which the meaning depends on the context of what the speakers says. According to Griffiths (2006:3) "There are different ways of communicating the same message because it depends on the context that enable the addressee to recognize the sender's intention." Therefore, we have to look into the context of figurative language that is used by speaker.

Figurative language is when people use a word or phrase that is seldom used in daily conversation. Through figurative language, writers can make their work more interesting or more dramatic than literal language which simply states facts. Knickersbocker (1963) says that figurative language is a particular way to explore the less known through the known.. Moreover, figurative language can train our imagination. Fadaee (2011) says that figure of speech is imaginative tool in both literature and ordinary communications used for explaining speech beyond its usual usage.

Through figurative language, the readers are required to use their imagination to figure out the author's meaning. It makes figurative language

difficult to understand because the meaning of the figurative language is not found in dictionary just like the other vocabulary words that is usually used in daily conversation.

Specifically, one common figurative language that is usually found in the daily communication is metaphor. Metaphor aims to reveal the meaning with an emphasis on impression that is inflicted. Lakoff and Johnson (1998) said that metaphor is anything that has different meaning and the main function is to understand. In other word, metaphor is part of figurative language and it compares two things. For example, *the night princess has appeared.* The word *princess* does not refer to a girl, but it refers to the moon. In this sentence, the writer compares between moon and princess because the moon is very beautiful just like the princess.

Metaphor is different with simile. Although both of them are comparing two things but in metaphor does not use word "as" or "like" in comparing things. Harding (2017) says that simile is different from metaphor. Finegan (2004:197) says metaphor is an extension in the use of word beyond its primary sense to describe referents that bear similarities to the word primary referent.

Metaphor is a conceptual system of human being. In other word, metaphor is pervasive in everyday life. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) say that our ordinary conceptual system is fundamentally metaphorical in nature in terms of which we both think and act. When metaphor is pervasive in human live it is means that metaphor is intertwined in human communication. Ullman (1972:212) says that metaphor is closely intertwined with the very texture of

human speech that we have already encountered it in various guises as a major factor in motive, as an expressive device, as a source synonymy and polysemy, as an outlet for intense emotion, as a means of filling gap in vocabulary, and in other several roles.

While people communicate, they put some emotion into it. Emotion in metaphor also can be found. In general the emotions that are found in metaphor are basic of human emotion. Kovecses (2000) says that the emotion concepts are anger, fear, happiness, sadness, love, lust, pride, shame, and surprise.

Lakoff and Johnson (1980) divide metaphor into three parts. They are structural metaphor, orientation metaphor, and ontology metaphor. Structural metaphor is when one concept is metaphorically structured in another concept. For example: *Argument is war*. Argument and war has different concept. Argument is indicated as oral speech concept but war is indicated as clash of weapon. Although *argument* and *war* have difference concept, the readers can understand the structure of the sentence. The word war above shows that argument causes debate.

Orientation metaphor deals with a spatial orientations that are derived from our physical or cultural experiences involving up and down, in and out, high and low, front and back, and so on. For example, *I am felling up*. The word *up* is categorized as metaphor because it represents people feeling whether they happy, satisfied, or comfortable.

Ontology metaphor deals with an event, activity, emotion, and idea which are considered as entities. For example, *My mind is not operating*

today. The speaker is conceptualizing his mind, experience, and process into something that definitely has physical properties.

To conduct the research, the researcher take some previous study which have the same field such as Sumolang (2016) who analyzed metaphor that is used in Adele song lyrics. She selected *set fire to the rain, skyfall, someone like you, and I want you to need me* lyrics as the data. In her research, she investigates the form and meaning of metaphor. She used Wahab and Lakoff theory to identify and analyze the data. In the result of the study, she found that lyrics of the songs can be categorized as metaphor nominative subjective, metaphor nominative objective, metaphor predicative and metaphor sentence. Metaphor nominative defines that the subjects or noun in sentences as metaphor. Metaphor predicative is metaphorical expression that defines predicative as a metaphor while the other part is described literally. Metaphor sentence happen when all part of sentence is described metaphorically and have non literal meaning. Besides, metaphor contains a certain meaning based on the context and each of them refers to a certain object of tenor and source.

The second study was done by Margeri (2016) who analyzed metaphor that is used in Ederson novel by Andrea Hirata and translated into English by John Colombo with the same title. In his study, Margeri investigates types of metaphor and its procedure of translation. He used Leech (1969) theory in analyzing types of metaphor and Newmark (1988) theory to analyze the procedure of translation. In result, he found four types of metaphor such as concretive, anthropomorphic, animistic and synesthetic. Concretive is

metaphor that is redirecting an abstract expression to the concrete expression. Anthropomorphic is metaphor that is comparing the similar of experience with part of body such as *heart of city*. Animistic is metaphor that describes the condition experienced by speaker such as *buaya darat.* Synesthetic is metaphor that is redirecting the use of words that sense the image such as *enak didengar.* The most common type that used is concretive. Besides, he found ten procedure of translation. They are literal translation, reduction, modulation, naturalization, recognized translation, expansion, functional translation, componential analysis, cultural equivalent, and transposition.

The last study was done by Sari (2015) who analyzed the used of metaphor in William Wordsworth poem. She analyzed the types and functions of metaphor that is used in selected Wordsworth poems. She selected the series of England poems of I, II, III, and IV. In analyzed the types of metaphor, she used Parera (2004) theory and used Newmark (1988) theory in analyzing the meaning. In result, she found that there are three types of metaphor used in the four poems. They are antromorphic image, animal image, concrete image, and synesthesia image. In addition, the uses of metaphor functions are to balance inadequacy, to express aesthetics, and to avoid monotone.

The differences between this study and previous study are on theory, object, and aims of study. The theory that is used by Sumalong (2016) is Lakoff theory and both Margeri (2015) and Sari (2015) are used Newmark theory in their study. In my study, besides used Lakoff theory, I also used Kovecses theory in analyze the data. The object that is used by Sumalong

(2016) is song, Margery (2015) is used novel, and Sari (2015) is used poem. It is different with mine that is used movie as an object. The aim of study in Sumalong (2016) study is to investigate the form and meaning in metaphor. In Margeri (2015) study, she analyzes the type and the procedure of translation in metaphor. In Sari (2015) study, she analyzed the type and the function of metaphor. It is different with mine that analyze the meaning and emotion of metaphor that is used in movie. In this study, the researcher doesn't take the same theory with the previous studies because the aims of study are different. Therefore I have to take the theory that is related to my study. Besides, the researcher also takes movie as object of study because movie has advantage in term of audio-visual. From this audio-visual we can see background, body gesture and facial expression that used by characters clearly. It can make us easier to analyze. It is different in novel or poetry. We only can imagine what characters do, what writer wants to say.

The researcher decided to choose Moana movie. Moana is a movie that was published on November 23, 2016 in United States (US). This movie was produced by Osnat Shurer. The reason of choosing this movie is because Moana is one of best movies in the end 2016. It based on its high rate that is given by viewer. Character Moana in Moana movie can show us how about to be a great leader. Besides, I want to know the meaning behind metaphor that is used in Moana movie, what author wants to say to us.

1.2 Research Question

From background above, there are some questions that are generated to this study, they are:

1. What types of metaphors that are used by main characters in Moana movie?

2. What is the meaning of metaphors used by main characters in Moana movie?

3. Whatis metaphor of emotions used by main character in Moana movie?

1.3 Objective of Study

From question above, the goals of this study is to know about:

1. The types of metaphors that are used by main characters in Moana movie

2. The meaning of metaphors that are used by main character in Moana movie

3. How metaphor of emotions are used in Moana movie.

1.4 Significance of study

The aim of this study is giving theoretical and practical contribution. Theoretically this study is expected to enrich the study of metaphor. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphor divided into three parts. They are structural metaphor, orientation metaphor, and ontology metaphor. Kovecses (1993) says that conceptual metaphor especially in emotions concept have received attention from a variety of scholars. Kovecses (2000) divided concept of emotion into nine aspects. They are anger, fear, happy,

sadness, love, lust, pride, shame, and surprise. Besides, theoretically I expected this study can be the great source for the next researcher to find a new result about metaphor. In addition, I use movie as an object in this study to expand the new potential finding from the previous study.

This research practically expected can be a previous study for the next researcher who wants to take study in the same field. Besides, I expect this study can help everyone who studies linguistics especially in metaphor field to know in depth about metaphorical meaning and emotion. For the lecturer, the result of this study is expected to be one of example study of metaphor and for the students the result of this study is expected to give the deep knowledge about metaphor. Also, the students clearly understand how metaphor applied in movie especially in Moana movie.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study of linguistics is in semantics field because it deals with the words and sentences meaning that are used in Moana movie. This study is limited on figurative language especially in metaphor in the word and sentence spoken by the main character in Moana movie. Each types of metaphorical meaning will be discussed by using the theory target and source that is proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980). For metaphor emotion will be describe by using Kovekses (1993) who divided emotion into nine parts, namely anger, fear, happy, sadness, love, lust, pride, shame, and surprise.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Emotion : All those feelings that change someone as to affect their judgments and that are also attended by painor pleasure (Solomon, 2017)

Figurative language : A figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words (Kennedy, 1991:548)

Meaning : The thing that is conveyed especially by language (Meriamwebster, 1828)

Metaphor : Metaphor is a figure of speech in which an implied comparison is made between two unlike things that actually have something in common (Knickerbocker and Reningeer, 1963)

Semantics : Study of sentence meaning and word meaning (Griffiths, 2006)

Movie or film : Are cultural artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures, and, in turn, affect them (Eicar)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter covers some points related to the area of the research; those are semantics, types of metaphor, metaphorical meaning, and metaphorical emotion.

2.1 Semantics

Semantics is a study of meaning. The word semantics is comes from Greek word, *semantikos* which means significant; *semainen* which means "to show signify"; *sema* which means "sign",   In linguistics, semantics is the subfield that is devoted to the study of meaning on the syntactic levels of words, phrases, sentences. Kreidler (1998:03) says that semantics is a part of linguistics. Semantics is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. On the other word, semantics is one of the branches of linguistics that is studying about the meaning of language. This is in line with Yule (2010) who says that semantics is the study of meaning of word, phrase, and sentence. Moreover, Griffiths (2006: 15) continuous that semantics attempt to describe and understand the nature of knowledge about meaning in language.

Meaning is an inseparable part of language; therefore semantics becomes part of linguistics. Language experts have classified meaning in different ways based on their deliberation. According to Verhaar (1983:124) in Patedabook (1990:16) meaning is divided into 2 parts, they

are gramatical meaning and lexical meaning. Grammatical meaning is the meaning of a word that depends on its role in a sentence; varies within flectional form .Lexical meaning is the meaning of a content word that depends on linguistic concepts and it is used to express

Besides, According to Leech (1974) meaning is divided into 7 types. They are denotative meaning, connotative meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, thematic meaning, and social meaning. Denotative or conceptual meaning is the literal meaning of the word indicating the ideas or concept to which it refers. Connotative meaning is the communicative value of an expression over and above its purely conceptual content. Affective meaning is anything that convey about the feeling and attitude of the speaker through use of language. Reflective meaning is arises when a word has more than one conceptual meaning or multiple conceptual meaning. Collocative meaning is the meaning which a word acquired in the company of certain words. Thematic meaning is refers to what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or a writer organizes the message in terms of ordering focus and emphasize. Social meaning is the meaning that conveyed by the piece of language about social context of its use. The decoding of the text is dependent on our stylistics knowledge.

Under the umbrella of semantics, there is figurative language study. Figurative language is speech or writing that departs from literal meaning inorder to achieve a special effect or meaning,speech or writing employing figures of speech. Kennedy (1991:548) says that a figure of

speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words. Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) divide figurative language into 10 parts. They are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, paradox, dead metaphor, and allusion. During metaphor is a subject matter in this study, then the discussion about metaphor will be covered in more detail in point 2.2.

2.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is an implicit comparison between two unlike things. Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) said that Metaphor is a figure of speech in which an implied comparison is made between two unlike things that actually have something in common. Aristoteles in Levin (1977:79) says that metaphor is the transfer of basic meaning of word from general meaning to the specific meaning, from specific meaning to the general meaning, or from specific meaning to another specific meaning with using analogy. Besides, Lehmann (2000: 79) says that metaphor is language style based on similarity. Metaphor is different with simile. Metaphor do not use word *like, as,* and *such as* to compare things. For example, success is a sense of *achievement*, *not illegitimate child.* This sentence compares the word *achievement* with *illegitimate chil*d without using any comparison word.

2.2.1 Types of Metaphor

Metaphor is found in everyday life. Lakoff (2003:4) says that metaphor penetrate in our daily life, not only in language but also in mind and act. Lakoff (2003) divides metaphor into three parts. They are structural metaphor, orientation metaphor, and ontological metaphor.

Structural metaphor is when one concept is metaphorically structured in another concept. Michael Reddy in Lakoff (2003: 10) says that "conduit metaphor" is ideas are object, linguistic expressions are containers, and communication is sending. It means that the speaker give an idea into word and send it to the hearer who takes the idea out of the word. Kovecses (2010) says that the cognitive function of structural metaphor is to enable the speaker to understand the *target* by means of the structure of *source*. The example of structural metaphor is *argument is war.* In this case, *argument* and *war* has different concept. *Argument* is indicated as *oral speech* concept and *war* is indicated as *clash of weapon*. Through structural metaphor, the reader can assume that *war* in the sentence is something like debate, not clash of weapon. Without the structural metaphor, it would be difficult to imagine what concept of *argument* it will be. Kovekses (2010) says that most of structural metaphors are provide structuring and understanding for their target concepts.

Orientational metaphor deals with a spatial orientation that are derivied from our physical or cultural experiences involved up and down, in and out, high and low, front and back, and others (Lakoff, 2003).

Kovecses (2010) also says that 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 up-down, center-periphery, and the like. For example, his income *fell* last year. Word *fell* is categorized as orientational metaphor. The word *fell* show downwards concept. Kovecses (2010) says that downwards tends to go with negative evaluation while upwards with positive one.

Ontology metaphor deals with an event, activity, emotion, and idea which are considered as entities. Lakoff (2003) says that once we can identify our experiences as entities or substances, we can refer to them, categorize them, group them, and quantify them and reason about them. Kovecses (2010) says that personification can be considered as a form of ontological metaphor. For example, my *mind* is not *operating* today. In this sentence, the speaker conceptualizes his mind into something that definitely has physical properties. Kovecses (2010) says if we conceptualize *mind* as an object, we can easily provide more structure for it.

2.2.2 Metaphor Meaning

Metaphorical meanings are given by conceptual metaphorical mappings that ultimately arise from correlations in our experience. Lakoff and Johnson (2003:247) say that Conceptual metaphor is a natural part of human thought, and linguistic metaphor is a natural part of human language. To analyze the meaning of metaphor, Lakoff and Johnson (1980)

use source domain and target domain. Source refers to something that explains the target. The characteristics of this *source* are clear, familiar, and explicit. In other word, source is the word that is definitely states the word clearly. Lakoff and Johnson (2003: 254) say that he source domain is used in reasoning about the target domain. Target refers to something discussed but expressed with different word. The characteristic of *target* are abstract, unfamiliar, and implicit. It is inversely proportional to the *source* characteristics. The example of *source* and *target* can be seen in sentence *life is journey.* In this case, *life* is categorized as *source* and *journey* as *target.* To make easier in categorizing the differences between *source* and *target* can be seen in chart 2.1 follows.

Chart 2.1 Characteristics of Source and Target

Source	Target
Clear	Abstract
Familiar	Unfamiliar
Explicit	Implicit

2.2.3 Metaphor of Emotion

The word *emotion* is not a strange word for people. As we know, every people have an emotion to express their felling. Kovekses (2002) divide emotion into two parts. They are expressive emotion and descriptive emotion. Expressive emotion is when we express our feeling. For example, when speaker say *wow!* This word shows that the speaker fell enthusiastic or impressed by something. Another example is when

speaker say *shit!* It shows that the speaker angry. Those emotions are definitely express. Therefore it is called by expressive emotion. In contrast, descriptive emotion is not definitely expressing the emotion. For example, I hate you! In this sentence also show that the speaker angry, but the speaker not express the emotion definitely, the speaker describe the emotion.

There are many kinds of emotion that people have. Some of them are happiness, sadness, anger and other. In emotion concept, most of emotion that is used in theory Kovekses (2002) is the basic emotion that people have such as anger, fear, happiness, sadness,love, lust, pride, shame, and surprise. Lakoff and Kovekses (1987) define those emotions based on conceptual metaphor as follows:

2.2.3.1 Anger

In conceptual metaphor, anger can be categorized as a hot fluid. It can be seen in source domain, anger is a hot fluid in container in *metaphors we live by* book. For example, she is *boiling* with anger. Besides, anger can be seen as a burden. It shows in source domain anger is burden. For example, he *carries* his anger *around* with him.

2.2.3.2 Fear

Fear is an unpleasant emotion caused by the belief that someone or something is dangerous, likely to cause pain, or a threat. In emotion concept, Kovekses (2010) describes that fear is a hidden enemy. In other word, fear can be something dangerous for people. For example, fear slowly *crept up* on him.

2.2.3.3 Happiness

Happiness is having a feeling arising from a consciousness of wellbeing. Kovekses (2010) describes that happiness is being in heaven. It means when someone fell happy they will fell like in heaven. For example, that was *heaven on earth*.

2.2.3.4 Sadness

Sadness is an emotional pain associated with, or characterized by, feelings of disadvantage, loss, despair, grief, helplessness, disappointment and sorrow. Sometimes, sadness makes people not passionate for doing something. Kovekses (2010) says that sadness is down. For example, He *brought* me *down* with his remarks.

2.2.3.5 Love

Love is a variety of different feelings, states, and attitudes that ranges from interpersonal affection to pleasure. It can refer to an emotion of a strong attraction and personal attachment. Kovecses (2010) says that Love is nutrient. For example, I am *starved* for love.

2.2.3.6 Lust

Lust is a strong emotion or feeling. Lust is not only in a form of sex but also in the form of power and extravagance. Kovecses (2010) says that lust is vicious animal. For example, you bring out the *beast* in me.

2.2.3.7 Pride

Pride is a feeling that you respect yourself and deserve to be respected by other people. Kovekses (2010) says that pride is superior. For example, her self-esteem did *not let* her do it.

2.2.3.8 Shame

*Shame*is a painful *emotion*responding to a sense of failure to attain some ideal state. Kovekses (2010) says that shame is hiding away from world. For example, I wanted to *bury my head in the sand* and I wished the *ground would just swallow me up*.

2.2.3.9 Surprise

Surprise is the feeling when something unexpected happens, whether good or bad. Kovecses (2010) says that surprise is physical force. For example was *staggered* by the report.

2.3 Previous Studies

The study of metaphor has been done by some other researcher such as Ojha (2013) who discusses metaphor under title *an experimental study on visual metaphor.* In his study, he explores the role of perceptual process in metaphor comprehension. Besides, he also examines the differences between visual and verbal metaphor. To determine the difference between the verbal and the visual metaphor processing in terms of the brain activation patterns, we conducted an fMRI study. In result he found that stimulation of perceptual features facilitate metaphor comprehension, with the perceptual features of the source concept facilitating more strongly than the features of the target concept. This facilitation can be the difference in the perceptual processing of the text and the image. Processing of visual and verbal metaphor differs at the perceptual level, and this difference affects the overall metaphor comprehension.

The other researcher is Fitria (2010) who discusses metaphor under title *an analysis of metaphor in chradel of filth's song lyrics.* In his study, he analyze about the types and meaning of metaphor. He uses Lakoff and Johnson (2003) theory in analyzing the types and meaning. In Lakof and Johnson theory, there are three kinds of metaphors. They are, structural metaphor, orientation metaphor, and ontological metaphor. In the result of study, he found that personification is mostly use. Besides he also found that there are orientational and structural metaphors in the song lyric.

The last previous study is Andam (2014) who analyzes metaphor under titlean analysis of metaphor translation in Anthony Capella's Novel titled "the various flavors of coffee". The purpose of this study is to find out types of metaphor and strategies in translating metaphor. In his study, Andam uses Larson (1984) theory to analyze the data. In the result of the study, he found that live metaphors are more frequently applied. Besides, he found that there are six criteria of translation namely grammaticality, accuracy, terminology, consistency, cultural identity, and overall impression in the novel.

The difference between this study and previous study is on aims of study. The first previous study is analyze about visual metaphor, the second study is analyze about types of metaphor and its meaning, and the third previous study is analyze types of metaphor and strategies of translating metaphor while in this study the researcher wants to analyze about metaphor meaning and its emotion . Therefore, the theory that is used in this study is different with previous study.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents about research design, data source, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the researcher will use descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive method is a method that researches the status of human, an object, a set of condition, a system of thought, or even a class of phenomenon at the present. According to Ary (2002), descriptive research is studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status phenomena.

Qualitative is a systematic subjective approach used to describe life experience and give them meaning. This qualitative research used to gain insight, explore the depth, richness, and complexity inherent in the phenomenon. Denzin and Lincoln (1994) said that qualitative research is multi method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalist approach to its subject matter. In qualitative research, there is little or no statistics (Ary, 2002).

This study uses qualitative method since the collected data analyzed are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences used by main character in Moana movie.

3.2 Data Source

The primary data is the script of Moana movie. This script makes the words, phrases, utterance, and or sentences that spoken by the character become clearer than only watching the movie. The script is taken from the official website to make easier in finding text completely. It is faster than write the script by myself. Moana movie is movie that published in United State on November 2016 that was producing by Walt Disney Pictures companies. The secondary data is taken from books, article, Journal, and other resources.

3.3 Research instrument

The instrument of this study is the researcher itself because the researcher actively participates in this research. The researcher collects and analyzes the data from Moana movie and its script. In this research, the researcher is using interpretation in analyzing the data. Besides, corpus also the instrument that is uses in this study. It is used to distinct types of metaphor which can be seen in Chart 3.1, metaphorical meaning which can be seen in Chart 3.2 and metaphor of emotion which can be seen in chart 3.3. In this chart the researcher giving code to make easier in labeling.

Chart 3.1 Corpus Types of Metaphor

Data			Types of Metaphor		
Word (W)	Phrase (P)	Sentence (S)	Structural (ST)	Orientational (OR)	Ontological (ON)

Table 3.2 Corpus Metaphor Meaning

Data			Metaphor Meaning	
W	P	S	Target (T)	Source (SO)

Table 3.3 Corpus Metaphor of Emotion

Data			Metaphor of emotion								
W	P	S	Anger (A)	Fear (F)	Happiness (H)	Sadness (SS)	Love (L)	Lust (LT)	Pride (P)	Shame (SH)	Surprise (SU)

3.4 Data Collection

In this study, the researcher uses some steps to collect the data. First, the researcher looking for Moana movie on internet and download it. After that, the researcher looks for the script. The last, the researcher examine the script. While examine, the researcher giving the code on the script

corresponding to the study for example W for word, P for phrase, and S for sentence. According to Miles and Huberman (1994) Coding is the process of putting tags, names, or labels against pieces of the data. While coding, the researcher write memos. Memoing is the second basic operation in qualitative data analysis. Miles and Huberman (1994) say that memo is write-up the ideas about codes and their relationship with the study. After the data collected, I start to analyze every datum I get.

3.5 Triangulation

Triangulation is way of assuring the validity of research. To valid the data is utilize other people. According to Holland (2009) triangulation is the act of combining several research methods to study on thing.

Chart 3.4 Corpus Types of Metaphor

Data			Types of Metaphor			Validator
W	P	S	ST	OR	ON	

Chart 3.5 Corpus Metaphor Meaning

Data			Metaphor meaning		Validator
W	P	S	T	S	

Chart 3.6 Corpus Metaphor of Emotion

Data			Metaphor of emotion									Validator
W	P	S	A	F	H	S	L	LU	PR	SH	SU	

3.6 Data analysis

After collecting the data, I start to analyze the data. I will use Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and Konvekses (1993) theory to analyze it. I do the following steps:

3.6.1 Data Coding

Data coding is the process of giving label in the text to make the researcher easier to make a group, compare, and related pieces of the information. Brevity, the code for *word* is W, *phrase* is P, *sentence* is S and others. After the data coding, they are categorized and identified by using Lakoff and Johnsen (1980) and Konvecses (1993) theory.

3.6.2 Data reduction

In data reduction, not all of data collected from the movie. Only the important data to answer the research question that is took. According to

Miles and Huberman (1994), data reduction is process of selecting, focusing, and summarizing the data

3.6.3 Data display

The data reduced are displayed by using corpus. Corpus is used to distinct the types of metaphoric meaning and emotional metaphor aspect

3.6.4 Conclusion Drawing

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                        ┌─────────────────────┐
                        │   Data Collection   │◄──────────────┐
                        └──────────┬──────────┘               │
                                   │                          │
                    ┌──────────────▼──────────────────┐       │
                    │ Documentation (Movie Transcription) │    │
                    └──────┬───────────────────┬───────┘       │
                           │                   │               │
          ┌────────────────▼─────────┐   ┌─────▼──────────┐    │
          │      Data Reduction      │   │  DATA CODING   │    │
          │  1. Identify kinds of    │◄─►│                │    │
          │     metaphorical meaning │   └────────────────┘    │
          │     and metaphorical     │                         │
          │     emotion aspects      │                         │
          │  2. Analyzing the        │                         │
          │     perceptions.         │                         │
          └──────────┬───────────────┘                         │
                     │                                         │
            ┌────────▼────────┐                    ┌──────────┐│
            │  DATA DISPLAY   │                    │    No    ││
            └────────┬────────┘                    └─────┬────┘│
                     │                                   │     │
    ┌────────────────▼────────────┐                      │     │
    │     Temporary conclusion    │                      │     │
    │  The temporary conclusions  │    ┌──────────┐      │     │
    │  are in the form of         │───►│   DATA   │──────┘     │
    │  metaphorical meaning and   │    └──────────┘            │
    │  metaphorical emotion       │                            │
    │  aspects. This temporary    │                            │
    │  and need to be validated   │                            │
    │  again by the validator to  │                            │
    │  reach.                     │                            │
    └─────────────────────────────┘                            │
                                                               │
    ┌─────────────────────────────┐                 ┌──────────┐
    │      Final conclusion       │                 │   Yes    │
    │  The final conclusion of    │◄────────────────┴──────────┘
    │  this study is the          │
    │  existence of several       │
    │  categories of figurative   │
    │  language, metaphoric       │
    │  meaning, and metaphoric    │
    │  emotion. These categories  │
    │  have been verified by      │
    │  validator.                 │
    └─────────────────────────────┘
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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter covers some points related to the area of the research; those are background movie presentation, finding and discussion of research questions

4.1 Movie Presentation

Before presenting the analysis of the study, this part is initiated by presenting the movie studied.

This movie was about a girl named Moana. She comes from Motunui village. She was the daughter of the chef of the village. She was chosen by the ocean to restore the heart of Te-Fiti. When the darkness spread in her village, she sails for looking for demigod named Maui because Maui was the one who cause the spread of the darkness. Maui stole the heart of Te-Fiti. Te-Fiti itself was a mother island or island goddess. Moana's father didn't not giving her permission to sail because he just wanted his daughter stay safe in village. When Moana's grandmother was dying, she decided to sail to safe her village, people, and island. Moana's journey was not easy. She goes through a variety of obstacle during the journey. The surprising thing was when she knew that the darkness named Teka, the demon of earth and fire was incarnation of Te-Fiti. After losing her heart, Te-Fiti became someone different. But, after finding her heart again, the darkness is disappearing. Moana's village is safe.

4.2 Finding

Moana is the movie that tells about the love of daughter of thechef village
toward her people and island. In the study that was conducted by researcher, the
researcher found that there are 3 types of metaphors and 9 types of emotions that
were found in this movie.

4.2.1 Types of Metaphor

Metaphor is comparison between two things. In this movie, the researcher
found metaphors in Moana and Maui speech. The sequence of the most frequently
until the infrequently of the use of metaphors was structural metaphor, ontology
metaphor, and orientation metaphor.

This following table is types of metaphor that analyzed by researcher

No	Sentence	Types of Metaphor		
		Structural	Ontological	Orientational
1	You know, Maui is a hero to all	√		
2	Now, let's fatten you up, drumstick	√		
3	That's not a heart, it is a curse	√		
4	It is a homing beacon of death.	√		
5	You are princess	√		
6	Sometimes our strength lies beneath the surface		√	

7	Go through a whole ocean of bad		√	
8	If the ocean so smart		√	
9	My Island is dying		√	
10	When you were waddling yay high?			√
11	And I am going to love you in my belly			√

4.2.1.1 Structural Metaphor

Structural metaphors refer to one concept that is structured in another concept. The researcher found 15 data of structural metaphors that are used by main characters in Moana movie. The researcher analyzed 5 data in appendix 1.6, 1.11, 1.13, 1.14, 1.18

Data1 (37.29)

Moana : I am…

Maui : sorry, sorry, sorry. And women. Men and women. Both. All. Not a guy, girl thing. **You know, Maui is a hero to all.** You are doing great

Moana : What? No, I am here to…

Maui : of course!

(Appendix number 1.6)

Data context and analysis

Moana tried to explain the purpose of her coming to Maui, but every time she wanted to speak, Maui always interrupts her word. Maui always explains about himself to Moana, but Moana never asking about that information. This sentence used structural metaphor. It was realization from on ARGUMEN IS WAR concept which put other concept to express another concept. In this case, Maui compared with a hero. The sentence showed that the speaker compared Maui with a hero which both of them had different concept. Maui indicated as people and hero indicated as legendary men and woman. Therefore the sentence above categorized as structural metaphor because both of them were having different concept.

Meaning

Target: Maui

Source: Hero

Maui was target and *hero* was source. *Maui* was the domain that we tried to understand through the source domain *hero*. *Hero* was metaphorical expression that was used to draw another concept. Hero was legendary men or woman. In the sentence above literally said that Maui was a hero for all people in the world. In other word the meaning of metaphor above was told that Maui was someone who strong, brave, and powerful which all of those characteristics were identic with hero.

Data 2 (42.17)

Maui**:** It is a beautiful cave. She's gonna love it. And I am gonna love you in my belly. **Now, let's fatten you up, drumstick**

(Appendix number 1.11)

Data context and analysis

Maui talks to his tattoo and he told that Moana will be happy to live in the cave and he also will love the chicken. After that, Maui feeds chicken with some seeds. But the chicken eats nothing. This sentence used structural metaphor. It was realization from on ARGUMEN IS WAR concept which put other concept to express another concept In this case, chicken is compared with a drumstick which both of them were having different concept. Chicken was indicated as animal and drumstick was indicated as a tool. Therefore the sentence above was categorized as structural metaphor because the both of the words had different context.

Meaning

Target: Implicit

Source: Drumstick

Target is implicit and source is drumstick. Target in this sentence is implicit because there is no domain that states in the sentence above. Implicitly, the target of the sentence is show from the visual side. The target is refers to a chicken. Drumstick is a source because it is express another concept. Drumstick actually is a tool. In the sentence above literally say that the speaker wants to

make the drumstick fat. The meaning of metaphor is that the chicken is thin and small like a drumstick and the speaker wants to make the chicken fat.

Data 3 (44.16)

Moana : Are you afraid of it?

Maui : No! No. I am not afraid. Stay out of it or you are sleeping in my armpit. You, stop it. **That's not a heart, it is a curse.** The second I took it, I got blasted outta the sky…

(Appendix number 1.13)

Data context and analysis

Moana makes a joke to Maui with using the heart of Te-Fiti because Maui is afraid of the heart. Maui is angry with Moana and his tattoo's behavior. He is afraid because he considers that the heart is a curse because when he gets the heart, he is blasted out by the Lava monster. This sentence was used structural metaphor. It was realization from on ARGUMEN IS WAR concept which put other concept to express another concept In this case, a heart was compared with a curse which both of them have different concept. Heart or pure stone indicated as an inanimate object and curse indicated as supernatural power. Therefore the sentence above categorized as structural metaphor because both of them were have different concept.

Meaning

Target: Implicit

Source: Curse

Target wasimplicit and source was curse. Target in this sentence was implicit because there was no domain that states in the sentence above. Implicitly, the target of the sentence was show from the visual side. The target was refers to a stone. Curse was a source because it was express another concept. Curse was intended with supernatural power which identic with a bad things. Literally, sentence above said that the stone was a curse. The meaning of metaphor in the sentence was the stone was something that brought a bad thing around it.

Data 4 (44.35)

Maui : Listen, that thing doesn't give you power to create life. **It is a homing beacon of death.** If you don't put it away, bad things are gonna come for it.

Moana: Come for this? The heart?

(Appendix number 1.14)

Data context and analysis

Maui tells Moana about the bad of the stone because Moana always frighten Maui with the heart. He says that the heart cannot give someone power to create a life. He says that the stone is bacon of death and all of bad thing will come if they still have the stone, because many of bad people such as pirates wants that heart. This sentence used structural metaphor. It was realization from on ARGUMEN IS WAR concept which put other concept to express another concept In this case, pure stone was compared with homing bacon which both of them were having different concept. Pure stone indicated as an inanimate object

and homing beacon indicated as weapon. Therefore the sentence was categorized as structural metaphor because both of them were having different concept.

Meaning

Target: Implicit

Source: Homing beacon of death

Target was implicit and source was heart. Target in this sentence was implicit because there was no domain that states in the sentence above. Implicitly, the target of the sentence showed from the visual side. The targetwas refers to a stone. Homing beacon of dead was a source because it is express another concept. Homing beacon was categorized as weapon. The sentence above literally said that the stone was a weapon that cause of death. The meaning of metaphor was the stone was something that dangerous because many of people wanted it and they will killed by them.

Data 5 (52.17)

Moana : I am the daughter of the chief

Maui   : same different

Moana : No!

Maui   : if you wear a dress, and you have animal sidekick, **you are princess!**

(Appendix number 1.18)

Data context and analysis

Maui calls Moana as princess. Moana state that she does not a princess. She is only the daughter of the chef of village. But, Maui insists that Moana is a princess because for Maui, every girl who uses dress is princes. This sentence was used structural metaphor. It was realization from on ARGUMEN IS WAR concept which put other concept to express another concept. In this case, Maui compared Moana with a princess. Moana and princess were having different concept. Moana indicated as a girl from village and princess indicated as king daughter which used crown. Therefore the sentence was categorized as structural metaphor because both of them were having different concept.

Meaning

Target: Implicit

Source: Princess

Target was implicit and source was princess. Target in this sentencewasimplicit because there was no domain that stated in the sentence above. Implicitly, the target of the sentence showed from the visual side. The target was refers to Moana. The sentence literally said that Moana was a princess. In this case, princess was a metaphor because it is express another concept. The meaning of metaphor above is Moana is female who is beautiful and has an animal sidekick just like princess.

4.2.1.2 Ontology Metaphor

Ontology metaphors refer to an event, activity, emotion, idea, and other which were considered as entities. There were 12 ontological metaphors that were found in this movie. The researcher analyzed 4 data in appendix 1.2, 1.17, 1.21, 1.27

Data 6 (13.02)

People: should we maybe just cooking him

Moana: **Sometimes our strength lies beneath the surface.** Far beneath in some cases. But, I am sure there is more to heihei.

(Appendix number 1.2)

Data context and analysis

Moana has a chicken in village which is little strange. On of Moana's people says that he wants to cook the chicken because the chicken is little weird and looks useless but the request is rejected with Moana. She believes if Heihei has an excess in him. This sentence is used ontology metaphor. *Strength* is an entity which used *lie* word in which *lies* is a human activity. This sentence categorize as ontology personification, because inanimate entity is used a human activity.

Meaning

Target: strength

Source: lies

Target is strength and source is lies. Strength is the domain that we try to understand through the source domain lies. Liesare metaphorical expression that is used to draw another concept. In the sentence above literally says that people strength is lies beneath the surface. In the other hand, lie is a human activity which is place the body down. In the other word, there is no activity that show. Therefore, the meaning of the sentence above is everyone has ability over their self that sometime not realized by others because our ability is covered. In this sentence tell us that we cannot judge the book from its cover.

Data 7 (49.23)

Moana: yeah, we did it!

Maui : congratulation on not being dead, girlie. You are surprise me. But, I am still not taking that thing back. You wanna get to Te-Fiti, you gotta **go through a whole ocean of bad**

(Appendix number 1.17)

Data context and analysis

After escaping from Kakamora, the wild pirates, Moana fell happy. At the time, Maui unbelieves that Moana can back. Although Moana can show that she is strong, Maui still reject Moana request to bring back the heart to Te-Fiti. This sentence was used ontology metaphor. *Ocean*was an entity which used *bad* word in which *bad* was a human characteristic. This sentence categorized as ontology personification, because inanimate entity used a human characteristic.

Meaning

Tareget: ocean

Source : bad

Target was ocean and source was bad. Ocean was the domain that we tried to understand through the source domain bad. Bad was metaphorical expression that used to draw another concept. In the sentence above literally said that the ocean was bad. In the other word, the ocean has human characteristic which give negative impact. Therefore we can assume that the meaning of the sentence above there was something that gave bad condition for people in the ocean.

Data 8 (56.01)

Moana: it choose me for a reason

Maui   : **If the ocean so smart,** why did not it just take the heart back to Te-Fiti itself or bring my hook?

(Appendix number 1.21)

Data contex and analysis

When they arrive in Tomatoa cave, they have a small debate about the reason why Moana wants to restore the heart of Te-Fiti. Moana says that she is chosen by the ocean and the ocean has a certain reason. After listening that, Maui asks why not the ocean that restores the heart. The ocean is smart to choose someone, why does not it restore the heart itself. This sentence used ontology metaphor. *Ocean* was an entity which used *smart* word in which *smart* was a

human activity. This sentence categorized as ontology personification, because inanimate entity used a human activity.

Meaning

Target: implicit

Source: ocean

Target was implicit and source was ocean. Target in this sentence was implicit because there was no domain that states in the sentence above. Ocean wasmetaphorical expression that used to draw another concept. In the sentence above literally said the ocean could think like a human. In the other hand, smart wasa human characteristics which related to thought. Therefore the meaning of metaphor above was the spirit of the ocean that has a good thinking or smart.

Data 9 (1.08.50)

Moana : I have no idea why the ocean chose me. You are right. But, **My Island is dying.** So, I am here. It is just me and you and I want to help. But, I can't if you don't let me.

Maui : I was not born a demigod. I had human parents. They took one look and decided they did not want me.

(Appendix number 1.27)

Data context and analysis

Moana tells to Maui about her feeling that she also confuses about the ocean's reason for choosing her. She only knows that she must restore the Heart to

save her island, because her island slowly dying. Therefore, there is no way except follow the ocean. After that, Maui also tells about himself that he is a human. His parents threw him into the sea because they did not want him. This sentence used ontology metaphor. *Island* was an entity which used *dying* word in which *dying* was particular human characteristic. This sentence categorized as ontology personification, because inanimate entity used a human characteristic.

Meaning

Target: Island

Source: dying

Target was island and source was dying. Island was the domain that we tried to understand through the source domain dying. Dyingwas metaphorical expression that was used to draw another concept. In the sentence above literally Moana's island was dying. In the other hand, dying was a human activity which was almost dead. In the other word, almost there was no life inside the island. Therefore, the meaning of the sentence above was the island in a bad condition whichthe plants were withered, fruits were rotten, and fishes were gone.

4.2.1.3 Orientation Metaphor

There are 3 orientation metaphors that are found in this movie. The researcher analyzed 2 data in appendix 1.7, 1.10

Data 10 (39.17)

Maui : I am just an ordinary demiguy hey! What has two thumbs and pulled up the sky. **When you were waddling yay high?** This guy. When the night got cold, who stole you fire from down.

(Appendix number 1.7)

Data context and analysis

Maui swaggers himself that he can pull the sky only with his thumb. In other word, pulled up the sky is very easy and it is not take much effort. He also can take fire from hell to make people on the earth feel warm. He can do something that people cannot do. This sentence was used orientation metaphor. *Waddling yay* in this sentence showed that people feel up. *Waddling yay* in this case indicated as orientation metaphor. It based on concept metaphor we lived by which says that happy is up.

Meaning

Target: implicit

Source: waddling yay

Target was implicit and source was waddling yay. Target in this sentence was implicit because there was no domain that states in the sentence above. Implicitly, the target of the sentence was show from the visual side. The target was refers to feeling. Waddling yay was domain that we tried to understand through the source domain *feeling*. *Feeling* was an emotion. In the sentence above literally said that when people feeling waddling yay. Therefore the meaning of

metaphor above was happy because people only waddling and says yay when they feel happy.In other word, the speaker wants to say *when you happy*.

Data 11 (42.15)

Maui: it's a beautiful cave. She gonna love it. **And I am going to love you in my belly.** Now, let's fatten you up, drumstics

(Appendix number 1.10)

Data context and analysis

Maui imprisoned Moana in his cave which he thinks it is very beautiful and he believes that Moana will love the cave and he will love the chicken. Then, Maui feed the chicken with some seeds. This sentence was used orientation metaphor. *Love* in this sentence shows that people feel up. *Love* in this case indicated as orientation metaphor. It based on concept metaphor we lived by which says that happy is up.

Meaning

Target: Implicit

Source: Love

Target was implicit and source was love. Target in this sentence is implicit because there was no domain that states in the sentence above. Implicitly, the target of the sentence was show from the visual side. The target was referred to *feeling*. Stonewasdomain that we tried to understand through the source domain

love. Love was a human emotion. In the sentence above literally says that the speaker will love the chicken when the chicken in his belly. Therefore the meaning of metaphor above was satisfied. In other word, the speaker wants to say that he will feel satisfy after eat the chicken

4.2.2 Emotion of metaphor

Emotions are human feeling weather expressive or descriptive. These follows are emotions that are used by main characters in Moana movie based on types of metaphor above.

No	Sentence	Emotions					
		A	F	H	SS	P	SH
1	It is a hoaming beacon of death	√					
2	That is not a heart, it is curse		√				
3	Go through the whole ocean of bad		√				
4	Now, let's fatten you up drumstick			√			
5	When you were waddling yay high?			√			
6	And I am going to love you in my belly			√			
7	You are princess			√			
8	If the ocean so smart			√			
9	My island is dying				√		
10	You know, Maui is a hero to all					√	

11	Sometimes our strength lies beneath the surface						√

4.2.2.1 Anger

Anger is common emotion of people when you feeling unhappy, mad, annoy, or unpleased about something. Here follows is the anger metaphor that is found

Data 1

Maui : Listen, that thing doesn't give you power to create life. **It is a homing beacon of death.** If you don't put it away, bad things are gonna come for it.

Moana: Come for this? The heart?

(Appendix number 1.14)

Data context and analysis

Maui tells Moana about the bad of the stone because Moana always frighten Maui with the heart. He says that the heart cannot give someone power to create a life. He says that the stone is bacon of death and all of bad thing will come if they still have the stone, because many of bad people such as pirates wants that heart.This sentence used anger emotion because Maui had displeasure feeling when Moana keeps disturbing him with the stone. This sentence was realization from CAUSE ANGER IS TRESPASSING concept in Kovecses (1993) theory.

4.2.2.2 Fear

Fear is an unpleasant emotion caused by the belief that someone or something is dangerous, likely to cause pain, or a threat. These follows are fear emotions that are found:

Data 2

Moana : Are you afraid of it?

Maui : No! No. I am not afraid. Stay out of it or you are sleeping in my armpit. You, stop it. **That's not a heart, it is a curse.** The second I took it, I got blasted outta the sky…

(Appendix number 1.13)

Data context and analysis

Moana makes a joke to Maui using the heart of Te-Fiti because Maui afraid of the heart. Maui is angry with Moana's behavior and his tattoo. He is afraid because he considers that the heart is a curse because when he got the heart, he was blasted out by the Lava monster. This sentence used fear emotion because Maui had feeling that the heart was dangerous thing. He believed that the stone cause pain for him. Therefore, he feels afraid of the heart**.** The word *curse* was realization from FEAR IS SUPRANATURAL BEING concept in Kovecses (1993) theory.

Data 3 (49.23)

Moana: yeah, we did it!

Maui   : congratulation on not being dead, girlie. You are surprise me. But, I am still not taking that thing back. You wanna get to Te-Fiti, you gotta **go through a whole ocean of bad**

(Appendix number 1.17)

Data context and analysis

After escape from Kakamora, the wild pirates, Moana fell happy. At the time, Maui unbelieves that Moana can back. Although Moana can show that she is strong, Maui still reject Moana request to bring back the heart to Te-Fiti. This sentence was used fear emotion because Maui felt that they will be in danger if they sail through the ocean, because there were many monsters and pirates on the sea. This sentence was realization from FEAR IS A HIDDEN ENEMY concept in Kovecses (1993) theory.

4.2.2.3 Happiness

Happiness is having a feeling arising from a consciousness of wellbeing. These follows are happiness emotions that are used by main character in Moana movie:

Data 4 (42.17)

Maui**:** It is a beautiful cave. She's gonna love it. And I am gonna love you in my belly. **Now, let's fatten you up, drumstick**

(Appendix number 1.11)

Data context and analysis

Maui talks to his tattoo and he told that Moana will be happy to live in the cave and he also will love the chicken. After that, Maui feeds chicken with some seeds. But the chicken eats nothing.This sentence is used happiness emotion. It is because Maui feeling is wellbeing. He wants to make the chicken fat before eat it. This sentence was realization from HAPPY IS UP concept in Kovecses (1993) theory.

Data 5 (39.17)

Maui   : I am just an ordinary demiguy hey! What has two thumbs and pulled up the sky. **When you were waddling yay high?** This guy. When the night got cold, who stole you fire from down.

(Appendix number 1.7)

Data context and analysis

Maui swaggers himself that he can pull the sky only with his thumb. In other word, pulled up the sky is very easy and it is not take much effort. He also can take fire from hell to make people on the earth feel warm. He can do something that people cannot do. This sentence used happiness emotion. It could be seen from *waddling yay high.* Maui feeling ofarising made him waddling yay. Waddling yay high was realization from HAPPY IS UP concept in Kovecses (1993) theory.

Data 6 (42.15)

Maui: it's a beautiful cave. She gonna love it. **And I am going to love you in my belly.** Now, let's fatten you up, drumstics

(Appendix number 1.10)

Data context and analysis

Maui imprisoned Moana in his cave which he thought it was very beautiful and he believes that Moana will love the cave and he will love the chicken. Then, Maui feed the chicken with some seeds. This sentence was used happiness emotion. It was because Maui had arising feeling when he got a snack to eat on his journey. The word *love* was realization from HAPPY IS UP concept in Kovecses (1993) theory.

Data 7 (52.17)

Moana : I am the daughter of the chief

Maui : same different

Moana : No!

Maui : if you wear a dress, and you have animal sidekick, **you are princess!**

(Appendix number 1.18)

Data context and analysis

Maui calls Moana as princess. Moana state that she does not a princess. She is only the daughter of the chef of village. But, Maui insists that Moana is a princess

because for Maui, every girl who uses dress is princes. This sentence was used happiness emotion because Maui hadarising felling when he won in arguing with Moana. This sentence was realization from HAPPY IS RAPTURE concept in Kovecses (1993) theory

Data 8 (56.01)

Moana: It choose me for a reason

Maui : **If the ocean so smart,** why did not it just take the heart back to Te-Fiti itself or bring my hook?

(Appendix number 1.21)

Data contex and analysis

When they arrive in Tomatoa cave, they have a small debate about the reason why Moana wants to restore the heart of Te-Fiti. Moana says that she was choosing by the ocean and the ocean has a certain reason. After listening that, Maui asks why not the ocean that restore the heart. The ocean is smart to choose someone, why does not it restore the heart itself. The emotion that used in these sentences was happiness. It was because Maui feeling happy when he could mock Moana. His feeling was arising. This sentence was realization from HAPPY IS UP concept in Kovecses (1993) theory.

4.2.2.4 Sadness

Sadness is an emotional pain associated with, or characterized by, feelings of disadvantage, loss, despair, grief, helplessness, disappointment and sorrow. This follows is sadness emotions that is used by main character in Moana movie

Data 9 (1.08.50)

Moana : I have no idea why the ocean chose me. You are right. But, **My island is dying.** So, I am here. It is just me and you and I want to help. But, I can't if you don't let me.

Maui   : I was not born a demigod. I had human parents. They took one look and decided they did not want me.

(Appendix number 1.27)

Data context and analysis

Moana tells to Maui about her feeling that she also confuse the ocean's reason for choosing her. She only knows that she must restore the Heart to save her island, because her island slowly dying. Therefore, there is no way except follow the ocean. After that, Maui also tells about himself that he is a human. His parents threw him into the sea because they did not want him.This sentence was used sadness emotion. It was because Moana's emotion when she said that sentence was associated with feeling of sorrow. It could be seen when she said*dying*. When something you loved was dying, only sad emotion that people had. The word *dying* was realization from SAD IS AN ILLNESS concept in Kovecses (1993) theory.

4.2.2.5 Pride

Pride is a feeling that you respect yourself and deserve to be respected by other people. This follows is pride emotion that is used by main character in Moana movie

Data 10 (37.29)

Moana : I am…

Maui   : sorry, sorry, sorry. And women. Men and women. Both. All. Not a guy,

girl thing. **You know, Maui is a hero to all.** You are doing great

Moana : What? No, I am here to…

Maui   : of course!

(Appendix number 1.6)

Data context and analysis

Moana tried to explain the purpose of her coming to Maui, but every time she wants to speak, Maui always interrupt her word. Maui always explains about himself to Moana, but Moana never asking about that information.This sentence used pride emotion. It was because Maui at that time had feeling that he deserve to be respect by another people. It could be seen when he said that he was a hero. This sentence was realization from PRIDE IS SUPERIOR concept in Kovecses (1993) theory.

4.2.2.6 Shame

*Shame*is a painful*emotion* responding to a sense of failure to attain some ideal state. This follow is shame emotion that is used by main characters in Moana movie:

Data 11 (13.02)

People: should we maybe just cooking him

Moana: **Sometimes our strength lies beneath the surface.** Far beneath in some cases. But, I am sure there is more to heihei.

(Appendix number 1.2)

Data context and analysis

Moana has a chicken in village which is little strange. On of Moana's people says that he wants to cook the chicken because the chicken is little weird and looks useless but the request is rejected with Moana. She believes if Heihei has an excess in him.This sentence is used shame emotion. It is because Moana failure to attain her opinion. She wanted to defend the chicken but in fact what she said just makes her shame. This sentence was realization from SHAME IS HIDING AWAY FROM THE WORLD concept in Kovecses (1993) theory.

4.3 Discussion

This part discussed about the result of data analysis of Metaphor by using the theory that is proposed by Lakoff and Johnsen (1980) and theory of emotion conducted by Kovecses (1993). This part states and clarifies the types of metaphors and its meaning that is used by the main characters in Moana movie. Besides, it explains the emotion that was used in each metaphor used by the main character in Moana movie. After analyzing the movie, the researcher found that there were several types of metaphors that were used in the movie; those were 15 structurals, 12 ontologies, and 3 orientations metaphor. But this study only analyzed 5 structurals, 4 ontologies, and 2 orientations metaphors. Therefore, we conclude that the most frequently used was structural metaphor.

The first type, structural metaphor is found in Appendix 1.6, 1.11, 1.13, 1.14, and 1.18. In those sentences, the speaker used another concept to express a concept. The second type, ontology metaphor is found in Appendix 1.2, 1.17, 1.21, and 1.27. In those sentences considers emotion, feeling, idea, and others as entities. The last type, orientation metaphor was found in Appendix 1.7, 1.10, and 1.26. Those sentences were derived from our physical or cultural experiences involved up and down.

After analyzing the types of those metaphors, the researcher analyzed the meaning of each metaphor by using source and target that were proposed by Lakoff and Johnsen (1980) and looking for the emotions that was used by the main character in the movie. Overall, the researcher found that there were several emotions of metaphor that were used in the movie; those were 5 anger, 5 fear, 9 happiness, 2 sadness, 1 love, 2 lust, 4 pride, 1 shame, 1 surprise. In the other hand, based on finding of types of metaphor above, the researcher only found 5 types of emotions, those were 1 anger, 2 fear, 5 happiness, 1 sadness, 1 pride, and 1 shame. Therefore, the most frequently used was happiness emotion.

The first emotion, anger was found in Appendix 3.14. That sentence showed the feeling of annoy, unhappy, unpleased, and others. The second emotion, fear was found in Appendix 3.13 and 3.17. Those emotions showed someone feeling when they were in danger or the situation when something cause pain. The third emotion, happiness was found in Appendix 3.7, 3.10, 3.11, 3.18, 3.21. Those sentences showed the feeling when people felt arising. The fourth emotion, sadness was found in Appendix 3.27. That sentence showed the feeling of pain such lost and despair. The fifth emotion, pride was found in appendix

number 3.6. That sentence showed the feeling of respect, weather respect yourself or deserve to be respect. Sixth emotion, shame was found in Appendix 3.2. This sentence shows the painful because of failure to attain some idea.

This presents study have some differences with previous study. First, Sumalong (2006) study was different with this study even though both this study and Sumalong's study was in the same field but Sumalong more leads to the formations of those metaphor. Moreover, she did not explain the emotions that were found in her study while this study explains about it. Second, Margery (2016) study was same with this study in the term of types of metaphor. But, both this study and Margery used different theory in looking for the types. Although different, both theories are similar such as synesthetic in theory that is used by Margery is same with structural metaphor that is used in this study. Both theories are changes one word into another word. But, there is difference in Margeri study and this study. In her study, she adds the procedure of translation while in this study add the emotion of metaphor. Third, Sari (2015) study was same with this study in term of types of metaphor. In Sari's study she used Parera theory like Margeri (2016) study. Although both study used the different theory, but the context of theory was same such as synesthetic with structural, anromorphic with orientation, concretive with ontology. Illustrate something abstract have an entity. Even though both study same in this part, but still there was the difference. In this study explain every emotion that was found in theory but in Sari's study there was no explanation about the study.

Moana movie was one of Ron celement's literary work. All of his literary works since 1986 until 2016 gave the same message, *everything need an effort*. In

Hercules story, Hercules fights against Hades and Titans to save his girl. In the princess and the frog, Tiana strive to make her own restaurant. In the little mermaid, Ariel strives to come to the surface of the sea even land to meet her lovely prince. In Moana movie also have the same story which Moana strive to safe her Island from the darkness. All off the story tell as to strive for something that we love.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In this chapter covers about conclusion and suggestion of the research. Conclusion is written based on the result of analysis of research question. Suggestion is intended to give information for the next researcher who wants to do research in the same field.

5.1 Conclusion

In this Movie, main character used language that can be studied with using the linguistics study such as metaphor. Moana and Maui used some metaphor in their conversations. In the study done by the researcher, the researcher used theory that was proposed by Lakoff and Johnsen (2003) such as structural metaphor, orientation metaphor, and ontology metaphor. In this study, the researcher found that there were three types of metaphors; those were 5 structural metaphors, 2 orientation metaphors, and 4 ontology metaphors. Therefore, it can be concluded that the most common used is structural metaphor with 5 frequencies. Besides, the researcher also used Lakoff and Johnsen theory to analyze the meaning of those metaphors using *target* and *source* which is target is typically abstract and source is tipically clear.

Moreover, the researcher also found that there were 6 types of emotion that found based on Kovecses theory of emotion; there were anger, fear, happiness, sadness, pride, and shame. In this study the researcher found that there are 1 anger, 2 fear, 5 happiness, 1 sadness, 1 pride, and 1 shame emotions.

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Therefore it can be conclude that the most common emotion that used is happiness with 5 frequencies.

5.2 Suggestion

Within this study, the researcher revealed three statement of metaphor; those are types, meaning, and emotion. For the next researchers that have the shame interest in this field of study, here are several advices:

1. There are many movies that may become the object of study. For the next researcher may use another genre of movie. Such as action, science, epic, horror and other. But, it is better if the next researcher used another object such as speech, picture, and advertisement.

2. The next researcher may analyze metaphor not only in term of verbal but also in visual.

3. The next researcher may use another theory to develop metaphor that will be analyzed in the study. Therefore the next researcher can understand further and deeper about metaphor.

From this study, the researcher hopes that this study will provide benefits for the next researcher who wants to take the same field of study and also will be useful for all reader.

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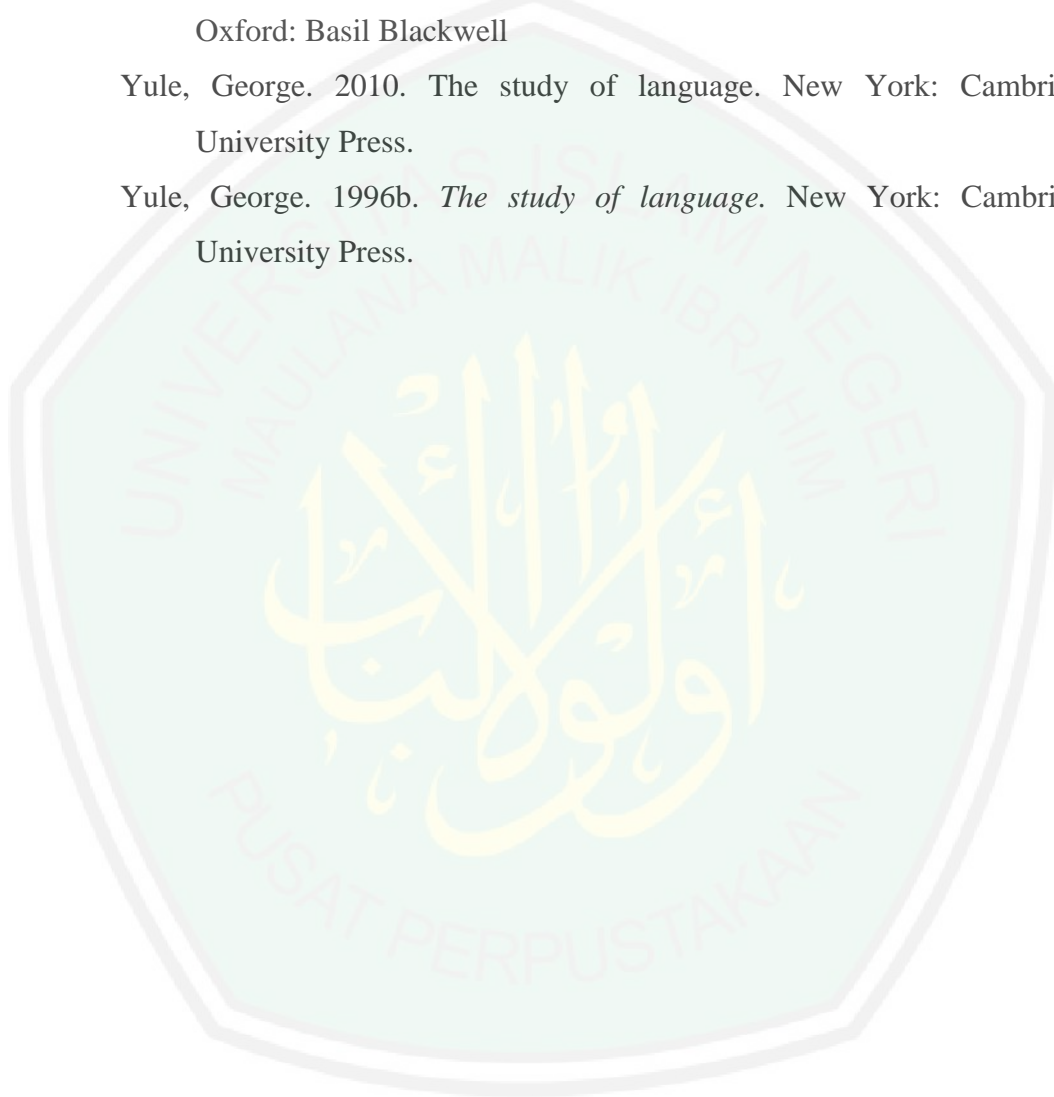
APPENDICES

1. Types of metaphor based on Lakoff and Johnsen theory

No.	Data	Types			Validator
		S	OR	ON	
1	Wind sifted the post 12.10			√	
2	Sometimes our strength lie beneath the surface 13.06			√	
3	It calls me			√	
4	If the wind in my sail on the see stays behind me 17.08			√	
5	It seems like it's calling out to me, So come find me			√	
6	You know, Maui is a hero to all 37.29	√			
7	When you were waddling yay high 39.17		√		
8	Okay! Talk to the back 41.29			√	
9	Boat snack 41.36	√			
10	And I am going to love you in my belly 42.15		√		

		√			√	
11	Now, let's fatten you up, drumstick	√				
12	And you will restore the heart 43.37	√				
13	That's not a heart, it is a curse 44.16	√				
14	It is a homing beacon of death 44.35	√				
15	They took the heart! 47.14	√				
16	Coconuts 48.03	√				
17	Go through a whole ocean of bad 49.23			√		
18	You are princess! 52.17	√				
19	Muscle up buttercup 54.21	√				
20	He is scavenger, collect stuff. 54.34	√				
21	If the ocean so smart			√		
22	The ocean's straight up kooky dooks			√		
23	Hey, crab cake! 1.02.29	√				
24	I got something shine for ya! 1.04.42	√				

No						
25	What about the heart? 1.05.13	√				
26	So, chance to beating Teka, bupkis! 1.06.30		√			
27	My island is dying 1.08.50				√	
28	Maybe the ocean brought you to them 1.10.20				√	
29	You know the ocean used to love when I pulled up the island 1.13.14				√	
30	Gonna miss you drumstick 1.32.51	√				

Note:

     S   :Structural

     OR   :Orientation

     ON   :Ontology

2. Meaning of Metaphor

No.	Data	Meaning		Validator
		T	S	
1	Wind sifted the post 12.10	Wind	Shifted	
2	Sometimes our strength lie beneath the surface 13.06	Strength	Lie	
3	It calls me	Implicit	Call	
4	If the wind in my sail on the see stays behind me 17.08	Wind	Stay behind	
5	It seems like it's calling out to me, So come find me	Implicit	Calling out	
6	You know, Maui s a Hero to all 37.29	Maui	Hero	
7	When you were waddling yay high 39.17	Implicit	Waddling yay	
8	Okay! Talk to the back 41.29	Implicit	Talk	
9	Boat snack 41.36	Implicit	Snack	
10	And I am going to love you in my belly 42.15	Implicit	Love	
11	Now, let's fatten you up, drumstick	Implicit	Drumstick	
12	And you will restore the heart 43.37	Implicit	Heart	

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13	That's not a heart, it is a curse 44.16	Implicit	Curse
14	It is a homing beacon of death 44.35	Implicit	Homing beacon
15	They took the heart! 47.14	Implicit	Heart
16	Coconuts 48.03	Implicit	Coconut
17	Go throught a whole ocean of bad 49.23	Ocean	Bad
18	You are princess! 52.17	Implicit	Princess
19	Muscle up buttercup 54.21	Implicit	Buttercup
20	He is scavenger, collect stuff. 54.34	Implicit	Scavenger
21	If the ocean so smart	Implicit	Ocean
22	The ocean's straight up kooky dooks	Ocean	Kooky Dooks
23	Hey, crab cake! 1.02.29	Crab	Cake
24	I got something shine for ya! 1.04.42	Implicit	Something shine
25	What about the heart? 1.05.13	Implicit	Heart
26	So, chance to beating Teka, Bupkis! 1.06.30	Implicit	Bupkis
27	My island is dying 1.08.50	Island	Dying
28	Maybe the ocean brought you to them 1.10.20	Ocean	Brought
29	You know the ocean used to love when I pulled up the island 1.13.14	Ocean	Love

30	Gonna miss you drumstick 1.32.51	Imlicit	Drumstick	

Note:

T   : Target

S   : Source

3. Emotion of metaphor that used kovekses theory

No	Data	Emotion									Validator
		A	F	H	S	L	Lu	P	Sh	Su	
1	Wind sifted the post							√			
2	Sometimes our strength lie beneath the surface								√		
3	It calls me						√				
4	If the wind in my sail on the see stays behind me			√							
5	It seems like it's calling out to me, So come find me						√				
6	You know, Maui is a hero to all							√			
7	When you were waddling yay high			√							
8	Okay! Talk to the back	√									
9	Boat snack			√							
10	And I am going to love you in my belly			√							
11	Now, let's fatten you up, drumstick			√							
12	And you will restore the heart	√									

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No	Sentence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	That's not a heart, it is a curse		√								
14	It is a homing beacon of death	√									
15	They took the heart!		√								
16	Coconuts									√	
17	Go through a whole ocean of bad		√								
18	You are princess!			√							
19	Muscle up buttercup							√			
20	He is scavenger, collect stuff.	√									
21	If the ocean so smart…			√							
22	The ocean's straight up kooky dooks			√							
23	Hey, crab cake!	√									
24	I got something shine for ya!			√							
25	What about the heart?		√								
26	So, chance to beating Teka, bupkis!		√								

No	Lyrics	A	F	H	S	L	Lu	P	Sh	Su
27	My island is dying				√					
28	Maybe the ocean brought you to them				√					
29	You know the ocean used to love when I pulled up the island							√		
30	Gonna miss you drumstick					√				

Note:

A   : Anger

F   : Fear

H   : Happiness

S   : Sadness

L   : Love

Lu   : Lust

P   : Pride

Sh   : Shame

Su   : Surprise