

**GRAMMATICAL METAPHOR IN NOVEL
"DADDY LONG LEGS"**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted In partial fulfillment of the requirements
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English Education Program*

By

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ABSTRACT

Ramadhan Pambudi. 1102050114. Grammatical Metaphor in Novel “Daddy Long Legs”. Skripsi. English Faculty of Teachers Training and Education. English Education Program. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan. 2018.

This study deals with Grammatical Metaphor in Novel “Daddy Long Legs”. The objectives of the study is to investigate out the forms of grammatical metaphor used in novel “Daddy Long Legs” and to investigate out the dominant types of grammatical metaphor in novel “Daddy Long Legs”? In this research, the researcher was applied the qualitative research method to analyze the data. The source of in this research was taken from novel “*Daddy Long Legs*”. The researcher chooses this novel because is interesting to research and this novel most poppular in seoul. Beside that, the researcher believes that the grammatical metaphor always used in senteces of novel especially in novel “Daddy Long Legs”. Having analyzed the use of grammatical metaphor in Novel “Daddy Long Legs”, conclusions are drawn as the following: There are some grammatical metaphors found in novel “Daddy Long Legs”. The types of grammatical metaphor that found in novel “Daddy Long Legs” are ideational metaphor and interpersonal metaphor. The most dominant grammatical metaphor used in Novel “Daddy Long Legs” is ideational metaphor (67,12%)

Keywords: Grammatical Metaphor, Novel, Daddy Long Legs

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The writer realizes that his study is still far from being perfect. So, the writer expects suggestions and comments from all of the readers or other writers who want to learn about this study.

Finally, the writer hopes that his study will be useful for the readers, especially the students of English Department who want to do a similar research and also for the writer himself. May Allah the Almighty bless all of us.

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Medan, October 2018

The researcher,

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Language is a system of communication which consist of a set of sounds and written symbols which are used by the people of a particular country or region for talking or writing. Text or speech is the example or written or spoken communication that is conveyed by a writer pr speaker to the reader or listener which has a meaning.

Provides two notions of language. The first sense states language as a means of communication between members of the public in the form of sound symbols produced by human speech utensils. Second, language is a communication system that uses vowel symbols (speech sounds) that are arbitrary.

Definitions of language, which can be defined as socially accepted codes or conventional systems to convey concepts through the use of symbols, the desired symbol and the combination of symbols governed by the provisions).

According to Gerald P Delahunty (2010. 5) a Language is a system that connects thoughts, which can not be heard, seen, or touched, with sounds, letters, manual signs, or tactile symbols (e.g., Braille) which can. In this way, one

person's private ideas may be communicated to another person. For example, imagine that I want to communicate to you my idea that my study needs to be tidied up. You can't see, hear, touch, taste, or otherwise perceive that idea; it's locked away in my mind. To communicate it to you I have to cast it in a form that you can perceive—typically in spoken, visual, or tactile form—that is systematically connected to the idea, for example, the sentence, My study needs to be tidied up. Without this perceivable expression, you cannot know that I have an idea to communicate; without the systematic connection between the idea and the form of the expression, you cannot know which idea I want to communicate. So, language is a code that systematically connects private thoughts with public expressions. These books are about the systems we use to connect private ideas to public activities. Living things created by God have their own language. Language is a sign that is used if we want to communicate. Not only humans who have their own language, animals also have their own language. they have complex language systems that can be understood by their own fellow species. In addition, according to Todd (2000: 7) also that: "A language is an abstraction based on the linguistic behavior of its users". Humans use language to communicate in their social environment. Each language community differs in language, especially English. Because of different geographical location and social environment. This happens because the behavior / customs prevailing in a community of different communities so that the language between the regions with each other is sometimes different.

Basically a metaphor is a form of creativity in meaning using language while communicating in both spoken and language writing. In the language, metaphors are used to create meaning resulting from the utterance of a person can be conveyed briefly, densely as well contained and most importantly is understandable by the said counterpart created the impression and expertise of one's language.

In this study, the Researcher is concerning about grammatical metaphor. this research concerns about the type of metaphor, which is different from the lexical metaphor. Grammatical metaphors are more focused to the field of syntax, where the study is more dominant in the order structure language, while lexical metaphors focus on the semantic field of the study dominant at the level of meaning.

In the grammatical metaphor found fundamental changes in the grammatical structure of a clause or class of words so automatically can convert a word class function into another word class function on clause. According to Halliday (2004: 592-3), in the text there are participants, processes and circumstantial. Participants are realized by the nominal group, the process is realized by verbal and circumcission groups by adventure group or preposition phrase. On condition certain, there is a realization relationship between the semantic unit and the grammatical unit, which creates a potential expansion of meaning in language, this phenomenon called a grammatical metaphor. Grammatical metaphorical research is often also sourced from textbooks, not to mention also scientific or scientific textbooks. Halliday (2004:

xxiii) states that there are no registers (context situations) about science, which are many is a scientific discourse that covers a wide sub-discipline and discipline including special articles (including abstracts), textbooks and others which uses the technical realm to address the reader professional and for the novice reader or student in perfecting the science. In this science / scientific discourse there is a metaphor that becomes the language feature that is how to organize grammar as a source of meaning.

Metaphor is a master who describes something by direct and precise comparison on the basis of the same or almost the same nature. In another sense, metaphorical majesty is the use of a word or group of words that is not a real meaning, but as a painting based on equality or comparison. The characteristic of this master is to use the word figurative and there is a choice of words that equate something with something else. In matching or comparing things, the metaphorical majors use direct comparison without the comparable word like, like, tub, or like. Major metaphors themselves fall into the category of comparison majors.

The problem arising from the incomprehension that arises in the sense of grammatical meaning of metaphor is the type and language used in the discussion. here the author examines what are the problems that arise due to the unfamiliarity of the grammatical meaning of metaphor.

Basically every person must always use the word from the grammatical metaphor in daily life, describing a person like snake and so on when it is

understood is a grammatical phrase metaphor. but unconsciously do not understand the word.

B. Identification of The Problem

1. In interpreting English, english learner must understand the grammatical metaphor.
2. English learner need to know how to form a metaphorical sentence.
3. English learner must understand the grammatical translation of the metaphor both in speech and sentence and text that appears in reading novels, articles and communicating.

C. Scope and Limitation of the study

The scope of this study is to concern about grammatical metaphor novel “Daddy Long Legs”and it will be dominantly studied on ideational.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the above problem, the problem formulation in this research as follows:

1. What types of grammatical metaphor are used in novel entitled “Daddy Long Legs”?

2. What are the dominant types of grammatical metaphor used in novel daddy long legs?

E. The Objective of the study

The objectives of the study are stated bellow :

1. to investigate the types of grammatical metaphor used in novel “Daddy Long Legs”?
2. to investigate out the dominant types of grammatical metaphor in novel” Daddy Long Legs”?

F. The Significance of the study

The outcome of this study was expected to give valuable contributions theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study was to enrich the understanding about grammatical metaphor.

Practically, the result of the research is expected to be useful

- a. For the English teacher

The result of the study was expected the English teacher can make this research as the source in giving the material especially in grammatical metaphor.

- b. For the English students

The result of the study was expected the students in comprehending grammatical metaphor in spoken or written.

c. For the future researcher

The result of this study was expected to the future researcher can give significant contribution who were interested on grammatical metaphor.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

A research may be based on the existing theories of certain field of science in this case, the theoretical framework is aimed at giving clear concepts to application of the study. To avoid misunderstanding between the researcher and the reader some terms in this study are in the following.

1. Definition of Semantics

Linguistic semantics is the topic of this book, but we need to limit to ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single language, English. Charles (1998:03). The researcher thinks that semantic was a part of linguistics. On the other word, semantics was one of the branched of linguistics studying about the meaning of language. According to Charles W. Kreidler (1998:3) semantic is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantic is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. Its means that, meaning in linguistic semantic was very needed for us to limit ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single language. Charles said there were three disciplines were concerned with the systematic study of meaning, in itself: psychology, philosophy and linguistics. It means that, psychologist were interest in how individual humans learn, how they retain, recall or loss information. Philosophies of language were concerned with how we know, 9 how any particular fact that we know or accept as true was related to other possible facts. And than, the last systematic study of meaning is

about linguistic, linguistics want to understand how language works. The researcher understands that the meaning of a word is fully reflected by its context. Here, the meaning of the word is constituted by its contextual relations. Therefore, a distinction between of participation as well as modes of participation was made. In order to, accomplish this distinction any part of a sentence that bears a meaning and combines with the meanings of other constituents. Meaning could be concluded that are idea or concepts that could be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind the hearer by embodying them, as it were, in the form of one language or another.

2. Kind of Meanings

The study of linguistic meanings of morphemes, word, phrases, and sentence is called semantics. Semantic is considered with aspect of meaning in language. Dealing with the meaning, it could be categorized into some reference. According to Charles W. Kreidler (1998:41) the dimensions of meaning include reference and denotation, connotation, sense relations, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence and meaning. According to Abdul Chaer (2007:289) kind of meaning include a lexical, grammatical and contextual meaning, referential and non referential meaning, denotative and connotative meaning, conceptual and associative meaning, and lexeme. According to Jos Daniel Parera (2004:) kind of meaning include a 10 theoretical of referential or correspondence, theoretical of contextual, the theory of mentalism or conceptual, and theoretical formalism. According Mansoer Pateda (2001:96) kind of meaning include a cognitive meaning,

ideational meaning, denotational meaning, propositional meaning, while Siple Ed (1962:261-262) in Mansoer Pateda book (1990:16) kind of meaning include emotive meaning, cognitive meaning, descriptive meaning, referential meaning, pictorial meaning, dictionary meaning, fringe meaning, core meaning. According to Verhaar (1983:124)) in Mansoer Pateda book (1990:16) kind of meaning include of grammatical meaning and lexical meaning. According to Boomfield (1933:151) in Mansoer Pateda book (1990:16-17) narrowed meaning and widened meaning. All of the kind of meaning with different reference, the researcher take a focus in lexical meaning and contextual meaning from Charles W. Kreidler and Daniel Josh Parera book. So that, the researcher explained about kind of meaning from the two book. Because in this research, the researcher analyzed of “Avril Lavigne” song.

2.1 Lexical meaning

Lexical meaning is the smallest meaning unit in the meaning system of language that could be distinguished from other similar units. A lexeme is an abstract unit. It can occur in many different forms of actual spoken or written sentences. It is regarded as the same lexeme even when inflected. According to Harimurti (1982:103) in Mansoer Pateda book said that lexical meaning is the meaning of the word when the word is seen in isolation, either in form or shape lexeme affixes whose meaning more or less fixed, as can be read in a particular language dictionary. Lexical meaning refers to the real meaning, meaning that proper with our sense of observation, or granted meaning. It has been known that a language has amount of lexical system by which the semantic with structure

could be based its meaning on paradigmatic and systematical. The researcher said that lexical meaning could be defined as a meaning which has a characteristic of lexicon, lexeme and word. It also has a meaning as it reference, meaning which is result of our observation through our sense, or the reality in our life. Not all lexeme were word-lexeme or lexeme whose forms are words forms. Many of them would be phrasal lexeme whose forms were phrases. Lexical meaning is also smallest meaning unit in the meaning system of language that could be distinguished from other similar units. A lexeme is an abstract unit. It can be occurring in many different forms of actual spoken or wrote sentences, and regarded as the same lexeme even when inflected. Therefore, many people who say that the lexical meaning is the meaning in the dictionary or that of the lexeme meaning even without any contexts. For example, “horses” have similar lexical meaning ordinary a quadruped ridden. This example, the lexical meaning is the exact meaning or meanings that accord with 12 the observation of our senses. In the dictionary, usually contains only lexical meaning possessed by the word described.

2.2 Contextual meaning

Contextual meaning is the meaning according to the context. According to Abdul Chaer (2007:290), Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. A contextual definition is also a definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing its explanation. According to J.R. Firth in 1930 in Daniel Josh Parera book (1990:17), said: If we regard language as ‘expressive’ or ‘communicative’ we imply that it is an instrument of

inner mental states. And as we know so little of inner mental states, even by the most careful introspection the language problem, become more mysterious the more we try to explain it by referring it to inner mental happenings which are not observable. By regarding word as acts, events, habits, we limit our inquiry to what is objective in the group life of our fellows. (Meetham,1969, 499-500) In the view of Firth, it could inherit the context of thinking about the situation in the analysis of meaning. Theory contextual has the meaning of a word tied to the cultural and ecological environment to use that particular language. This theory also indicates that a word or symbol utterances have no meaning if it regardless of context. According Mansoer Petada (116-2001), Contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning. It arised as a result of the relationship between speech and context. It took the form of a lot of things. There are some contexts in here is the first context organs, including those relating to gender, position the speaker, the speaker or the listener age , socio-economic background speaker or 13 the listener. The second context of the situation, such a situation is safe or noisy situations. The third context purposes, such as asking or expecting something. The fourth context of whether or not a formal conversation. The fifth context of the speaker or the listener's mood such as afraid, excited, upset or angry. The sixth time context, for example, night or day. Context seventh place, for example where at school, at home, in the field, etc. Eighth object context, mean what the focus of the conversation. Ninth context fittings speak or hear the speaker or the listener. Tenth linguistic context that does meet the rules of the language used by both sides. Eleventh context of language, meaning the language used. According to

Abdul Chaer (2007:290) contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. However, the contextual meaning could be regarded to the situation, where the time, the language usage environment.

2.3 Grammatical Meaning

Grammatical meaning also could be regarded as a structural or functional meaning, or internal meaning. According to Mansoer Pateda (2001:103) grammatical meaning is the meaning that arises as a result of the functioning of words in a sentence. It mean that, every language has a grammatical system and different language have somewhat different grammatical system. Grammatical meaning is the meaning of the phrase that is enclosed. This means the grammatical meaning of each language is limited and could not be changed or replaced in a long time's. Grammatical meaning of a language could be interpreted. It is fixed in accordance with the language user community.

Conceptual Meaning Conceptual meaning is essential in the language. According to Mansoer Pateda (2001:114) conceptual meaning could be known after we connect or compare the level of language. So, conceptual meaning regarded as a major factor in every language.

2.4 Denotative Meaning

Denotative meaning is the meaning of what it was. Denotative meaning is also referred to as a word or group of words which based on straightly relationship between the unit and form language beyond language unit was treated appropriately. According to Harimurti (1982:32) in Mansoer Pateda book (2001:98) based on the denotative meaning is straightly designation on something

outside the language or that are based on certain conventions. A denotation identifies the central aspect of word meaning. Meaning is more than denotation. Thus, the denotation is reasonable meaning, the original, which appeared first, the first known, meaning it is appropriate and in accordance with the meaning of reality.

2.5 Connotative Meaning

Connotation Refers to the personal aspect of meaning, the emotional association that the word arouses. Connotation is stimulating and evocative senses, feelings, attitudes, judgments, and beliefs as well as certain purposes. It can be individually and collectively. JD. Parera (2004:99) . 15 Connotations have the right to live and need to be talked about, discussed, and controlled by the user language. However, the used of language usage and connotations has limits, which not used in report language, the language of scientific papers, magazines, etc, were formalized. Connotative meaning is the communicative value of the expression to the targets, exceed the contents above are purely conceptual. Thus, it opens like a connotative meaning only our knowledge and belief of nature that also is opened. According to Charles K W (1998:45), Connotation refers to the personal aspect of meaning, the emotional association that the word aroused. Connotation of individuals have common experience, some people has a shared word connotations. Connotations can arise between the meanings of synonyms and connotations also can appear in a word. Therefore, the connotation and there appears to be done on a historical significance and descriptive. According to JD. Parera (2004:105) usage connotations have boundaries, which used in report

language, the language of science, language magazines, textbooks discuss. Thus, the use of connotations must be done carefully because the used of connotations can lead to the power of rhetoric and leads to certain drawbacks.

3. Grammatical Metaphor

The concept of grammatical metaphor was introduced in Halliday's *Introduction of Functional Grammar* (1985). The most productive form of grammatical metaphor is nominalization, or the transfer of meaning to the nominal group in the clause. Processes and their qualities, quantities and qualities of Things and logical relations can all be coded as Things (Cullip, 2000). The functions of grammatical metaphor in English are to accomplish the following: a. To take advantage of the meaning potential to nominal group; b. To structure new argument through the manipulation of the system of Theme and New c. To technicalize processes by freezing actions, associated participants and circumstances, and logical relations (Cullip, 2000).

Relevant to the metafunctions of language, there are three main types of grammatical metaphors that can be found in a clause in a text: metaphors of transitivity (ideational metaphor), metaphors of mood (interpersonal metaphor), and logical metaphor (textual metaphor) (Halliday, 1994a, p. 343, cited in Emilia, 2014, p. 267).

3.1 Ideational Metaphors

Ideational metaphor involve transference from one kind of element to another and can be classified into experiential, and logical; experiential concerns with elements of figure meanwhile logical concerns with reconstruing a

conjunction between figures as if it were a process, quality, Restu Surya Dinagara Grammatical Metaphor as Framework Analysis of Students' Translation of Discussion Text (A Case Study of English Department's Students in Public University Indonesia University of Education) 95 circumstance or thing (Martin & Rose, 2003, p.104, cited in Emilia, 2014, p. 267). Ideational metaphor is also called as metaphor of transitivity. The grammatical variation between congruent and incongruent forms here applies to transitivity configurations, and can be analyzed in terms of the functional structure of these configurations (Ravelli, Vanderbergen, & Taverniers, 2003, p. 8).

3.2 Logical Metaphors

Logical metaphors (textual metaphor) can be expressed in some relational (circumstantial) processes, such as: cause and lead to; cause and lead to are the metaphorical forms from "if-so" (Emilia, 2014, p. 272). Logical metaphor replaced more congruent use of two mental processes clauses bound by a logical sign (because) with a relational process clause containing two embedded mental process clauses (Bloor and Bloor, 2004, p. 130). Logical metaphor, according to Martin & Rose (2008, p.42) depend on nominalizing what happened as well. That makes the prepositions and verbs have something to depend on. Causal connections can also be realized incongruently using nominal (reasons, effects, response); verbal (make, lead to), and prepositional (for, through, from, in the absence of, etc.) (Emilia, 2014, p. 273).

3.3 Interpersonal Metaphors

Interpersonal metaphors deal with the way to enact interpersonal relations and create intersubjective positioning through linguistic interaction (Taverniers, 2006, p. 5). Interpersonal metaphor involves noncongruent ways of informal spoken language which concerns with establishing and maintaining relations with other people (Xue-feng, 2010, p. 30). Interpersonal metaphors include metaphor modality and metaphor of mood. Metaphors of modality usually occur in some expressions in which modality usually realized either as a Finite or as an Adjunct in fact gets realized as a clause (Emilia, 2014, p. 274). Metaphors of modality are often found in the clause realizing the speakers' opinion as a separate projecting clause in a hypotactic clause complex, not as a modal element (Vandenberg, Taverniers, *Journal of English and Education* 2016, 4(1), 92-108 96 and Ravelli, 2003, p. 94-95). Examples of metaphors of modality can be seen below, adapted from Halliday (1994a, p. 354). Metaphors of mood can occur especially in some commands, statements, and offers. The choice between these different mood types enables people to give information by means of statements, using declarative mood; to ask information by means of questions, using the interrogative mood; to put forward something to be considered, accepted, or refused by means of offers, using the interrogative mood; or to ask for something to take place by means of commands, using imperative mood (Emilia, 2014, p. 276, Xue-Feng, 2010, p. 31). In this type of interpersonal metaphor, a mood meaning is not expressed in the clause, but rather as explicit element outside the clause (Taverniers, 2002, p. 402). Some benefits of using grammatical metaphor are that author will focus on key

abstract ideas rather than processes and events (Gibbons, 2009, p. 51, cited in Emilia, 2014, p. 272). Grammatical metaphor constitutes an alternative way of constructing the picture of reality (Hadidi, 2012, p. 349). Grammatical metaphor has been used in historical texts, written by politicians (Martin, 2002, p. 51). It also makes the writing more vivid and contrived (Xue-Feng, 2012, p.36)

B. Relevant of Studies

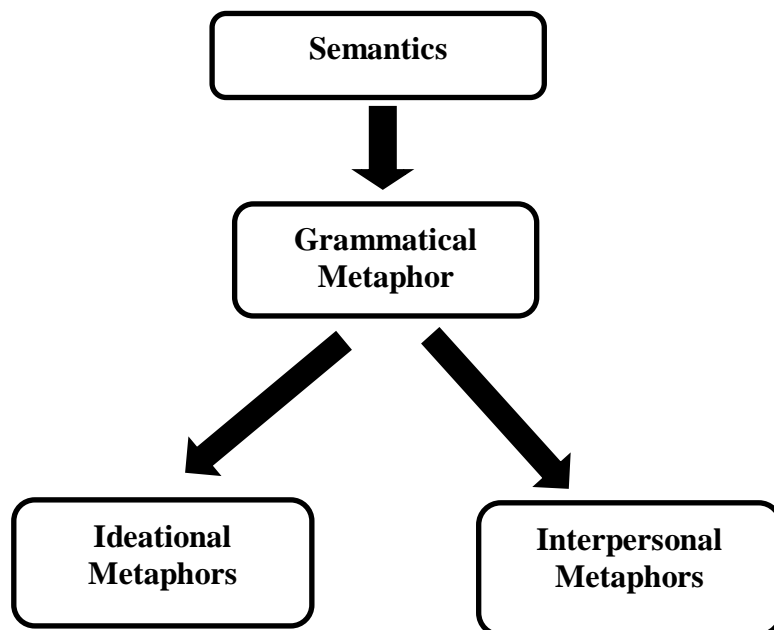
Some researchers have investigated about grammatical metaphor. The previous study was done on December 2010 entitled “Descriptive Analysis Of The Use Of Grammatical Metapor In Writing” by using Melati’s theory. The study in this research explain expriential metaphor and find out the interpersonal metaphor and logical metaphor

And the second research that has investigated about grammatical metaphor on 2005. in this entitled “Ideational Grammatical Metaphor In Steve Jobs 2005 Commencement Adres At Standford University”. The study in this explains ideational grammatical metaphor.

C. Conceptual Framework

Novel is one of the media that can be made in research in a scientific informationneeds. we can find various forms of sentences with good word prose such as the novel daddy long legs, where we can find the form of a unique grammatical metphor. because each sentence part of a novel is a series of words that are unique to the read and in the perusal. and identifies forms of various

forms of scientific theory. grammatical metaphor also enters into scholarship of semantics and becomes an important part in the meaning of the meaning of a sentence and here also described in grammatical metphor also in the metaphor of ideational metaphor and interpersonal metaphor as the concentration of research.



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher was applied the qualitative research method to analyze the data. According to Creswell (2014) qualitative research tends to collect data in the field at the site where participants experience the issue or problem under study. They do not bring individuals into a lab (a contrived situation), nor do they typically send out instruments to individuals to complete. And it typically gathers multiple forms of data, such as interviews, observations, documents and audiovisual information rather than rely on a single data source.

Then the researchers review all of the data, make sense of it and organize it into categories or themes that cut across all the data sources. Therefore, in this study does not emphasize generalizations but more emphasis on meaning.

B. Source of Data

The source of data in this research was taken from the novel *“Daddy Long Legs”*. The researcher chooses this novel because it is interesting to research and this novel is most popular in Seoul. Besides that, the researcher believes that the grammatical metaphor is always used in sentences of the novel especially in the novel *“Daddy Long Legs”*.

C. Technique of Data Collection

In collection the data for this research, the researcher followed these steps

1. The researcher read the novel
2. The researcher selected the data by selecting grammatical metaphor in the novel.
3. The researcher identifying the types of grammatical metaphor by halliday's theory
4. The researcher identify and describe the meaning of grammatical metaphor

D. Technique of Analysis the Data

After the data was collected from the data source, the data will be analyzed in the following steps, by creswell:

1. Organize and prepare the data for analysis.
2. Read the novel daddy long legs
3. Start coding all of the data based on the types of grammatical metaphor, ideational metaphor
4. Advance the description
5. Making an interpretation of the finding or result.

CHAPTER IV

THE DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. The Data

The novel *Daddy Long Legs* was taken by researcher as the main resource of the data in which it specified into sentences as the real data for grammatical metaphor analysis that was classified being interpersonal metaphor and ideational metaphor. After collecting the data, the researcher calculated that there were 73 sentences found in the research, 24 data for interpersonal and 49 data for ideational.

B. Data Analysis

1. From Novel “*Daddy Long Legs*”:

“Life is such a gamble, as long as you're still holding the chip in hand, there is always hope”.

This sentence consists of logical statement, life likes holding the chip.

Therefore, this quote is *Ideational metaphor*.

2. From Novel “*Daddy Long Legs*”:

“I want to be reborn as a tree, rooted, not moving and morbidly ever separated from the person I love”.

She wants to be with someone’s she loves forever, like a tree that never move.

Therefore, this quote is *Ideational metaphor*.

3. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Life is like a coin dollar, two-face picture of a princess. That is human, with good and bad side, there is the past and the present".

This quote describes how the coin dollar and it is compared to the life. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

4. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Clouds passing slowly emerging like a month. Like a cloud, there are certain things that will be lost with the passage of time. And when that happens, you will realize that there will be no big deal".

The clouds passing like they are walking like human. Therefore, this quote is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

5. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"There are two kinds of dough. The dough is made with yeast and one without yeast. The dough is made with yeast straight up, but without the yeast dough needs time to rise. I thought that was so funny. And I want to be someone who likes dough without yeast".

He analogized himself to dough without yeast. Therefore, this quote is *interpersonal metaphor*.

6. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Life is like a box of chocolates, you never know what you will get".

This quote compares life with a box of chocolates. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

7. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Feelings are not vending machines! Coke did not come out just because you want one."

This quote describes about vending machine and it is compared with life.

Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

8. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"The door that she is not just closed the door to her room, but the door to her heart."

The door is a lifeless thing, so it is impossible someone's heart has door.

Therefore, this quote is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

9. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"You've seasoned my heart with salt and then with sugar, then you fried it."

It is impossible to seasoning someone's heart, even to fry it. Therefore, this quote is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

10. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"The world does not listen to a weak person."

Only human being that has ability to listen. Therefore, this quote is

Interpersonal metaphor.

11. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Sometimes there are obstacles on your way to your dreams and sometimes the obstacles become bridges leading to your dreams."

Bridges in this quote represent that they were a way to catch someone's dream. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

12. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Your body is like a mountain but you have the guts of an anchovy."

Someone's body compares with a mountain. Therefore, this quote is *Ideational metaphor*.

13. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"You have no intention of becoming the Little Mermaid. So I'll become the Little Mermaid myself. He offers to disappear like bubbles after their relationship has run".

In this quote, the Little Mermaid was represented as someone who disappear after they broke up of a relationship. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

14. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Being in love is like swapping soul".

This quote tells that being in love like human. Only human are able to do swapping. Therefore, this is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

15. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"May your soul have flowers that blooms, a cool breeze, shining sun & magical rain that falls".

Your soul compares with flowers that bloom, a cool breeze, shining sun and magical rain that falls. It is describe that your soul was very happy, relax and so much fun. Therefore, this quote is interpersonal metaphor.

16. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"It is an afternoon when the wind is rustling the branches".

The wind is an inanimate object, it can't do rustling. In this quote the wind acted like human. Therefore this is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

17. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"The sincerity of humans also emitted the same scent".

Sincerity is an abstract noun. Only human or living creatures have scents. It is impossible sincerity have scents. Therefore, this quote is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

18. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"The human heart is not like a math problem that has one right answer".

This quote compares two things, between human heart and math problem. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

19. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"I hope that the world can be quiet so I can make sure my heart and hear it all right".

World is an inanimate. Only living creatures have ability to be quiet. Therefore, this is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

20. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Someone's heart is not as easy as that. Heart is not a revolving door, where a group of people can enter".

This quote describes about revolving door and it is compared with someone's heart. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

21. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Listen and obey only to your heart, let your heart that will lead you later".

This quote describe that heart are able to be listened. Therefore, this is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

22. From Novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“You're like a space rock, far seem small but when close to ruin and destroy everything”.

This quote compares someone with a space rock. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

23. From Novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“Life is like peeling the onion, the onion's core seemingly, increasingly feels sore”.

This quote compares life with peeling an onion. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

24. From Novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“The world is round, so no matter how far you go, just like the magic bus, you'll soon be back to where you were”.

This quote describe that the world is round, and it is compare with someone who go far away he will be back to where he were. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

25. From Novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“You do it like a lotus flower. You can survive in any condition”.

This quote describes how the lotus was and compare with someone. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

26. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Geum Jan Di is such a difficult weeds removed and when removed will continue to grow".

This quote describes how difficult weeds removed and compare with someone personality. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

27. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Destiny surrounds a narrow alley. Although we avoid that fate, we will continue to meet that fate".

This quote compares destiny and a narrow alley. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

28. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Loving someone who does not love you back is like hugging a cactus. The tighter u hold on, the more it hurt".

This quote compares when you are loving someone who doesn't love you back with hugging a cactus. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

29. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Life or death, I have to protect you until the end".

Life is the opposite of death. Therefore, this quote is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

30. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"A tree blossoming like snow beneath a silver crown."

The tree blossoms very beautifully where the leaves can be seen everywhere on the ground like snow beneath a silver crown. Therefore, this quote indicates *Ideational metaphor*.

31. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"A pale smile, like a gleam of cold sun".

This quote compares the smile as pale as the sun in winter. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

32. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"A fountain of mirth enough to set a kingdom laughing".

The laugh is attributes to human. A fountain is an inanimate. Therefore, this quote is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

33. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"The blood of Western runs nearly to in him".

Running is only can be done by living creatures. Therefore, this quote is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

34. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Three stokes it rang, like silver in the air".

This quote compares the ringing sound with silver in the air. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

35. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"My own hand feels as light as a feather".

This quote compares the hands with a feather. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

36. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"I sat in a grey gloom, like an old patient spider".

That person is compared with an old spider. Therefore, this quote is *Ideational metaphor*.

37. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"I wonder why, their glances were like blades".

The people's way when looking just as sharp as blades. Therefore, this quote is *Ideational metaphor*.

38. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"They swarmed across like beetles".

The people moved gathering and it is compared with beetle way moving. Therefore, this quote is *Ideational metaphor*.

39. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Like thunder, they broke upon the enemy".

Their attacking way the enemy compares with a thunder. Therefore, this quote is *Ideational metaphor*.

40. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"The great shadow descended like a falling cloud".

How the shadow descended is compare with how the cloud falling. Therefore, this quote is *Ideational metaphor*.

41. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"The clear voice is like the ring of steel".

This quote indicates comparison between the voice and the sound of the ring. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

42. From Novel "Daddy Long Legs":

“War now calls us”.

Only human being can do calling. War is an inanimate. Therefore, this quote is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

43. From Novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“If you love me, run as quick as your tongue”.

This quote indicates comparison between the fast of the person runs and the fast when he speaks. Run here is he fast to prove his love. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

44. From Novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“Your eyes will smile when seeing someone you love”.

Only living creatures can smile. Therefore, this quote is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

45. From Novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“Love is like a cat. You're not going to do anything about the account after telling your feelings. When you lock your feelings, it's only going to scratch your heart.”

This quote describes how the cat is and compared with love. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

46. From Novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“Life is like a game. Who enjoy it, he will be success”.

This quote compares life with a game. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

47. From Novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“The world is like forests. People who live peacefully, they will not be calm about it”.

This quote compares the world with life. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

48. From Novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“A soldier who doubt breathed his sword, then he will lose”.

Sword is an inanimate, it can't be breath like living creatures. Therefore, this quote is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

49. From Novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“Do you see this cup? From the outside it looks beautiful. But you know what? Actually it is very fragile. Like that yourself”.

This quote describes a cup then it is compared with someone (red:you). Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

50. From Novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“Life is complicated, like a spider nets”.

This quote compares life and spider nets. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

51. From Novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“You're like the wind. You cannot stay in one place for a long time”.

This quote compares someone and the wind. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

52. From novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“He is like a mirage. I could not reach it even though he was right on top of mine”.

This quote compares someone and a mirage. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

53. From novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“Someday your direction of heart will lead me towards. I'll wait for it”.

This quote tells that a direction heart represent someone’s feeling to love someone others. Therefore, this is *Metaphor*.

54. From novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“Unfortunately I'm not a puppet, that can you play whenever you want”.

This quote compares a human and a puppet. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

55. From novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“Human life was like fireworks. Exploded in the sky for a moment then disappeared in the darkness of night”.

This quote describes how the firework is then it is compared with human life. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

56. From novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“Life is like completing a puzzle”.

This quote compares life and a puzzle. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

57. From novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“Friendship is like trapping at 11pm. What separated from my feet to yours is not just a ball. That is friendship”.

This quote describes how the trapping is then it is compared with a friendship.

Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

58. From novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“Destiny comes like a dream at night”.

This quote compares destiny and a dream. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

59. From novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“Life and death is in the hands of God”.

Life is the opposite of death. Therefore, this is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

60. From novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“Love is not like a light that can on and off at will”.

On is opposite of off. Therefore, this quote is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

61. From novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“Quarrel in a relationship is like the water slicing with a knife, very difficult to resolve”.

This quote tells how the water slicing with a knife then it is compared with quarrel in a relationship. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

62. From novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Friends today, could be tomorrow's enemy".

Friend is the opposite of enemy. Therefore, this is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

63. From novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Fate is like the cloud. At the first it is bright, and then became dark and capricious".

This quote compares fate and the cloud. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

64. From novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"It is easier to do math rather than interpret his words".

This quote compares how easier to do math and interpret someone's words.

Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

65. From novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"Good or bad he's still your father".

Good is the opposite of bad. Therefore, this is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

66. From novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"The worst meeting is like a fish. The longer we meet will be increasingly felt the smell".

This quote tells how fish's smell is then it is compared with the worst meeting.

Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

67. From novel "Daddy Long Legs":

"A meeting should be watched like a rose. Very fragrant when in bloom, but will be thrown if it is wilted".

This quote describes how a rose is then it is compared with a meeting that should be watched. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

68. From novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“The red ants on the rocks are making a sequence of rescuers face every danger that would befall”.

Ants are not human being. Therefore, this quote is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

69. From novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“The most beautiful meeting like a handkerchief. It will wipe our sweat when feeling tired and wiped tears when being sad”.

This quote describes how a handkerchief is then it is compared with the most beautiful meeting. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

70. From novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“When you're happy or sad, he was the first person you think”.

Happy is the opposite of sad. Therefore, this quote is *Interpersonal metaphor*.

71. From novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“Love is like wine. The more you drink then you will get drunk. But no matter how much you drink, when you wake you will definitely conscious”.

This quote describes what will be happen when you drink wine then it is compared with love. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

72. From novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“Brother, be my tree. Snow will disappear but the tree will remain there forever”.

A tree represent something that always be exist. Therefore, this is *Metaphor*.

73. From novel “Daddy Long Legs”:

“For men love is like a well or spring in heart. Increasingly explored increasingly difficult to be fully charged. Therefore sometimes heart will feel the happiness and sometimes sadness”.

This quote compares love with a well and spring in heart. Therefore, this is *Ideational metaphor*.

After presenting the data, the next step is to analyze by identifying the data. The data are identified by choosing the quotes which contain grammatical metaphor.

Table 4.1
The Percentage of Grammatical Metaphor from novel “Daddy Long Legs”

No.	Kinds of Grammatical metaphor	Total	Total
1	Interpersonal metaphor	24	32.88%
3	Ideational metaphor	49	67.12%
Total		73	100%

From the table above we can see that the 73 sentences there were 24 sentences that have interpersonal metaphor and there were 49 sentences that have ideational metaphore.

C. The Research Findings

After analyzing the data based on grammatical metaphor novel “Daddy Long Legs”, the findings are as the following:

1. There are some grammatical metaphors found in novel “Daddy Long Legs”.

2. The types of grammatical metaphor that found in novel “Daddy Long Legs” are ideational metaphor and interpersonal metaphor.
3. The most dominant grammatical metaphor used in Novel “Daddy Long Legs” is ideational metaphor (67,12%)

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Having analyzed the use of grammatical metaphor in Novel “Daddy Long Legs”, conclusions are drawn as the following:

1. There are some grammatical metaphors found in novel “Daddy Long Legs”.
2. The types of grammatical metaphor that found in novel “Daddy Long Legs” are ideational metaphor and interpersonal metaphor.
3. The most dominant grammatical metaphor used in Novel “Daddy Long Legs” is ideational metaphor (67,12%) in which interpersonal is 32.88%.

B. Suggestions

From the conclusions above, some suggestions can present as follows:

1. This research could be as a reference for the next researcher that has the correlation with this material.
2. The readers of novel students of English department should learn about grammatical metaphor so that they could get better understanding of the grammatical metaphor.

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APPENDIX

No.	Sentences	Grammatical Metaphor	
		Ideational Metaphor	Interpersonal Metaphor
1	Life is such a gamble, as long as you're still holding the chip in hand, there is always hope.	✓	
2	Life is like a coin dollar, two-face picture of a princess. That is human, with good and bad side, there is the past and the present.	✓	
3	Clouds passing slowly emerging like a month. Like a cloud, there are certain things that will be lost with the passage of time. And when that happens, you will realize that there will be no big deal.		✓
4	There are two kinds of dough. The dough is made with yeast and one without yeast. The dough is made with yeast straight up, but without the yeast dough needs time to rise. I thought that was so funny. And I want to be someone who likes dough without yeast.		✓
5	Life is like a box of chocolates, you never know what you will get.	✓	
6	Feelings are not vending machines! Coke did not come out just because you want one.	✓	
7	The door that she is not just closed the door to her room, but the door to her heart.		✓
8	You've seasoned my heart with salt and then with sugar, then you fried it.	✓	
9	The world does not listen to a weak person.	✓	
10	Sometimes there are obstacles on your way to your dreams and sometimes the obstacles become bridges leading to your dreams.	✓	
11	Your body is like a mountain but you have the guts of an anchovy.		✓
12	You have no intention of becoming the Little Mermaid. So I'll become the Little Mermaid myself. He offers to disappear like bubbles after their relationship has run.	✓	
13	Being in love is like swapping soul.	✓	
14	May your soul have flowers that blooms, a cool breeze, shining sun & magical rain that falls.	✓	
15	It is an afternoon when the wind is rustling the branches.	✓	
16	The sincerity of humans also emitted the same scent.		✓

17	The human heart is not like a math problem that has one right answer.	✓	
18	I hope that the world can be quiet so I can make sure my heart and hear it all right.	✓	
19	Someone's heart is not as easy as that. Heart is not a revolving door, where a group of people can enter.	✓	
20	Listen and obey only to your heart, let your heart that will lead you later.	✓	
21	You're like a space rock, far seem small but when close to ruin and destroy everything.		✓
22	Life is like peeling the onion, the onion's core seemingly, increasingly feels sore.	✓	
23	The world is round, so no matter how far you go, just like the magic bus, you'll soon be back to where you were.	✓	
24	You do it like a lotus flower. You can survive in any condition.	✓	
25	Geum Jan Di is such a difficult weeds removed and when removed will continue to grow.	✓	
26	Destiny surrounds a narrow alley. Although we avoid that fate, we will continue to meet that fate.		✓
27	Loving someone who does not love you back is like hugging a cactus. The tighter u hold on, the more it hurt.	✓	
28	Life or death, I have to protect you until the end.	✓	
29	A tree blossoming like snow beneath a silver crown.	✓	
30	A pale smile, like a gleam of cold sun.	✓	
31	A fountain of mirth enough to set a kingdom laughing.		✓
32	The blood of Western runs nearly to in him.	✓	
33	Three stokes it rang, like silver in the air.		✓
34	My own hand feels as light as a feather.	✓	
35	I sat in a grey gloom, like an old patient spider.	✓	
36	I wonder why, their glances were like blades.		✓
37	They swarmed across like beetles.	✓	
38	Like thunder, they broke upon the enemy.	✓	
39	The great shadow descended like a falling cloud.	✓	
40	The clear voice is like the ring of steel.	✓	
41	War now calls us.		✓
42	If you love me, run as quick as your tongue.		✓
43	Your eyes will smile when seeing someone you	✓	

	love.		
44	Love is like a cat. You're not going to do anything about the account after telling your feelings. When you lock your feelings, it's only going to scratch your heart.		✓
45	Life is like a game. Who enjoy it, he will be success.	✓	✓
46	The world is like forests. People who live peacefully, they will not be calm about it.		
47	A soldier who doubt breathed his sword, then he will lose.	✓	
48	Do you see this cup? From the outside it looks beautiful. But you know what? Actually it is very fragile. Like that yourself.		✓
49	Life is complicated, like a spider nets.	✓	
50	You're like the wind. You cannot stay in one place for a long time.	✓	
51	He is like a mirage. I could not reach it even though he was right on top of mine.	✓	
52	Someday your direction of heart will lead me towards. I'll wait for it.		✓
53	Unfortunately I'm not a puppet, that can you play whenever you want.	✓	
54	Human life was like fireworks. Exploded in the sky for a moment then disappeared in the darkness of night.	✓	
55	Life is like completing a puzzle.		✓
56	Friendship is like trapping at 11pm. What separated from my feet to yours is not just a ball. That is friendship.	✓	
57	Destiny comes like a dream at night.	✓	
58	Life and death is in the hands of God.	✓	
59	Love is not like a light that can on and off at will.		✓
60	Quarrel in a relationship is like the water slicing with a knife, very difficult to resolve.	✓	
61	Friends today, could be tomorrow's enemy.	✓	
62	Fate is like the cloud. At the first it is bright, and then became dark and capricious.		✓
63	It is easier to do math rather than interpret his words.		✓
64	Good or bad he's still your father.		✓
65	The worst meeting is like a fish. The longer we meet will be increasingly felt the smell.	✓	
66	A meeting should be watched like a rose. Very fragrant when in bloom, but will be thrown if it	✓	

	is wilted.		
67	The red ants on the rocks are making a sequence of rescuers face every danger that would befall.		✓
68	The most beautiful meeting like a handkerchief. It will wipe our sweat when feeling tired and wiped tears when being sad.	✓	
69	When you're happy or sad, he was the first person you think.	✓	
70	Love is like wine. The more you drink then you will get drunk. But no matter how much you drink, when you wake you will definitely conscious.	✓	
71	Brother, be my tree. Snow will disappear but the tree will remain there forever.		✓
72	For men love is like a well or spring in heart. Increasingly explored increasingly difficult to be fully charged. Therefore sometimes heart will feel the happiness and sometimes sadness.	✓	
73	The tree blossoms very beautifully where the leaves can be seen everywhere on the ground like snow beneath a silver crown.		✓



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Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

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Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Ramadhan Pambudi
N P M : 1402050114
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Grammatical Metaphor in Novel "The Daddy Long Legs"


Pembimbing : Mandra Saragih, S. Pd, M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 24 Juli 2019

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 10 Dzulqaidah 1439 H
24 Juli 2018 M

Dekan

Dr. Effianto Nst, M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
 Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama Lengkap : Ramadhan Pambudi
 N.P.M : 1102050114
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Proposal : Grammatical Metaphor in Novel "The Daddy Long Legs"

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
	1. Chapter I - Background - Formula	
	2. Chapter II & Chapter III	
	Chapter IV Chapter V	
	Chapter VI Referensi	

Diketahui oleh:
 Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Medan, Juli 2018

Dosen Pembimbing

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id



SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, menerangkan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Ramadhan Pambudi
N.P.M : 1102050114
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Grammatical Metaphor in Novel "The Daddy Long Legs"

benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Kamis, tanggal 16, Bulan Agustus, Tahun 2018

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan Fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 20 Agustus 2018

Ketua,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

SURAT PERNYATAAN



Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Ramadhan Pambudi
 N.P.M : 1102050114
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Proposal : Grammatical Metaphor in Novel "The Daddy Long Legs"

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergoiiong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 20 Agustus 2018
 Hormat saya
 Yang membuat pernyataan,

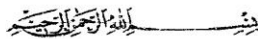


Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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 Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Ramadhan Pambudi
 N.P.M : 1102050114
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Proposal : Grammatical Metaphor in Novel "The Daddy Long Legs"

Pada hari Kamis tanggal 16 bulan Agustus tahun 2018 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, 1 Oktober 2018

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Diketahui oleh
 Ketua Program Studi,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
 Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: ~~54/37~~ KET/II.10-AU/UMSU-P/M/2018




Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Pelaksana Tugas (Plt.) Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Ramadhan Pambudi
NPM : 1102050114
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/ P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 5 Safar 1440 H
 16 Oktober 2018 M

Plt. Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

 Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



Agak, Cerdas & Terpercaya

injawab surat ini agar disebutkan dan tanggalnya

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Fax. (061) 6625474 - 6631003
 Website: <http://fkjp.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkjp@umsu.ac.id

Nomor : 4079/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2018
 Lamp : ---
 Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan, 22 Muharram 1440 H
 02 Oktober 2018 M

Kepada Yth. Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
 Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
 di-
 Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Pustaka Bapak/Ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : Ramadhan Pambudi
 N P M : 1102050114
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : *Grammatical Metaphor in Novel "The Daddy Long Legs"*

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.


 Dekan
 Wakil Dekan I
Dra. Hj. Samsiyurnita, M.Pd

** Pertinggal **

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Ramadhan Pambudi
 N.P.M : 1102050114
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Proposal : Grammatical Metaphor in Novel "The Daddy Long Legs"

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 20 Agustus 2018
 Hormat saya
 Yang membuat pernyataan,


 TERAI
 MP
 89AFF324985279
 000
 RUPIAH
Ramadhan Pambudi

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris



Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6619056
 Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Nama Mahasiswa : Ramadhan Pambudi
 NPM : 1102050114
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : Grammatical Metaphor in Novel "Daddy Long Legs"

Tanggal	Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
	chapter I	
	chapter II	
	chapter III	
	Abstract	
	Data analysis	
	chapter IV	
	Chapter IV.	
	Chapter V	
	Referensi	
	Abstract	
	Referensi ✓	
	Acc	

Medan, Oktober 2018

Diketahui oleh:
 Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.