

Grammatical metaphor in academic texts of Indonesian students' thesis

Mahmudah^{*1}, Hajrah², Arni Amir³, Muhamad Ahkam Arifin⁴

^{1,2,3}Universitas Negeri Makassar, Makassar, 90221, Indonesia
e-mail: ^{*1}mahudah.mahfud@unm.ac.id, ²hajrah@unm.ac.id, ³arniamir9@gmail.com

⁴University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia
e-mail: arifinm@student.unimelb.edu.au

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to reveal the form and pattern of lexical shift either lexically or grammatically by (1) to describe the form of grammatical metaphor of academic text, and (2) to describe the pattern of lexical shift in academic texts. The type of this research is qualitative research using Functional Systemic Linguistic approach. The academic texts was analyzed using theory of M.A.K. Halliday. The data in this study are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in academic texts that undergo lexical and sentence shifts. The data source in this research is thesis of Indonesian Language and Literature Study Program in the year of 2015. Data collection techniques are documentation, reading, and record technique. The results found forms of grammatical metaphor which include (1) nominalization, (2) groups of nouns, and (3) simplex phrases. The lexic shift patterns found in this study include: (1) verbs to nouns, (2) adjectives to nouns, (3) adverbs to nouns, and (4) nouns to nouns.

Keywords:

Grammatical; metaphor; academic texts

1 INTRODUCTION

Scientific work as a scientific essay, its form and presentation is demanded scientifically in order to foster a scientific ethos so that it not only makes the students as consumers of science, but also able to become a producer of thought and writing in the field of science. The general view that has evolved so far has been that the scientific work has characteristics such as simple, solid, objective, and logical. However, so far there has been no empirical evidence proposed to provide a sufficient linguistic explanation of this simple, concise, objective, and logical sense.

Therefore, the scientific of a scientific work into something that needs to be followed up so that the characteristics of a text is not only understood instinctively, but based on a particular data or theory that is the theory of Functional Systemic Linguistics to find the meaning of scholarly a scientific work or academic texts.

The type of this research is qualitative research which is studied by using Functional System Linguistic Theory M.A.K. Halliday. The data in this study are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences containing shifts of both shifts in the lexis level and shift in the sentence level. The data source is obtained from

the thesis of the students of Language and Literature Program of Indonesia Year 2015. Data collection techniques used are the techniques of reading, and record techniques. The data analysis technique begins with data identification, data classification, data interpretation, and data descriptions.

2 THE FORM OF GRAMMATICAL METAPHOR

This paper describes the forms of grammatical metaphor in the thesis of an Indonesian students.

2.1 Nominalization

Incongruent

*Literary works are the result of the imagination of a person who often presents a **life** colored by the attitude, background and **belief of the writer**.*

Congruent

*Literary works are the product of the imagination of a person who often presents something in **life** that is colored by the attitude, background and **believed** by the person who **write**.*

In the data citation (1), the bolded word in ingkongruen is a noun that has undergone a shift from congruent expression. The word *life* is a form of nomination from the adjective of *live*. The word *belief* is a form of nomination from the verb *believe*. The *writer* is a form of nomination from the verb *write*.

Incongruent

The style of writing that is intended is ranging from the selection of words, sentence structure and the use of punctuation often used by the author as one way to make the literary work look attractive.

Congruent

*The style of **writing** that is intended is ranging from **choosing** words, sentence structure and the **use** of punctuation is often used by **writer** who make up as one way to make the literary work look attractive.*

The bolded word in incongruent is a noun word that has undergone a shift from congruent expression. The word *writing* is a shifting form of the word of *write*. The word *election* is a form of shifting from the *elect* word. The word *usage* is a form of shift from the word *use*. The *composer* word is a shift from the *writing* word.

Incongruent

*Stylists by Leech & Short refer to the **definition** of study of stiles, the **study** of the form of linguistic performance, especially those found in **literary** texts.*

Congruent

*Stylists by Leech & Short refer to **define** the study of styles comprises the **study** of the form of **language** performance. Especially the performance of language in **literary** texts.*

In the data quote (18), the bolded word in incongruent is a noun that has undergone a shift from congruent expression. *Definition* is a form of nomination from the verb of *define*. The word of *study* is a form of nomination from the word verb *to study*. The word *linguistics* is a form of nomination from the word noun *language*. The word *literature* is a form of nomination from the word noun *letters*.

Incongruent

*This **research** is conducted to provide **explanation** to the public that actually **research** on stilistika not only examine the style of language alone, but also review about the signs of linguistics, the typical **use** of words and sentences as one method in stilistika to analyze the character of a person as Aminuddin (1995) argues that stylistic **studies** can also be used to describe the identity, characteristic of speaker, as well as the cultural and social **life** environment of his culture.*

Congruent

*This **research** activity is done to **explain** to the public that actually in **researching** stylistics not only study about the language only. Stylistics also **examines** the linguistic signs, characteristic in **using** words and sentences as one method in stylists to analyze character characters. Aminuddin (1995) also explains that **study** the stylistic can also be used to describe the identity, characteristic of the speaker, as well as the socio-cultural **life** environment.*

The bolded word in incongruent expression is a noun word that has undergone a shift from congruent expression. The word *research* is a form of nomination from the word verb *research*. The *explanation* word is a form of nomination of the verb *explain*. The word *use* is a form of nomination of the verbs *using*. The word *study* is a form of nomination from the word verb *to study*. The word *life* is a form of nomination from the word adjective *live*.

Incongruent

*The **use** of verbs by authors is intended to illustrate that Kejora is a woman [who has many **activities** and likes adventure].*

Congruent

*In **using** the verb, the person who **write** intends to describe the character of Kejora. The character of the Kejora is described as an **active** woman.*

In incongruent expression is a noun word that has undergone a shift from congruent expression. The word *use* is a form of nomination of the word verbs *using*. The *writer* is a form of nomination from the word verb *write*. The word *activity* is a form of nomination from the word adjective *active*.

2.2 Nominalization Group

Incongruent

*The **use** of the word "I" to show the **familiarity** between the **writer** and the **reader**, so there is no distance between them.*

Congruent

*The word 'I' is **used** to indicate the **familiar** condition between the person who **write** the story and the person who **read** the story so there is no distance between the two.*

The word *use*, the *writer* and the *reader* are words of the verb *used*, *written* and *read*. *Familiarity* which is a word that is from *familiar* adjectives. The four nominalized results are collected in one cluster. The shift is a form of shifting the level of the sentence into a group of nouns.

Incongruent

*The cross-references in this **study** consist of categories such as **reference**, **substitution** and **ellipsis**, **repetition** and **elegant variations**.*

Congruent

*The cross-references on the results of **study** consist of several categories such as **process referring** to **substitution** and **ellipsis**, **repeating processes** and **elegant variations**.*

The word of *study*, *reference* and *repetition* are the words of the verb of *to study*, *to refer* and *to repeat*. The three nominalized results are collected in one cluster. The shift is a form of shifting the level of the sentence into a group of nouns.

Incongruent

*In the **study**, it illustrates that Kejora is a woman who admires **beauty**.*

Congruent

*The activity **to study** illustrates that Kejora is a woman who admires everything **beautiful**.*

In the data citation (80), the *study* word is a word that is derived from the *study* verb and the word *beauty* is the word that is derived from the *beautiful* adjective. Both nominalized results are collected in one cluster. The shift is a form of shifting the level of the sentence into a group of nouns.

Incongruent

*The **courage** and **firmness** possessed by Kejora are able to break the dominance of men in their lives.*

Congruent

*Kejora has a **courage** and **firm** nature. **Courage** and **firmness** of Kejora can break the domination of men in his life.*

The word of *courage* and *firmness* is a word noun comes from adjective of courage and firm. Both nominalized results are collected in one cluster. The shift is a form of shifting the level of the sentence into a group of nouns.

Incongruent

*The research results reveal that the **uniqueness** and **distinctive style** of the work is influenced by the socio-cultural and educational background of the **writer**.*

Congruent

*The results of the study reveal that the **unique** features and unique characteristics and styles of the work are influenced by the sociocultural background and the educational process of the person who **write**.*

The word *uniqueness* is a word derived from the *unique* adjective word, as well as the *writer* is noun that comes from verb of *write*. The results of the nomination are gathered in one cluster. The shift is a form of shifting the level of the sentence into a group of nouns.

2.3 Simple Sentence

Incongruent

All authors have different styles of authorship or characteristic.

Congruent

All authors have the characteristic of authorship. Each author has different writing styles

The sentence is a simplex phrase composed by two complex sentences such as the congruent expression quotation. The conjugate sentence pattern is S + V + O [...]. The sentence consists of the *subject* line of "all authors", *verb* "have", the *object* "writing style or authorship characteristic" is embedded with different "different" embeds to compress information.

Incongruent

Writing styles [which are meant starting from word selection, sentence structure and the use of punctuation] are often used by authors as a way to make the literary work interesting.

Congruent

Authors often use the writing style as one way to make literary works look interesting. Some of the writing styles include word selection, sentence structure and punctuation.

The sentence is a simplex phrase composed by two complex sentences such as the congruent expression quotation. The sentence pattern is S [...] + V + O + C. The sentence consists of the *subject* line of the "writing style" embedded with "which is intended to be from word selection, sentence structure and the use of punctuation, "verb" often used "," author "object, and Complement" as one way of make the literary work look interesting ".

Incongruent

*The **author** uses the word [meaning denotation] to describe the tightness of brotherhood [which is intertwined among the characters].*

Congruent

*The author uses the word denotation meaningless. The meaningful word denotation is used by the author to describe the tightness of brotherhood among the characters in the *Geni Jora* novel.*

In the data citation (36), the sentence is a simplex phrase composed by two complex sentences as in congruent expressions. The sentence compiler pattern is S + V + O [...] + C [...]. The sentence consists of the *subject* line of the "author", the *verb* "use", the *object* "the word" *embed* "meaning denotation", and the description "to describe the tightness of the" embedded "brotherhood" intertwined among the characters ".

Incongruent

Repetition figure of speech is more used by authors to describe the character of the Kejora than the [other] masters.

"Majas are used by the person who made up the story to describe the character of the Kejora character. Major reps are more widely used than other masters to describe the character of Kejora.

The sentence is a simplex phrase composed by two complex sentences as in congruent expressions. The pattern of the compiler of the sentence is S + V+ O + C [...]. The sentence consists of the *subject* line of "repetitive figure of speech", *verb* "more widely used", "author" *object*, *Compliment*" to describe the character of Kejora versus figure of speech", another "embed".

2.4 Leksis Shift Pattern

Incongruent

Literary works are the result of the imagination of a person who often presents a life colored by the attitude, background and the belief of the writer.

Congruent

"Literary works are the product of the imagination of someone who often presents something about life that is colored by attitudes, backgrounds and beliefs that are believed by person who write."

The noun of *life* means 'life state' is derived from the basic verb meaning 'life in a state or in a certain way' as its source. The nomina of *belief* means 'true believe' derived from the word 'believe' (really comprehend). In noun of *beliefs* though derived from the word *believe*, but the meaning of *beliefs* related to the meaning believed to 'believe' based on the interpretation of the meaning between the source. The noun of *writer* is derived from *write*. But the *writer's* meaning relates to the word of *write* and 'composing a story' based on the source.'

Incongruent

The Geni Jora novel published by the Sun in 2004 is one of Abidah El Khalieqy's works and was the second winner of the 2003 Jakarta Arts Council Novel Writing Competition.

Congruent

One of Abidah El Khalieqy's works, the novel Geni Jora published by Matahari in 2004, won second place at the 2003 Jakarta Arts Council Novel Writing Competition.

The noun of *winner* means 'winning person' is derived from the verb of *win* means 'can defeat (enemy, rival)' Based on the related meaning between the

source then the word *winner* is not derived from the intransitive verb of *win* , but is derived from the transitive verb of win 'to succeed in getting something'.

Incongruent

*Furthermore, in the substitution and ellipsis categories characterized by the **replacement** of a structure of other forms referring to the same referent and ellipsis is the **reduction** or **abbreviation** of the previously mentioned structural units.*

*The substitution and ellipsis categories are marked by **replacing** a structure of other forms. Referring to referents and ellipsis is to **reduce** or **summarize** the unit of structure as mentioned earlier. "*

The noun of *replacement* means 'process, manner, and act of replacing derived from the noun means 'something that is a non-existent or missing exchanger. Based on the connection of meaning between the sources then the word of *replacement* is derived from the verb of *replace* meaning 'exchange (with others)'. Subsequently, the noun of *reduction* means process, means, the act of reducing is derived from adverbs less meaningful words 'not yet or not the same'. Based on the related meanings of the source then the word reduction is derived from the verb of *reduce* or 'take (cut) a part'. Furthermore, noun of *summary* means process, manner, act of abbreviating is derived from short word meaning 'concise adjective' (on story, speech, etc.). Based on the related meanings of the source then the word of *summary* is derived from *summarize*.

3 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion can be concluded that the form of shifting metaphor in the thesis of students of Indonesian Language and Literature Program there are three, namely nominalization, noun groups, and simplex phrases. On the nominalization side, it is known that information compaction with lexical alteration is found in the thesis. Information compaction with nominalization is aimed at expressing knowledge more concisely and densely. From the point of view of nominalization, the texts contained in the thesis show the characteristics of scientifically ideational. On the side of the noun group is known that the compaction of information with the shift of the sentence level into a group of nouns are found in the thesis. The lexis cluster in the thesis tends to be a noun group, and many are concerned with the realization of meaning in an ideational way. On the side of the simplex sentence is known that the shift from several complex sentences into simplex sentences resulted in the compaction of meaning. Compression of meaning with the simplex phrase in the thesis shows scholarly characteristics both ideational and textual.

The pattern of lexical shift in the thesis of the students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Program is four from verbs to nouns, from adjectives to nouns, from adverbs to nouns, and from the nouns themselves. Based on the data analysis it is known that the lexical shift from verb to noun dominates in the thesis compared to the number of lexical shifts of the adjectives, adverbials, and nouns themselves. In general, it can be concluded that the thesis uses a lot

of grammatical metaphor in incongruent expression. So it is clear in terms of grammatical metaphor, the thesis shows the characteristics of scholarship in an ideational and textual. Through the grammatical metaphor the content of the material presented becomes more compact, and textually, the delivery of matter involving the shift of the level also affects the different organizational arrangements at the group level of words or sentences. The study of grammatical metaphors on academic texts, especially student thesis, has an important influence in the development of the study of language. This kind of research can add insight and knowledge especially for students. Expected by the existence of such research can be a reference and reference and become a motivation for further researchers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Akhlada, Nahda. 2014. *Pergeseran Bentuk dan Makna dalam Terjemahan Komik L'Agent 212 (Dari Bahasa Prancis ke Bahasa Indonesia)*. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.
- Alwi Hasan, dkk. 2010. *Tata Bahasa Baku: Bahasa Indonesia Edisi Ketiga*. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa dan Balai Pustaka.
- Chaer, Abdul. 2007. *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Endraswara, Suwardi. 2011. *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: CAPS.
- Halliday, M.A.K. 1994. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Halliday, M.A.K. 1994. *Bahasa, Konteks, dan Teks: Aspek-Aspek Bahasa dalam Pandangan Semiotik Sosial*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Pusat Bahasa. 2012. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Reski, Sri. 2015. *Analisis Stilistika dalam Novel Geni Jora Karya Abidah El Khalieqy*. Skripsi Universitas Negeri Makassar.
- Ria, Tina, Zen. 2014. *Metafora Gramatikal Pada Teks Terjemahan Buku Biologi Bilingual*. Universitas Sumatera Utara.
- Wiratno Tri, dkk. 2014. *Bahasa Indonesia: Ekspresi Diri dan Akademik untuk Perguruan Tinggi*. Jakarta: Pembelajaran dan Kemahasiswaan.
-