

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praises belong to Allah, the lord of the world, the king of the king, the master and the creator of this universe. He has given me the mercy and blessing until I can finish this thesis. Peace and salutation be upon to the noble character of Islam, Muhammad (Peace Be upon Him). He has brought us from the darkness to the lightness. In completing this thesis entitled **“Conceptual metaphor of the movie “About Time”** I realize that I have many debts to all of people around me.

Foremost, I would like to express my gratitude to my thesis advisor Dr. H. Like Rascova Octaberlina, M. Ed, she has advised and gave me valuable suggestions in completing this thesis. Besides, I would like to thank my beloved parents, Sayiedi and Haryati, and all of my relatives for the continuous support and their greatest prayer.

Furthermore, my gratitude is appreciated to broad examiners; H. Basri Zain, MA, Ph.D as main examiner and H.Djoko Susanto, M. Ed, Ph.D as chair, who had given me contractive comments and suggestions in accomplishing the thesis.

Finally, I hope my thesis will be useful for the readers especially for me. Proverb said: ‘None is perfect’. Thus, I really appreciate any corrections and suggestions from the readers in order to make my thesis better in the future.

ABSTRAK

Setiawan, Ujang. 2015: *Metafora konsep dalam film "About Time"*. Thesis. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. H. Like Rascova Octaberlina, M. Ed.

Kata Kunci: Metafora konsep, Metafora gambar, Sumber and Target Metafora.

Penelitian ini membahas metafora konsep yang digunakan dalam sebuah film "About Time". Dalam penelitian ini penulis hanya memfokuskan pada metafora konsep yang digunakan dalam konsep dan apa fungsinya. Dalam film tersebut peneliti menemukan 8 metafora konsep, yaitu: (1) Waktu adalah hal yang sangat berharga, (2) Negara adalah seorang manusia, (3) Dunia adalah sebuah lokasi, (4) Kehidupan adalah sebuah petualangan, (5) Cinta adalah sebuah petualangan. (6) Argumentasi adalah perang, (7) Kompetisi adalah perang (8) Pekerjaan adalah benda cair.

Di dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan pendekatan deskripsi qualitative sebagai metode. Yaitu penulis mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan tentang metafora konsep yang muncul dalam film "About Time". Selain itu, penulis menggunakan 3 tahapan dalam menganalisa data. Yang pertama: penulis mengklasifikasikan data dan menyesuaikan dengan teori yang digunakan. Kedua: penulis mendiskusikan dan menjelaskan datayang berkaitan denan metafora konsep. Dan yang terakhir: penulis mengambil intisari dari penelitian tersebut.

Berdasarkan penelitian ini, peneliti mengambil kesimpulan bahwa metafora konsep yang digunakan dalam film "About Time" terdiri dari konsep: penggunaan waktu, kehidupan dan cinta. Hal ini dikarenakan film yang digunakan sebagai objek berkaitan dengan penggunaan waktu dan bagaimana cara mendapatkan seorang kekasih. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa metafora yang digunakan dalam sebuah film bertujuan untuk mengutarakan emosi dan dan meyakinkan pendengar tentang ide yang di utarakan para penutur kata dalam film.

Oleh karena itu, penulis memberikan saran kepada pembaca bahwa dalam kehidupan sehari-hari kita sangat membutuhkan gaya bahasa hkhususnya metafora untuk membuat kata-kata kita halus. Dan kita harus berhati-hati dalam menggunakan metafora, karena apabila kita salah menggunakan maka akan salah juga arti yang di tangkap oleh pembaca.

ABSTRACT

Setiawan, Ujang. 2015: *Conceptual Metaphors of the movie "About Time"*. Thesis. English Language and Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang. Advisor: Dr. H. Like Rascova Octaberlina, M. Ed.

Keywords: Conceptual Metaphor, Image Metaphor, Source and Target Domain.

This study investigates the conceptual metaphor used in the movie "About Time". The researcher focuses on what are conceptual metaphors used in the movie "About Time" and what are the functions of it. In addition, from the movie, the researcher found 8 concepts based on the theory of Lakoff (1992), those concepts are: (1) Time is valuable thing, (2) State as person, (3) States are location, (4) Life is a journey, (5) Love is a journey. (6) Argument is war, (7) Competition is war and (8) Job is liquid.

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative approach. The researcher describes and explains the conceptual metaphors occurred in the movie "About Time". The researcher uses three steps in analyzing the data. First, the researcher classifies the data associated with the theory. Second, the researcher analyzes the data by using the theory of conceptual metaphor. Third, the researcher discusses and interprets the data concerning the conceptual metaphor. Finally, the researcher concludes the result of the analysis on conceptual metaphor of the movie "About Time".

Based on this research, the researcher concludes that conceptual metaphor used in the movie "About Time" consists of the use of time, life and love. It is because the movie is telling about the use of time and the way how the main character is getting a girlfriend. The analysis showed that the movie is using conceptual metaphors to activate the emotion of the listener and to convince the listener about their idea.

Therefore, the researcher suggests to all of the readers to convey metaphorical expressions in the right way especially when they are speaking, in order to convince the hearers; because the audiences will believe in what the speakers say.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter explores background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scopes and limitations, and definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Metaphor is a way to describe something to be imagined with the other thing in same character. For instance: “she is a sun in this class” the expression is characterized a person as a sun, because both of them are in same characteristics. In addition, conceptual metaphor is a metaphor that the object being conceptualized is an abstract thing and being transferred toward the language by conceptualizing with another expression in the same character (Lakoff, 1992:01).

For example: “*Love is a journey*”. This example showed that “Love is abstract thing, and journey is also an abstract thing. Here, “Love” is conceptualized with journey, because love has the same characteristic as journey. Based on the concept above, we can create a new conceptual metaphor, such as: “*Our marriage is in the end of the road*”. This example is conceptualized from “*Love is a journey*”, because love has a characteristics as journey, thus, the word “road” can be used to express love. And this is what we called by conceptual metaphor.

In addition, conceptual metaphor generally comes from everyday language, because conceptual metaphor focuses on thought, not a language. Conceptual metaphor is only expressing what is inside our mind through everyday abstract concept, such as “Love”, “Life”, “Argument” and so on (*Look at chapter II*). For example: “Our relationship is in the end of the street” this expression is conceptual metaphor of the concept “Love is a journey”, because the expression of “Our relationship is in the end of the street” shows that love is a journey. Thus, “relationship” could be in the end of the street as same as “journey”. Those examples above show that conceptual metaphor comes from everyday language; it only expresses the concept that exists in our mind.

Further, Lakoff (1992) stated that conceptual metaphor generally comes from everyday language even though we never realize that it is a kind of metaphor. For instance, the words “*Our relationship is off the track*”. If we analyze the expression, we will know that the conception of “*love is a journey*” might be conceptualized as basic concept. It is considered that relationship is commonly similar to the idea of journey, as both deal with impediments and a set of goal or destination which needs to be reached. In short, conceptual metaphor is essentially not a language, but a thought that is transferred toward the language which mostly comes from a common language. It is because the concept is coming from our mind and the language follows as well as the concept of thought (Coegrants & Kravanja: 2012 p.97).

In accordance with the previous explanation, the function of metaphor is to persuade and give deep understanding about the phrases or sentences (Beard:

2000 as cited in Setyaningsih: 2010). For instance, when someone says: "*The marriage is on the rock*" this expression basically contains deep understanding to the hearer more than the expression "*The marriage is in trouble*". It is because the first expression is perceived metaphorical expression, while the second is not. It is only a literal meaning.

In terms of communication within social life, the use of conceptual metaphor is absolutely needed since it is used as a tool to express the free feeling by conceptualizing with other expression, such as "Love is a journey", "Argument is war", "State as person" and so on. (*Look at chapter II for the further explanation*). Thus, the concept of conceptual metaphor is very important, because the concept will determine the creating of new conceptual metaphor.

In related to that, the use of conceptual metaphor in communication is not influenced by other aspects, such as the topic and the argument that is occurred. However, it is related to the appropriateness and inappropriateness which mostly cause misunderstanding to the hearer. Pay attention on the example "*Our relationship is attacking each other*". This expression is inappropriate, because it conceptualizes the relationship as "*an argument*", while relationship should be conceptualized as "*Love is a journey*". In addition, the best example of conception "*Argument is war*" is "*He attacked every weak point in my argument*", because they are attacking each other in their argument as in the war situation.

Unfortunately, the use of metaphor in today's life is being unfamiliar. Due to the fact, there are a lot of people do not want to maintain the metaphorical expression in their speaking. Even, most of them have not realized yet that they are already applied metaphor in their daily communication. Furthermore, the use of metaphor is going apart from the pattern, since people use metaphor only for joking which basically ruins the basic function of metaphor. These problems often occur because of lack understanding about the conceptual metaphor. Thus, there will be many impacts occur related to this issue, such as the communication will be odd, there is no variation and less imagination.

In connection with this study, movie is a set of performance which describes a kind of real life and relies on communication. Obviously, the communication within the movie is important as it influences the understanding of the beholders. In addition, movie is also a rule model where there are many people will imitate the scene of the movie, starting from its communication, moral values, and actions. Furthermore, the dialogue of the movie is definitely more attractive, colorful and interesting by using conceptual metaphor. Finally, conceptual metaphor is really important to be applied through the movie.

In addition, movie is also closely related to the society. Since it will indirectly influence the society for they are imitating it. Thus, the appropriate and inappropriate use of metaphor is really crucial. In this paper, the researcher took the movie entitled "About Time" as the subject that is going to be analyzed, by applying the pattern of metaphor done by Coegrants & Kravanja (2010).

There are several scholars who have been interested in doing research under the metaphorical umbrella, such as; Rebecca (1979) under the title “Metaphor for god” focuses on the religion aspect. She stated that there are many words that refer only in one got, Gluckzberg (2006) examines in the field of literacy metaphor, Rokhimah (2009) investigates in the field of literature such as poetry, and also from the viewpoint of conceptual such as Coergants & Kravanja (2012).

Until recently, the conceptual metaphor dealing with the movie also has already been researched. Starting from Carlo Comanducci (2010) focusing on the ideology of metaphor in movie. The result shows that the theory of ideology in the movie is taking into not only cognitive but also the emotive level of metaphor considerations.

Another researcher is Harris, R & Rampton, B (2000) discussing about Creole Metaphors in Cultural Analysis with the title “*The Limits and Possibilities of Sociolinguistics*”. The result shows that the metaphor comes from the native English and the Creole English are truly different. Meanwhile, the research on conventional metaphor has also been investigated by Ansah, G N (2010) under the title “*The Cultural Basis of Conceptual Metaphors: “The Case of Emotions in Akan and English*”. The result shows that the image metaphor in English and Akan are different because of both locations.

However, conceptual metaphor dealing with the specific movie is rarely investigated, since the previous studies merely focused on the movie production by also applying various frameworks. Such as Coergan & Cravanja (2010), some

other is on the Ideology of metaphor in the movie production, and another was on the religion and sociolinguistics aspects, while this study entitled **“Conceptual and image metaphor used in the movie *“About Time”*”**. This research is applying the theory of Lakoff and Johnson. There are seven kinds of conceptual metaphor that are going to be discussed, which are (1) Time is valuable thing, (2) States are location, (3) State as person (4) Life is a journey, (5) Love is a journey, (6) Argument is war, (7) Competition is war, and (8) Job is liquid. The movie that will be analysed is released in 2014, wherein the case of plagiarism is rare. Finally, the researcher believes that this research will give a piece of contribution to the movie production especially in the use of conceptual and image metaphor and the difference of it in the movie *“About Time”*.

1.2 Research Questions

1. What kinds of conceptual metaphors are used in the movie *“About Time”*?
2. What functions of conceptual metaphor are used in the movie *“About Time”*?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the research questions above, the research is intended to deal with the meaning of the expression, the objectives of the study are:

1. To give the information about what are conceptual and metaphors used by the characters in the movie *“About Time”* and explain both functions and meanings of those concepts.

2. To give the explanation about the functions of conceptual metaphors in the movie “About Time”?

1.4 Significance of the Study

The researcher uses conceptual metaphor conducted by George Lakoff (1992) as the main theory of metaphor. This theory gives the information about metaphor coming from our mind and being conceptualized with the object. It also gives the information about what should metaphor use in the movie and what aspects that should be considered in it.

The purpose of this study is the researcher wants to give a deep understanding of the kinds of conceptual metaphor and the function of it and give the contribution to the readers and society that actually metaphor is not only characterizing one thing with the other thing in the real object (source and target domain) but it could be in the abstract object to be a concept and then create a new metaphorical expression called conceptual metaphor.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This research will discuss the conceptual metaphor only in the movie “About Time”. The researcher attempts to observe the kinds of conceptual metaphor used in that movie and the function of it.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Metaphor : an expression which describes a person or object in a literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe

Conceptual metaphor : the metaphor operates at the level of thinking and being conceptualized with the pattern.

Image metaphor : the metaphor operates of thinking by imagining with the concrete object.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses several items, those are semantic, the theory of George Lakoff, conceptual metaphor, image metaphor, the different between conceptual metaphor and image metaphor, the functions of conceptual metaphor in communication and previous study.

2.1 The Theory of George Lakoff

In this part the researcher wants to differentiate between traditional metaphor and conceptual metaphor, in order to make the readers understand

2.1.1 Semantic

Semantic is the study of meaning (Paul: 2005). In addition semantic involves the meaning of word, phrase, sentence and text. Furthermore, semantic is included into one of the most important study on linguistics. It is because semantic is related to two important aspects of language encompassing language in teaching and language in communication.

Related to communication, meaning is also crucial because if we make a conversation with someone and the meaning of our speech is wrong, the message will not be transferred correctly toward the hearer. For example: "*there is a lion standing on the ground*", this example has more than one meaning. Firstly, we

can interpret that the *lion* is a real lion, but secondly, we can interpret that the *lion* is a brave person. In short, we can conclude that semantic is very important related to this research.

2.1.2 Metaphor (Traditional Metaphor)

According to Thomas and Stevens as cited in Lakoff (1992) metaphor is an expression that describes a first subject as being equal to a second subject in some or all characters. Thus the first subject can be truly described because of the similarity of two objects character. This tool is generally used in literature, especially in poetry. However, metaphor does not merely use for that; there are many scopes of linguistics that is dealing with metaphor, such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, politico linguistics, forensic linguistics and so on.

On the other hand, metaphor is also a kind of figurative language. Figurative language is a way how to describe something by comparing with something else whenever it is. It is because metaphor makes the language smooth and easy to understand. For instance: “*the coconut tree is dancing*” (personification), “*he was so hungry, he ate that whole beverage for lunch*” (hyperbole), “*you are busy as a bee*” (simile), “*you are what you eat*” (metaphor) and so on. Those examples above is figurative language, because it describing something by comparing with something else. This is what we called by traditional metaphor.

2.1.2.1 Traditional false assumptions

- All everyday conventional language is literal, and none is metaphorical.

- All subject matter can be comprehended literally, without metaphor.
- Only literal language can be contingently true or false.
- All definitions given in the lexicon of a language are literal, not metaphorical.
- The concepts used in the grammar of a language are all literal; none are metaphorical.

From this explanation we know that actually metaphor is not merely about figurative language but everyday expression also can be metaphorical.

2.1.3 Contemporary Theory of Metaphor

In this theory, Lakoff (1992) said that metaphor is not merely about figurative language, but it tends to be more concern into the way of thought. From thought, it is conceptualized into everyday abstract concept, such as: love, time, states, change, causation, and purpose. Then, every abstract concept became the concept of metaphor. For example: “Love is a journey” this is the concept of metaphor that is characterized love as a journey, because both of them are same as they are dealing with many impediments, happiness or sadness. And then we create a new concept by making a new metaphor from everyday abstract concept, such as: “Our relationship is in the end of the street”. Is there any difference between “Love is a journey” and “Our relationship is in the end of the street”? Absolutely not; it is because the second concept refers to the first concept. “Relationship” refers to “Love” as a target domain, and “in the end of the street” refers to “journey” as a source domain. “In the end of the street” means that a couple of lovers have to be separated from their relationship, due to many

problems that occur in their relationship and so on, while actually this expression is always used in the journey situation. Thus, this is what we called by conceptual metaphor.

Furthermore, Lakoff (1992) divided his theory into two kinds; those are conceptual and image metaphor. Unfortunately the researcher will not explain about image metaphor, because the researcher does not discuss about it..

2.1.3.1 Conceptual Metaphor

Conceptual metaphor is usually described as understanding one conceptual domain with another conceptual domain, or to make it simple, pay attention on the example: $\{((\mathbf{a})\text{'love'}) \text{ is } ((\mathbf{b})\text{'a journey'})\}$. **(b)** is called the source domain, which is used to describe and structure the target domain **(a)**. The example above shows that the concept of *love* is used as a source domain to understand the target domain *a journey*.

In addition, conceptual metaphor refers to abstract things, while image metaphor refers to concrete things. For example, “Argument is war” and “she is a sun in the night”. From this example we know that the first example is conceptual metaphor, because the source and the target domain are abstract, “argument” is abstract and “war” is also abstract, while the second expression is image metaphor, because the source and the target domain are concrete, those are “person” and “sun”.

2.1.3.1.1 Basic Abstract Concepts that is Metaphorical

According to Lakoff (1992) the most basic concepts in our conceptual systems are also comprehended normally via metaphor-concepts like time, quantity, state, change, action, cause, purpose, means, modality and even the concept of a category. These are concepts that enter normally into the grammars of languages, and if they are indeed metaphorical in nature, then metaphor becomes central to grammar. And those concepts are:

1. Time

According to Cambridge dictionary (2011) time is that part of existence which is measured in seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, etc., or this process considered as a whole. In this theory “Time” is everyday abstract concept. It has often been noted that time in English is conceptualized in terms of space. The details are quite interesting. Ontology: Time is understood in terms of things (i.e., entities and locations) and motion. Background condition: The present time is at the same location as a thing.

Mapping:

- Times are things.
- The passing of time is motion.
- Future times are in front of the observer; past times are behind the observer.

Example:

- Get ready for spooky time

- You should have tried creeping along the corridor while we still have a time
- Last night was never going to work
- But never in that catalogue of wasted time.

2. Quantity and Linear Scales

The concept of quantities involves at least two metaphors, those are;

The first is the well-known as *MORE IS UP, LESS IS DOWN* metaphor as shown by a myriad of expressions like: Prices rose, Stocks skyrocketed, and the market plummeted, wealth is declining and so on.

The second is that *Job is Liquid*. We can see this in expressions like:

- **They've sacked me. In the expression:**

Tim : Thanks for keeping me company Kittle.

Kittle : Nothing better to do.

Tim : How's Jimmy?

Kittle : Dumped me.

Tim : Ugh, not again. And work?

Kittle : *They've sacked me.*

Tim : Idiots.

- **Run out. In the expression:**

Kittle : Hey!!

Tim : Hey!! I didn't know you were here.

Kittle : Yeah, I just popped down for a while.

Tim : Okay, what about the job?

Kittle : *Run out.*

- **Immensely satisfactory. In the expression:**

Mery : How did everything go?

Tim : *Immensely satisfactory*

Mery : I'm so happy. Oh! I wanna hear all about it. Will you do dinner for us, because there's something I have to do before 06.00 or I'll get fired?

Tim : Yeah, I can't think of anything I'd love to do more.

All of the three examples above are talking about "Job". It is because all of the examples are being a source domain to explain the target domain "Job".

3. Inheritance hierarchies

Metaphorical mappings do not occur isolated from one another. They are sometimes organized in hierarchical structures; in which 'lower' mappings in the hierarchy expressed the structures of the 'higher' mappings.

Let us consider an example of a hierarchy with three levels:

- Level 1: The Event Structure Metaphor
- Level 2: *A PURPOSEFUL LIFE IS JOURNEY*
- Level 3: *LOVE IS A JOURNEY; A CAREER IS A JOURNEY*

To refresh your memory, recall:

The Event Structure Metaphor

Target Domain: Events

Source Domain: Space

- ✓ States are locations (bounded regions in space).

- ✓ Changes are movements (into or out of bounded regions).
- ✓ Causes are forces.
- ✓ Actions are self-propelled movements.
- ✓ Purposes are destinations.
- ✓ Means are paths to destinations.
- ✓ Difficulties are impediments to motion.
- ✓ Expected progress is a travel schedule; A schedule is a virtual traveler, who reaches pre-arranged destinations at pre-arranged times.
- ✓ External events are large, moving objects.
- ✓ Long-term, purposeful activities are journeys.
- ✓ Argument is war
- ✓ Competition is war

In our culture, life is assumed to be purposeful, that is, we are expected to have goals in life. In the Event Structure Metaphor, purposes are destinations and purposeful action is self-propelled motion toward a destination. A purposeful life is a long term, purposeful activity, and then a journey. Goals in life are destinations on the journey. The actions being taken in life are self-support to move.

Choosing a means to achieve a goal is choosing a path to a destination. Difficulties in life are impediments to change. The metaphor *A PURPOSEFUL LIFE IS A JOURNEY* makes use of all the structure of the Event Structure

Metaphor, since events in a life conceptualized as purposeful are sub cases of events in general.

A PURPOSEFUL LIFE IS A JOURNEY

- ✓ Target Domain: Life
- ✓ Source Domain: Space
- ✓ The person leading a life is a traveler.

Event Structure Metaphor, with:

- ✓ Events = Significant Life Events
- ✓ Purposes = Life Goals

Thus we have expressions like:

- He got a head start in life. He's without direction in his life.
- I'm where I want to be in life.
- I'm at a crossroads in my life.
- He'll go places in life.
- He's never let anyone get in his way.
- He's gone through a lot in life.

Just as significant life events are special cases of events, so events in a love relationship are special cases of life events. Thus, the *LOVE IS A JOURNEY* metaphor indicates that the structure of the *LIFE IS A JOURNEY* metaphor. What

is special about the *LOVE IS A JOURNEY* metaphor is that there are two lovers, who are travelers, and that the love relationship is a vehicle. The rest of the mapping is a consequence of inheriting the *LIFE IS A JOURNEY* metaphor. Because the lovers are in the same vehicle, they have common destinations, that is, common life goals. Relationship difficulties are impediments to travel.

LOVE IS A JOURNEY

- ✓ Target Domain: Love
- ✓ Source Domain: Space
- ✓ The lovers are travelers.
- ✓ The love relationship is a vehicle.
- ✓ Inherits the *LIFE IS A JOURNEY* metaphor.

A career is another aspect of life that can be conceptualized as a journey. Here, because *STATUS IS UP*, a career is actually a journey anyway. Career goals are special cases of life goals.

A CAREER IS A JOURNEY

- ✓ Target Domain: Career
- ✓ Source Domain: Space
- ✓ A careerist is a traveler.

Examples include:

- He clawed his way to the top.

- He's over the hill.
- She's on the fast track.
- He's climbing the corporate ladder.
- She's moving up in the ranks quickly.

2.2 The Function of Metaphor in Communication

Undoubtedly, there are many reasons why we need to learn about metaphor. In this case, the researcher only wants to explore the importance of metaphor related to communication. Metaphor will deliver the meaning in more interesting and creative ways. It is because actually there are many aspects related to our understanding that mediated by metaphor. In addition, metaphor can also be a power of speech, because the hearer will be impressive when we use metaphor in our speech. It also can be used in either formal communication or informal. Finally, this research is dealing with metaphor in movie. Movie production is also related to communication. Obviously, the use of metaphor is also significant due to many reasons above.

2.3 Previous Study

In previous study, the researcher is going to explore the researchers that are dealing with metaphor analysis. Those are:

Sarah Rebecca Freeman, 1979. The title "*Metaphors for God: The Characteristics of Metaphor and the Use of Metaphor in Contemporary Women's Preaching*" the similarity with my thesis is also dealing about metaphor, and the differences are: it does not specify on the specific metaphor (Conceptual or

Image), focuses on the characteristic of metaphor, deals with only on the religion aspect

Roxy Harris & Ben Rampton, 1999, the title "*Creole Metaphors in Cultural Analysis: The Limits and Possibilities of Sociolinguistics*". The similarity is: it deals about metaphor in the field of sociolinguistics. And the differences are: it differentiates between Creole and English metaphor and Talks about metaphor in general.

Atiek Rokhimah, 2009. The title "*The metaphors in william wordsworth's Poems based on riffaterre's semiotic theory*". The similarity is: it deals about metaphor. And the differences with my thesis are: The object is poetry, talks about metaphor in general, uses semiotic theory and finally it focuses in the field of literature

Gladys Nyarko Ansah, 2010. "*The Cultural Basis of Conceptual Metaphors: The Case of Emotions in Akan and English*". The similarity is: it deals about conceptual metaphor. And the differences are: it differentiates between conceptual metaphor in Akan and English and Uses the cultural embodied prototype theory.

Carlo Comanducci, 2010. "*Metaphor and Ideology in Film*". Talking about metaphor The object is film. Not only focuses on metaphor, but also in ideology Talking about metaphor in general.

Aliffa Setyaningsih, 2011. "*Conceptual Metaphor Analysis of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in the 5th Islamic Economic Forum*", the similarities with my thesis are: it specifies on conceptual metaphor and using the theory of George

Lakoff. The differences are: The object of the research is speech, and then some of the concepts are different finally it does not talk about image metaphor

Maarten Corgnarts and Peter Kravanja, 2012, "*From Thought to Modality: A Theoretical Framework for Analyzing Structural-Conceptual Metaphors and Image Metaphors in Film*". The similarities with my thesis are: it talks about conceptual and image metaphor, the object is also movie and uses the theory George Lakoff. The differences are: it focuses on thought to modality, does not specify on any movie, and does not differentiate between conceptual and image metaphor.

While my thesis is about conceptual metaphor used in the movie "About Time"; it will discuss about the differences between conceptual and image metaphor of the movie "About Time". In addition, my thesis is specifying only on conceptual and image metaphor, and also specifying only in one movie. The theory being used in this research is the theory of metaphor by Lakoff and Johnson (1992). There are seven kinds of metaphor that are going to be discussed, which are (1) state is person, (2) states are location, (3) the worlds are community, (4) argument is war, (5) job is liquid, (6) love is a journey, and (7) live is a journey. The movie that will be analysed is released in 2014, wherein the case of plagiarism is rare. Furthermore, the researcher are going to know which is the mostly and which is the rarely used between conceptual and image metaphor in the movie "About Time". The researcher also wants to know in what aspect and situation the conceptual and image metaphor are used. Finally, the researcher believes that this research will give a piece of contribution to the movie

production especially in the use of metaphor and the difference between conceptual and image metaphor.



CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is exploring the research design, research method, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In conducting the research, the researcher chooses descriptive qualitative method. It is because this research concerns on the characteristics of qualitative research, such as natural setting, human instrument, inductive data analysis, descriptive discussion and focus on process more than the result (Eliot & Timulak: 2005). In addition, another reason why the researcher is applying qualitative research is because the result of this research is designed from the process of finding social phenomena and specific object which occurs naturally. It means that the research does not finish yet, because the instrument of qualitative research is the researcher itself. Thus the result of discussion depends on the broad understanding of researcher's knowledge.

3.2 Research Method

In this research, the data is collected from the form of words and sentences that consist of metaphorical expression used in the movie "About Time" by using conceptual theory that is conducted by Lakoff & Johnson (1992). In addition, this research will explain five features which can help to identify and interpret the metaphorical expression in the movie "About Time" whether it is conceptual or image. Those five which are, (1) How can metaphor be identified?, (2) What is the

difference between a structural-conceptual metaphor and an image metaphor?, (3) What are the modes in which the metaphor can manifest itself?, (4) What is a visual metaphor, and (5) how does it differ from a metaphor in movie?. It aims to observe the differences between conceptual and image metaphor used in the movie “About Time”.

Furthermore, one of the major characteristics that distinguish qualitative research from others is the function of this method; collecting and analyzing the data. In addition, the researcher uses the conceptual theory of metaphor conducted by Lakoff & Johnson (1992). It states that actually metaphor is in our thought and has a concept of it, such as *“argument is war”*, *“restrain the carnal lust is war”*, *“love is a journey”*, *“live is a journey”*, *state as person*, *“state are location”* and *“job is liquid”*. Furthermore, conceptual metaphor is similar to image metaphor; the difference is only on the object (abstract and concrete).

3.3 Data Sources

The data sources of this study are taken from the movie “About Time”. It is a romantic comedy-drama that is released in 2013, this movie is about young man with the special ability to travel the time and he tries to change his past in order to improve his future. The film was written and directed by Richard Curtis. The stars of the movie are: Domhnall Gleeson, Rachel Mc Adams and Bill Nighy. It was released in the United Kingdom on September 4, 2013 and in the United States on 01 November 2013. The researcher focuses on metaphorical expression being used in the movie and differentiates which one is conceptual and which one is image metaphor.

3.4 Data Collection

In data collection, the researcher will do some steps: Firstly, the researcher tries to find the movie by asking the file to someone or browsing on the internet, and after that the researcher tries to watch and analyze the subtitle and the mime of every character of the movie. Finally, the researcher struggles to analyze by the theory conceptual metaphor.

3.5 Data Analysis

In data analysis the researcher will do some steps: first, the researcher analyzes which one is the metaphorical expression used in the movie “About Time” by putting the data on the table. Then the researcher classifies conceptual metaphor and the pattern of it. After that the researcher analyzes the conceptual metaphors based on the theory of George Lakoff (1992) and the functions of it.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter discusses about the conclusion and the suggestions. Based on the data presented in the preceding chapter, the following conclusion and suggestions are formulated as follows;

5.1 Conclusion

From the research it can be concluded that conceptual metaphor is a new theory that is invented by George Lakoff. From the data research we know that conceptual metaphor is talking about abstract concept rather than concrete, since the inner of it is on the operating of thought. Pay attention on this example, *“All we can do is do the best to relish this remarkable ride”* this expression is conceptual metaphor, because this expression has a same characteristic with the abstract concept that is “Life” and the concept is “Life is a journey”. It is because the word “ride” becomes a keyword, while actually “remarkable ride” is the source domain and the target domain is “Live”.

5.2 Suggestion

Conceptual metaphor is really important in communication, since it can make the communication more attractive, understandable and interesting. Thus, the researcher suggests the reader that they have to understand the definition of conceptual metaphor and apply it on the everyday communication. It is because by using conceptual metaphor, the idea that we want to express through the hearer

will be transferred correctly and smoothly without arousing misunderstanding in communication. Related to the movie production, the researcher suggested that the use of conceptual metaphor have to be correctly used. It is because movie is a rule model; everything inside the movie will be imitated by the audience or beholder. Thus, conceptual metaphor and the use of it are really important, not only in the movie production, but also in the daily communication.



REFERENCES

- Ansah, G. N. 2010. *The Cultural Basis of Conceptual Metaphors: The Case of Emotions in Akan and English*. Lancaster University, Lancaster.
- Coegnarts, M & Kravanja, P. 2012. *From Thought to Modality: A Theoretical Framework for Analysing Structural-Conceptual Metaphors and Image Metaphors in Film*, *Image & Narrative*, Vol 13, No 1.
- Comanducci, C. 2010. *Metaphor and Ideology in Film*. Department of American and Canadian Studies College of Arts and Law. The University of Birmingham.
- Chambridge, 2011 *Advance learner dictionary 3rd edition*. Cambridge.
- Elliott, R & Timulak, L. 2005. *Descriptive and interpretive approaches to qualitative research* HRMC-11.qxd 01.07. 03:36 PM Page 148
- Glanzberg, M. 2008. *Metaphor and Lexical Semantics*, University of California, Davis.
- Harris, R & Rampton, B. 2000. *Creole Metaphors in Cultural Analysis: The Limits and Possibilities of Sociolinguistics*. (roxy.harris@kcl.ac.uk ben.rampton@kcl.ac.uk).King's College London.
- Lakoff, George. 1992. *The contemporary of metaphor*. 2nd Edition. Cambridge University Press. London.
- Paul. H Portner 2005. *What is meaning? Fundamentals of formal semantics* Blackwell Publishing
- Rebecca, S. R (1979) *Metaphors for God: The Characteristics of Metaphor and the Use of Metaphor in Contemporary*, University of Toronto.

Rokhimah, Atik. 2009. *The metaphors in william wordsworth's poems based on riffaterre's semiotic theory*, Unpublished paper by UIN MALIKI Malang.

Setyaningsih, Aliffa. 2011. *Conceptual metaphor analysis of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in the 5th Islamic Economic Forum*. Unpublished research; UIN MALIKI Malang.



DATA SOURCES

(A.1) Get ready for spooky time

Tim : when you ready. It's all very mysterious.

Father : uh..... Right. Tim, my dear son, the, uh.... The simple fact is... the man in this family have always had the ability to... this is going to sounds strange, be prepare for strangeness, *get ready for spooky time*, but there's this family secret.

(A.2) We don't seem to have messed our civilization yet.

Tim : does mum know?

Father : not a whistle strange.

Tim : and what about the whole?

Father : "Butterfly effect thing". What can I say? *We don't seem to have messed up our civilization yet.*

Tim : It's gonna be a complicated year.

(A.3) And that summer I walked into the eye of the storm.

Tim : for me, it was always gonna be about love. *And that summer I walked into the eye of the storm.*

(A.4) You should have tried creeping along the corridor while we still have time.

Tim : this is your last night, can I ask you question?

Charlotte : oh yeah, ask away, no no wait, you must treat me like your sister, and not be stupid or I just made a total fool of myself and you were actually going to ask me for late last night minute tennis tips?

Tim : no, it was the love thing.

Charlotte : oh well, that's very sweet of you; it's just a shame you left it till the last night. *You should have tried creeping along the corridor while we still had time.*

(A.5) Last night was never going to work

Tim : okay, the "last night" was very bad idea?

Charlotte : very bad idea. It feels like an ever so slightly insulting afterthought. *Last night was never going to work.*

Tim : all right, good, I've got it.

(A.6) So the love of my live just drove away.

Tim : big lesson number one; all the time travel in world can't make someone loves you.

Charlotte : bye.....

Tim : *So the love of my life just drove away.*

(A.7) But never in that catalogue of wasted time.

Judge : I have lived in many weary years, *but never in that catalogue of wasted time*, and have I ever seen such an atrocious miscarriage of justice.

(A.8) They've sacked me.

Tim : Thanks for keeping me company Kittle.

Kittle : Nothing better to do.

Tim : How's Jimmy?

Kittle : Dumped me.

Tim : Ugh, not again. And work?

Kittle : *They've sacked me.*

Tim : Idiots.

(A.9) But I couldn't resist this one.

Hary : cheer up, mate. Apparently, you're living with Britain's greatest living playwright. I don't usually read them, obviously, *but I couldn't resist this one* "Harry Chapman found guilty of genius".

Tim : I have to go out right now.

Hary : why?

Tim : she loves Kate Moss.

(A.10) But there are signs the youngster is beginning to crack, there are tear in his eyes.

Father : check out those specs! Come on, on with the game!

Tim : right.

Father : and what an extraordinary game this is. For the first time a father and son are playing each other in the World Table Tennis Final and neither of them are Chinese. Tremendous play from the old World Champion and his son, the first openly ginger British Table Tennis Player, *but there are signs the youngster is beginning to crack, there are tears in his eyes.*

Tim : there are not!!

Father : there soon will be!!.

(A.11) Run out.

Kittle : Hey!!

Tim : Hey!! I didn't know you were here.

Kittle : Yeah, I just popped down for a while.

Tim : Okay, what about the job?

Kittle : *Run out.*

(A.12) Horrid.

Tim : so how long have you been here?

Kittle : couple of weeks.

Tim : Gosh!!. So, life in London?

Kittle : **Horrid.**

Tim : okay.

(A.13) Immesensely satisfactory.

Mery : How did everything go?

Tim : *Immesensely satisfactory*

Mery : I'm so happy. Oh! I wanna hear all about it. Will you do dinner for us, because there's something I have to do before 06.00 or I'll get fired?

Tim : Yeah, I can't think of anything I'd love to do more.

(A.14) Live is a mixed bag.

Father : sorry, I think I just thought with the time thing. No, I never said we could fix things. I especially never said that. *"Life is a mixed bag"* no matter who you are. Look at Jesus, he was the son of God, for God's sake, and look how that turned out.

Tim : I know, but you must see I feel a bit cheated.

(A.15) All we can do is do our best to relish this remarkable ride.

Tim : we are all travelling through time together every day of our lines *"All we can do is do our best to relish this remarkable ride"*