

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The writer interested in analyzing metaphorical expressions used by farmers in Galis-Pamekasan (an ecolinguistic approach). Some reasons why the study is chosen are explained in the background of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study and the limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a medium to express human thought for communication in society. Human always use language to convey their goals, messages by their expressions. The expressions of human are varied. Sometimes they depend on their styles in producing language. In addition, the styles will express human identities because they use their own choice of words in a specific group or in society. The choice of words can be understood by others in the same social situation so that they can interact with each other. Then, the interactions with other people in the situation provide them to be able to produce literal or non-literal sense. They sometimes prefer to use non-literal sense when they realize their life or their world. Nuzwaty (2014:1) stated that in using language to interpret their life, people sometimes do not use literal meaning of words, but they use the metaphor.

According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003:1), metaphor is a device of poetic imagination. It means that human can conceptualize expressions through their mind in their life. In addition, Kovecses (2010:24) stated that metaphor is defined

as understanding one conceptual domain in terms of another conceptual domain. The conceptual metaphor consists of two conceptual domains. Those are source or concrete and target or abstract domains. The source domain invites a familiar understanding or knowledge which typically understood through human experience. The target domain invites a less familiar understanding or knowledge. The connection between the two domains are established by some aspects of being similar that are connected and occupied in the brain through human understanding. Therefore, to understand a less familiar of human understanding, the human needs source domain in order to structure any correspondences between source and target domain.

One of the interesting problems in language study is the use of metaphorical expressions by using ecolinguistic approach. Fill (1980:1) stated that ecolinguistics is used metaphorically for a study of the dynamic processes which can be observed in language contact situations on both the societal and individual level. It means that metaphorical expressions can be analyzed in socio-cultural reality of the environment. The human sometimes interpret their environment to be non-literal expressions such as metaphors in their social and culture. Then, they reflect the expressions as their language in everyday communication.

The existences of the metaphorical expressions are usually found in speech communities who share and express the phenomena around them such as farmers. Moreover, the expressions which uttered by the farmers commonly have own subtypes of metaphor and dimensions which contribute the existences of metaphorical expressions. The writer took an example

English : Dângdâng ngénom
Madurese: The rainbow drinks

The example above is taken from the expression of farmers in Galis-Pamekasan. The expression is constructed through their conceptual, culture and experience conventionally. Actually, they use the conceptual domain in term of another conceptual domain. They structure the expressions by realize their surroundings, environments and phenomena around them. So, it will provide an interpretation which is understood among them.

It is interesting to be analysed because the farmers use their mental concepts to structure and compare two entities (abstract and concrete domain) without using specific comparison marker uniquely. Besides, the metaphorical expressions are the most common familiar ones which are continuously used in the farmer's social interactions. They have a lot of clauses or sentences which are categorized as unique expressions. Those expressions are descended from the old generation. They use nature phenomena as their supplies language using their thought conventionally.

The writer chooses farmers of Galis-Pamekasan as the sources of data. According to BPS of Galis sub-district (Kecamatan Galis Dalam Angka 2016), Galis consists of 28.749 inhabitants with the percentages of field area which can be grown any kinds of plants is 61, 31 %. It can be seen that the percentages of field area is broader than the whole of Galis-Pamekasan District. Therefore, 61 % of them are farmers. They still maintain their own language among them in their conversation every day.

In line with this study, the writer finds four previous studies about semantic expressions using ecolinguistics approach. Those are Ubanako (2015), Suweta (2013), Faridah (2014), Nuzwaty (2014). One of them explained about the types

of conceptual metaphor and dimensions of social praxis (ecolinguistic approach). Three of them only studied about the lexical semantics using ecolinguistics approach. Those studies concern with different metaphorical problem and source of data. This present study has quite similar subject with Nuzwaty (2014) is that uses metaphor and dimensions of social praxis (ecolinguistic approach). However, the writer is going to study about metaphorical expressions subtypes and ecolinguistics dimensions. Since none of the previous studies studied about farmer's expressions, the writer chooses farmers in Galis Pamekasan as the source of data. Therefore, the writer chooses this present study to analyze the metaphorical expressions in the different focus that are subtypes and dimensions of the metaphorical expressions using ecolinguistic approach which is used by the farmers in Galis Pamekasan.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Related to the background of study, she investigates some problems are:

1. What are the types of metaphorical expressions used by farmers in Galis-Pamekasan ?
2. What are the dimensions that contribute the existence of metaphorical expressions used by farmers in Galis-Pamekasan ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related to the problems of the study, this study intends to:

1. To identify the types of metaphorical expressions used by farmers in Galis-Pamekasan.

2. To explain the dimensions that contribute the existence of metaphorical expressions used by farmers in Galis-Pamekasan.

1.4 Significances of the Study

This study is expected to give contribution and significance both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is proposed to give better understanding to the readers about the use of metaphorical expressions which are uttered by farmers using ecolinguistic approach. It also provides an understanding about dimensions that contribute the existence of metaphorical expressions.

Practically, this study is expected to give inspiration to other writers who conduct the next research dealing with metaphorical expression using ecolinguistic approach. This study is also expected to give information about the subtypes of metaphorical expression and the dimensions which contribute the existence of metaphorical expression.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

There are two scopes of this study. Firstly, the theory of metaphor proposed by Hurford, Heasley and Smith (2007:331-338). It focuses on the subtypes of metaphor. Secondly, the theory of ecolinguistic's dimensions which contribute the existence of those metaphorical expressions proposed by Bang and Door (cited in Lindo & Bundsgaard, 2000:10-11). The study only limits in an occupational or social group. To make it clear, the writer limits the data by analyzing the phrases

and sentences which contain metaphorical expressions of farmers in Galis-Pamekasan.