

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents some items, they are background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of study, definition of key terms, and organization of the paper. Each of the items is presented as follow.

1.1 Background of Study

English is one of the international languages, it is an important means of communication which is used by many countries in this world. It plays an important role as an international language. Most of source of information including book, science, and technology are written in English. Human beings start to learn language since they were born. The people acquire first language based on their parents tongue such as Javanese and Indonesian, they use in it for communication.

According to Lakoff and Johnson, (2003:4) “Communication is based on the same conceptual system that we use in thinking and acting, language is an important source of evidence for what that system is like.” It means the same conceptual system in communication uses thinking and acting. And the language is an important source of evidence for that system is like. The people use that communication appropriate with character of their selves, so are the speakers. But

the conceptual system is not something the people are normally aware of. It does every day, they simply think and act more or less automatically along certain lines, and these lines are no means obvious.

According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003:4) “Metaphor is for most people a device of the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish—a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language. Moreover, metaphor is type fully viewed as characteristic of language alone, a matter of words rather than thought or action.” Means, the metaphor is something which is the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish. It is a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language ant that is used for most people. The metaphor is viewed as characteristic of language alone and it is a matter of words rather than thought or action. The people think they are able to get along perfectly without the metaphor. On the contrary, the metaphor is the language that is pervasive in everyday life.

According to Davidson in Tanaka (1994:83) states that Metaphors cause the audience to see things in a new light, but that to see something in a new light is the work of imagination. It means, the metaphor is the work of imagination to see something in a new light. The people or the speakers use it for describing something to express the messages of their speech. It is to make the audiences easy to understand the message.

In metaphor, a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison. For example, if Bums had said “O my love is red, red rose” he would have uttered, technically speaking, a metaphor instead of a simile, (Abram,

1999:97). It means, metaphor is an expression that is used for applying to distinctly different kind of thing without comparison such as the example of Bums had said above.

According to Welsbacher in her book *United States President*, (2001:12) wrote that; in 1834, Lincoln again ran for Illinois state legislature. That time he won. He was re-elected in 1836, 1838, and 1840. While in office, Lincoln worked to move Illinois's capital from Vandalia to Springfield. He also proposed the construction of railroads, highways, and canals to improve the state's transportation system. He favored creation of the United States Bank. Lincoln studied law between legislative sessions. His friend John T. Stuart loaned him books and helped him study. He also walked to courthouses to listen to trials and watch lawyers and judges. Lincoln passed the bar exam, and received his law license on March 1, 1837. Then, he moved to Springfield.

Abraham Lincoln is sixteenth president of the United States. He is regarded as one of American's greatest heroes due to both his incredible impact on the nation and his unique appeal. He is a remarkable story of the rise from humble beginning to achieve the highest office in the land; then, a sudden and tragic death at a time when his country needed him most to complete the great task remaining before the nation. Abraham Lincoln's distinctively human and humane personality and historical role as savior of the Union and emancipator of the selves creates a legacy that endures. His eloquence of democracy and his insistence that the Union was worth saving embody the ideals of self-government that all nation strive to achieve.

This is Presidential Years of Abraham Lincoln;

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|--|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| 1861 The Civil War begins on April 12 | 1862 Son William Dies | 1863 Signs Emancipation Proclamation; gives Gettysburg Address | 1864 Re-elected for second term | 1865 Civil War ends; Lincoln is assassinated on April 15 |
|--|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|

Anne Welsbacher, *United States President* (2001: 15)

Because of all the reason above, the researcher is interested to analyze the language that is used in Abraham Lincoln's speech. She believes that the speaker concerns the language which is used to cover the messages which has delivered to the audiences, and there are some messages seldom directly explain in actual sentences. So it needs an analyzing to understand the speaker mean as clear as possible.

1.2 Statements of the Problems

Based on background of the study above, the problems of the study are formulated as follows:

- 1.2.1 What kinds of metaphors are used in Abraham Lincoln's speech?
- 1.2.2 What are the possible intended meanings of the metaphorical statements?
- 1.2.3 Why are the metaphors used in the speech?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives must relate closely to the problems that are formulated in previous section. In such condition, this research is intended to:

- 1.3.1 Identify the kinds of metaphors used in Abraham Lincoln's speech.

1.3.2 Describe the possible meaning of the metaphorical statements.

1.3.3 Find the possible reasons for the use of the metaphors in the speech.

1.4 Significance of the Study

By conducting this research, the researcher hopes that the result of the research may give a better understanding about the metaphors. The researcher also expects that through this analysis can be used as one of reference and a comparison for the future researchers and the learners who are interested to study metaphors.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

This analysis focuses on rhetoric and discourse analysis and the limitation is metaphors which are used in Abraham Lincoln's speech. The speeches are from *Sabe* (speeches and letters of Abraham Lincoln, 1832-1865).

1.6 The Definition of the Terms

1.6.1 Metaphor

According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003:4), Metaphor is for most people a device of the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish—a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language. Moreover, metaphor is typically viewed as characteristic of language alone, a matter of words rather than thought or action. For this reason, most people think they can get along perfectly well without metaphor. We have found, on the contrary, that metaphor is pervasive in

everyday life, not just in language but in thought and action. Our ordinary conceptual system, in terms of which we both think and act, is fundamentally metaphorical in nature. It means; the metaphor is a central aspect and need cognition theory for people who have communication with others. In communication, it does not only use the language but action and thought are also related metaphor in daily life.

1.6.2 Speech

Speech is the vocalized form of human communication. “Speech is fundamentally a social activity”, (Gardiner in his book, 1932:21). “Such is characteristically the case with the common definition of speech as the use of articulate sound-symbols for the expression of thought. This definition is found throughout the whole range of general treatises on language, old and new alike. And indeed, if the term ‘thought’ be interpreted widely enough, there is little here to which one can take serious exception. Everything is spoken of must, at all events in a metaphorical way, pass through the mind of the speaker before it is put into words. In this sense speech does really sub serve the expression of thought. The main objection to the current definition is then, not that is untrue, but rather that it leads nowhere, that it contains no fructifying principle. As applied to many samples of speech, the description is even grotesque.”, (Gardiner, 1932:17).

Speech is highly complex, and requires a range of physical structures for handling it. Speech is a hotch-potch whose ingredients probably evolved at different times in human prehistory, (Aitchison, 1996:63). It means that speech

has highly complex and requires a range of physical structures in communicating with others, and the ingredients is evolved at different times. “It is clear that natural (human) language developed first using sound as its medium. While humans clearly also communicate with facial and hand gestures and so on, these systems are not able to express the same wide range of expressions as natural language”, (Taylor, 2009:26). Means, speech is a language that uses sound and expressions to get clearly in communication.

The speech signal is a continuous, acoustic waveform. It is created by the operation of the vocal organs in response to motor control commands from the brain. We only have a partial understanding of how this process works, but it is clear that the coordinated movement of the vocal organs to produce speech is extremely complicated. One of the main reasons why the relationship between the speech signal and the message it encodes is that speech is continuous and the form is discrete. In addition to this, speech is highly variable with respect to the discrete message as many other factors, including prosody, speaker physiology, a speaker’s regional accent and so on all affect the signal. A single message can generate many potential signals. Finally, speech is not permanent; unless a recording device is present, once something is spoken, it is lost forever and if no listener is present or a listener does not hear the speech then the message that the speech encodes will never be decoded, (Taylor 2009:27).

1.6.3 Abraham Lincoln’s Speech

Abraham Lincoln's speech is interesting to analyze. Some of the statements concern the language which is used for covering the messages that is not explains in actual sentences. The writer analyzes three speeches of Abraham Lincoln. The first is Lincoln's First Public Speech, from an Address to the People of Sangamon County. March 9, 1832. The second is Lincoln's Farewell Address at Springfield, Illinois. February 11, 1861. And the last is His Proclamation for a Day of Thanksgiving. October 3, 1863.

1.7 Organization of the Paper

This thesis consist five chapters. The first chapter is introduction. The second chapter is about review of study literature. Method of study is in the third chapter. The forth is data analysis and research finding. And the last chapter is conclusion.