INTERPERSONAL METAPHOR IN "INDONESIA NOW" ENGLISH NEWS TV PROGRAM

Desi Kristina Purba

Siti Aisyah Ginting

Anni Holila Pulungan

ABSTRACT

This study investigates interpersonal metaphor in "Indonesia Now" English news TV program based on Systemic Functional Linguistics approach. The objective of the study are to identify what types of interpersonal metaphors in "Indonesia Now", to describe how those interpersonal metaphors are used, and to explain in what context those interpersonal metaphor are used. A qualitative descriptive research design was used in this study. The data were taken from one weekly broadcast *Indonesia Now* in January to June 2017. The data were collected by recording the "Indonesia Now" program on Metro TV, then transcribing the program broadcasts into written text, classifying the data into types of interpersonal metaphors and then drawing conclusion from the data. The findings of the study show that there are five types of interpersonal metaphor used in "Indonesia Now", namely metaphor of mood, modality, epithet, euphemism, and connotation. The use of interpersonal metaphor in "Indonesia Now" is realized by use of incongruent types of expressing meaning in interaction. In addition, the use of interpersonal metaphor, it is also found that expressing emotion as the new findings of this study which not in line with the previous theories. The speaker use interpersonal metaphor to accurately reflect their point of view and express the emotion and this purpose can be achieved with the reference to social context which named context of situation.

Keywords: Interpersonal Metaphor, Systemic Functional Linguistic, Indonesia Now

INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of communication consisting of sounds, words, and grammar used by the human beings. As an outcome of human social activities, language plays a variety of functions in human communication. They use communication to express or inform someone about something.

People use language according to their purpose and it is necessary for there to be a listener and a speaker for effective communication.

Language is the means of self-expression. It was through language the humans express their thought, desires, emotion, and feelings. It was through transmit message, transfer knowledge and experience from one to another. Most of the activieties are carried by language. Its through the human interact or relate to each other. The user of language is representing information by using a clause. The clause itself in varous aspect in order to be easily understood by the listener and the reader. One of the aspect commonly used by the speaker or writer in the clause is the use of metaphor. The purpose is to give flavour to the clause. This case is always found in the spoken or written text.

Halliday states language as code and language as behaviour focuses on the relationship between system (language as code, as a potential) and process (language as actual behaviour) in the interpersonal component of language, in which the notion of incongruence first highlighted. A language is any specific example of such a system and the scientific study of language is called linguistics. Then, in the framework of Systematic Functional Linguistics studies Grammatical Metaphor as one of the most important which possible to enhance the understanding of nature of language, the process of language and the relationship between language and context.

Related to the topic in this thesis, the writer found there are some previous studies which have been conducted by previous researchers in the area of Grammatical Metaphor. These observations, which have been carried out by other researches with different subjectsfrom this study. The result of previous research if compared with this research is also different. It can be seen from the research of previous research which interpersonal metaphor is not conducted from news. In the previous research have found some international journal to compare with this research. The researcher look for the finding of the previous research as the guidace to data analysis. The first journal by Dong (2013) conducted a research of interpersonal Metaphor in legal discourse: Modality in Cross-examinations. He found that there is great difference between tha lawyer's modality and witness. The lawyers tend to employ more high and median modalities which means that the lawyer speak objectively and with great certain and less personal engagement. However, the witnesses are more likely to use more low value modalities that shows that the witnessess like to speak subjectively, with less certainty and more personal engagement. In the courtroom, being objective and certain means being more powerfull in the linguistic position and more persuasive for the jury.

Those previous studies are relevant to this study. The theories and the findings can give contributions to lead the better understanding on the interpersonal metaphor used by the researcher in discouse and linguistic field. It is expected that this study will get the original data and interpersonal metaphor is not only about the use of modality and mood metaphor but it can be researched from the function and application of interpersonal metaphor itself.

Based on the researches that have been found, it can be seen that there are elements of interpersonal metaphor in speech function mood and metaphor modality based on Halliday's theory. Although the study of Interpersonal metaphor have been studied, there is a difference among them. It's related in different object and different context of study between the previous study and this study. There are law context and debate context. Therefore, the researcher is interested to analyze and explore deeply about the Interpersonal Metaphor in "Indonesia Now" English news program.

The functional analysis of interpersonal metaphor could enable us to understand the interpersonal meaning of the show in news from a new perspective, which elaborated the subletis of language use in news discourse and help us have a better understanding of it. Large number of studies have shown before that the use of grammatical metaphor theory can succesfully deconstruct the science, technology, political and news discourse. Due to its functionality, this study will aimed to explore the function and application of the grammatical theory in the news discourse.

In the era of globalization, the press and media is an important to access information. The media describes as powerful sites for the production and circulation of social meanings. People today prefer use television as the source of information to get updated news than other outdate sources such as radio or printed mediabecause television is easy totouch by the people.English is a global language. People will get an accurate information around the world by knowing the features in English news TV program, and can enjoy the fastness and convenience of the information. The language in the news broadcast is more formaland the traditional grammarsuch as declarative sentences, interrogative and imperative sentences are usually used to achieve the statement in the form of congruence.From the perspective of Systematic Functional Linguistics, this study takes English discourse as the subject and researches the different roles and functions in news discourse can play.

The researcher chooses English news TV program"*Indonesia now"*in this study. "Indonesia Now" is a weekly program broadcast by Metro TV, read in English language and broadcast by all television stations around the world.The show is seen in Indonesia on Saturday at 06.30 a.m and 01.00 p.m on every Sunday with its host Sara Wayne. "Indonesia Now" is Indonesia's first international English language news program. The program can be seen throughout the world by satelite and the internet live streaming. The writer thinks that it is significance to analyze the news program broadcast "Indonesia Now" in which will be focused on analysis Interpersonal metaphor. The example of metaphorical clauses usedby the speaker in the program "Indonesia Now" can be seen in the following that taken from previous edition of "Indonesia Now" program below.

1. *In cities like Jakarta, the price of land in and building probably has become **very expensive.*** (Dec/2016)

In the data above, Interpersonal metaphor "Epithet" is found. The speaker shows subjective attitude toward "*the price of land and building*" by using "*very expensive*". The speaker's attitude is indicated by the use of superlative form. With this argument, the word "*Very expensive*" represent the speaker attitude toward "*the price of land and building*".In other words, the use of Epithet above is in order to show the speaker's intention in saying the price of building that so unstandard one which can be very good use through the expression adjectively "*Very expensive*". The expression of the speaker shows the positive attitude.Another example to show the use of Interpersonal metaphor in "Indonesia Now" English news program can be seen below:

The use of interpersonal metaphor is different because it creates a good relationship while having interaction by the meaning transference from congruent to metaphorical in grammar.

The examples above shows the interaction between the listener and the speaker. It shows that the speakers also can use the clauses which contain interpersonal metaphor in the news program "Indonesia Now". The findings of this study will be different with the previous studies that had been conducted by other reseachers. It can be seen from the data taken from broadcast *Indonesia Now*in 2016 other interpersonal metaphor such as euphemism and epithet are found. It means that this study interpersonal metaphor is not only about metaphor of modality and metaphor of mood. However those examples above show that the speaker are not so much concerned with packaging information, they arranged the speech functions which are appropriated for particular interacts. So the use of this interpersonal metaphor needs to be explored in context.

Moreover, this study is presented to give the information about the use of interpersonal metaphor in the news program "Indonesia Now".

Based on the background above, the problem of the study are formulated to identify what types of interpersonal metaphors are found in "Indonesia Now" English news program.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study will be conducted by applying descriptive qualitative method in order to find out the realization of theory in different phenomenon whose data collections are in the form of words and pictures rather than numbers as Bogdan and Biklen (1992:30) state. The research by using descriptive qualitative design have the natural setting as the direct source of data (Bogdan, 1992:29).

Descriptive qualitative method used when the researcher wants to describe the condition and situation of something speciffically (William, 2007). A method was a way of doing something. This study was conducted by applying qualitative research design. The qualitative research had the natural setting as direct source of data and the researcher was the instrument. Best (1982:106) descriptive method is non experimental, since it deals with the relationship between non manipulated variables in a nature. A descriptive qualitative method was one of which used to describe situations, events or occurrences so that, this method was intended the basic data.

The data had been conducted in variety of ways such as observation, andvideo recording. In this study the researcher used video recorder in order to get the data which was turn to describe the use of interpersonal metaphor in *Indonesia now.*

Bogdan and Biklen (1992:106) states that the term data refers to the rough material researchers collect from the world they are studying; they are the particulars that from the basis of analysis.

The data source of the study was weekly broadcasting"*Indonesia Now*" English News Program from January to June2017 broadcast on Metro TV.While the data of the study was transcription of clauses used by the speakerswhich contain interpersonal metaphors.

The data was analyzed using interactive model proposed by Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) namely 1) data collection, 2) data condensation, 3) data display, 4) drawing conclusion. The research indicate the elements of interpesonal methapor. They are metaphor of mood, metaphor of modality, epithet, eupemism, connotation and vocative. The discription are elaborated in the following section.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the analysis provided in the previous part, it is found that interpersonal metaphor namely metaphor of mood, metaphor of modality, epithet, euphemism, and connotation use by the speaker in *Indonesia now.* Since most of kinds interpersonal metaphor occur in the host and interviewee utterances, it is line with the theory of what Martin (1992: 406) says that like discourse system, grammatical metaphor is posible to recognize types of metaphors according to the kinds of meaning the interface. The dominant interpersonal metaphor used by the speakers is interpersonal metaphor of epithet then metaphor of mood followed by metaphor of modality, euphemism and connotation and vocative is not identified.

The used of metaphor of mood by the speakers in *Indonesia now* are seem different in line with the previous theories, where the speech function was realize by the shift of mood such as question was realized as declarative or command. It was found that the most of the utterancecs used interrogative *right (iyakan)* in answering the various questions from the host. Interpersonal metaphor in "Indonesia Now" is realized by the use of ingcongruent types of expressing meaning. In addition, it was found that expressing emotion as the new findings of this study which not in line with the previous theories.

The use of interpersonal metaphor can not be separated from the news report and interview even in a formal language and situation.The host and the interviewee used interpersonal metaphor which is closely related to social context. The speakers used interpersonal metaphor to accurately reflect their point of view and this purpose can be achieved with reference to context situation

Table 1 Theory and ResearchFindings

No	Halliday (2014)	The Research Findings
1.	Metaphor of Mood	√
2.	Metaphor of modality	√
3.	Epithet	√
4.	Euphemism	√
5.	Vocative	-
6.	Connotation	√

Since this research take in different field of news it can be concluded that this research are have different findings with the previous studies and supported by the previous theories but not merely whole in line with the previous theories. Form data analysis and findings above showed that not all types of interpersonal metaphor occured in English news *Indonesia Now* on metro TV program with the different proportion of each kinds and dominated by Interpersonal metaphor of epithet then followed by metaphor of mood.

Data. *Communication agency that focuses on social and environmental <u>issue</u>.   (January 2017/N.31)*

The speaker in Data above uses the word *issue* as a polite way to say *problem* which is considered unpleasant. The use of euphemism is by substituting the word which is more direct, more spesific an is considered unpleasant, embarrassing of offensive or that has a stigma attached, to the acceptable word. Data 19 will be shown to describe the way of using euphemism

Based on the findings, it appeared that the used of interpersonal metaphor are cannot be separated from the news report and interview are in such social context especially in News TV program. This findings supported by perdana (2014) conduct a research of interpersonal metaphor in mata najwa talkshow, they found that there are two interpersonal metaphor such as metaphor of mood and modality and the dominant is metaphor of mood. Further, the writer found that there is a specialty of the speaker in *Indonesia Now* in using interpersonal metaphor in answer the question from the host on the program. Most of their utterances are in command which were realized into imperative and question were realized into declarative. Most of the utterances are in question *right (iyakan)* function which were realized to declarative. Theoretically, the common metaphorical coding of mood metaphor is deal with speech function of statement, question and command are realized by shift of mood. The used of question with *right*makes clear the speaker's opinion even in answering the question.

As theoretically, it is occured because of two factors; the speakers don't really sure about his opinion so he/she want to make sure it. But it was found that the speaker used question *right* within metaphor of mood and most of their utterances were realized into declarative and imperative. It can be seen that the speaker want to make clear the opinion by giving answer in form of question or command language function. So, the specialty of the speaker in Indonesia Now's question of mood metaphor need to be elaborated with other theories in Systemic Functional Grammar or the other theory of language.

Further, compare with the previous theories said that the way spekaker use interpersonal metaphor, it can be by expressing a meaning that is not its most 'natural' function. Also, the meaning comes from the combination of both form and function. This is perhaps easiest to see when politeness involved. While, in this study the writer found that there is another way of using interpersonal metaphor used by the speaker in that news program. Interpersonal metaphor involves non-congruent ways which concern with establishing and maintaining relations with other people enacting interaction correlated with a tendency to draw on resources of interpersonal metaphor involved. The congruent ways of someone in speaking and un-congruent or metaphorical way based on grammatical use can be identify through the rises of mood realized in speech function and modal. If those components are used, then the interpersonal metaphor occurs.

The additional way is expressing their emotion. The speaker often express their emotion or feelings while answering the question from the host. As Caruso, (1994) says that emotions are data and emotions communicate meaning and intent. Additionally, emotional expression was found to be a common trait, along with a positive attitude towards life that is good for people at recognizing and communicating. It is tightly related to the socia context of the language. Even the most topics was talked about serious topics like education and environment, the speaker in *Indonesia Now* can make the situation become relax and not too stressful with their answers and ideas of thinking. As the theory said that language come from society and society can not separated from language.

As a television show that broadcasts the news, where news is information about current events. Journalists provide news through many different media, based on word of mouth, printing, postals system, broadcasting, electronic communication, and also on their own testimony as witnesses of relevant event. In this program *Indonesia Now* , the host invite the interviewees to ensure the truth of news or not, to clarify and get the accurate information from the related source and talking serious and formally. While, in fact the speaker has another character in the way they speak in *Indonesia Now* on metro tv. It can be said that the host and the interviewee want to closer to the people and he know that many people all over Indonesia watching him. So, the words or sentences that they used become an attention for Indonesian people. Further, it can one of the strategy to get support from society in development of their working and community.

Finally, it can be conclude that it can not be separated the use of interpersonal metaphor by society in various status. But the speaker in *Indonesia Now* used different pattern of metaphor of mood as one of kinds of interpersonal metaphor which become the specially utterances in *Indonesia Now* news TV program. The writer thought that it is still more theories to discussed about this findings especially in news languag under Systemic Functional Grammar and other provide linguistics theories. Then, expressing the emotion in media or public in order to inform the audience or people while having interaction become as the additional way of using interpersonal metaphor especially in this case of the study in news. The host and the interviewees use language which contain interpersonal metaphor that so unstandard one which can be very good use through the expression. The expression of speakers shows the positive attitude to talk directly in discussing some topics such as report of environment, education, company, and musical world.

In this research, interpersonal metaphor of epithet is the dominant one that it used. Interpersonal metaphor of vocative is a word or phrase used to address a reader or listener directly, usually in the form of a personal name, title, or term of endearment. In speech, the vocative is indicate by intonation. So, the interpesonal metaphor of vocative is not identified because too personal direction and interpersonal relationship. The use of interpersonal vocative, the speaker is enacting the participation of the addressee in the exchange. This way serve to identify the particular person being addressed, or to call for that person's attention, but in many dialogic contexts the function of the vocative is more negotiatory: the speaker uses it to mark the interpersonal relationship, sometimes thereby claiming superior status or power.

Interpesonal metaphor of epithet is dominant used by the speakers. The used of metaphor of epithet in research is in order to show the speaker's great intention in saying something that so unstandard one which can be very good or bad one (positive or negative) through his or her expression adjectively.

REFERENCES

Bloor, T & M, Bloor, 1995. *The Functional Analysis of Language*. New York: OxfordUniversity Press.

Bogdan, C. R. & Biklen, S. K. 1982. *Qualitative Research for Education*. United State of America: Allyn and Bacon.

Bogdan&Biklen. 1992. *Qualitative Research for Education* : An Introduction to Theoryand Methods. Boston: Allyn& Bacon

Eggins, S. 1994. *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*. New York: Printer Press.

Fadda, S, 2006. *The Use Of Metaphors In Political Discourse: The Speeches Of George w. Bush*. Universidad National de Cordoba – Argentina: 33rd International Systemic Functional Congress.

Halliday, M.A.K. 1985. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar.* London: Edward Arnold

Halliday, M.A.K & Hasan, R. 1985. *Language, Context, and Text: Aspect of Language in A School Semiotic Perspective.* Melbourne: Deakin University Press.

Halliday, M.A.K. 1994. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold

Halliday, M.A.K. & C. M. I. M Matthiesen. 2001. *Construing Experience through Meaning: A Language-Based Approach to Cognition*. London: Continuum.

Martin, J. R. 1992. *English Text: System and Structure.* Amsterdam: John Benjamin

Matthiesen, C. 1992. *Lexicogrammatical Cartography.*Sydney: International Language Science.

Miles, M.B. & Huberman, A.M. 1994. *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Source Book of new Methods. Second Edition.* New Buriy, CA: Sage.

Poyton, C. 1985. *Language and Gender: Making the Difference.* Geolong, Vic: Deakin University Press.

Saragih, A. 2005. *Introducing Systemic Functional Grammar.* Medan: Pasca Sarjana UNIMED.

Xue-Feng, W. 2010. Grammatical metaphor and its difficulties in application. *Vol. 8, No.12 US-China Foreign Language*. Taiyuan Normal University, Taiyuan 030012, China.