

Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in English Political Text at Newspaper

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Abstract— This research deals with the realization of ideational metaphor of political text in the local e-newspaper. It aims to identify the types are used in political text, to describe how the ideational grammatical metaphor are found in political text at newspaper and to reason for ideational grammatical metaphor used in the politics text. Qualitative descriptive method is needed to answer this study. The data were taken from six politics news from March to April that already published online from Jakarta Post. From the analysis of 13 types of ideational grammatical metaphor, there are type 1 (9%) type 2 (12%) type 4 (8%) type 5 (10%) type 10 11%) type 13 (3%). The realization of ideational grammatical method is able to change incongruent wording into congruent wording. Metaphor expresses something indirectly, as the result, the reader difficulties are solved and able to understand the meaning of politic text.

Keywords— Ideational Grammatical Metaphor, Political text, Newspaper Introduction

I. INTRODUCTION

Ideational grammatical metaphor has been attracted a lot of the current researchers' attention and it is a subject of interest to linguists because of their complexity in forms and meaning. In fact, the ideational meta function is about the natural world in the broadest sense, including our own consciousness, and is concerned with clauses as representations. Halliday, as key developer of Systemic Functional Linguistics is one of the linguists who studied how language is structured and language in use.

The study of the uses of grammatical metaphor in political texts of English newspapers in Indonesia is to explore how the realisation address on the base of Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar from the perspective of ideational grammatical metaphor system. Since politicians often take the skills of language use into formal and uncommon word, grammatical metaphor is one of the most popular devices causing difficulties. Reading grammatical metaphor in politics text from newspapers satisfies with readers' curiosity and excitement but sometimes causes many difficulties for readers to understand. So the writer tends to figure out the politics text which helps readers understand language more effectively.

The main objectives of this study are to answer the question posed in the problem of the study, the writer formulate as in the following:

1. To figure out the kinds of ideational grammatical metaphor type are used in political text.
2. To describe the ideational grammatical metaphor used in political text.
3. To investigate the reason for the ideational grammatical metaphor coded in the ways it is in political text e-newspaper.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Language is both system-as-potential and process-as-instance as Halliday theorizing about our experience. Language itself is an evolving eco-semiotic system-&-process as a product of compromise between two phenomenal realms; matter and semiotic/meaning. Furthermore, such meanings operate simultaneously in any text. Each of these metafunctions is realized where semantics is embedded in context, and lexicogrammar in semantics. It can be seen in the figure below:

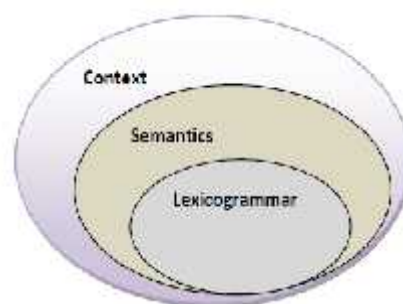


Fig. 1. Stratification of Language (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014)

Ideational metaphors (Martin 1992) are theorized as consisting of two kinds, experiential and logical meaning. Experiential metaphor is considered the metaphorical ways of meaning making where process is realized by a noun, and quality is realized by an adjective in lexicogrammar. Logical metaphor is the metaphorical ways of realizing the consequential and temporal relations inside clauses. According to Martin (1992), logical and experiential metaphors cooperate when external conjunctive relations are realized metaphorically and "this interaction produces a high level of abstraction in text, making it inaccessible to large sections of the community".

TABLE 1. METAFUNCTION AND LEXICOGRAMMATICAL REALIZATIONS

Context	Semantics (Meanings)	Lexico Grammar (Systems of Wording)
Field	Ideational -Experiential -Logical	Transitivity -Logico-Semantic -Relation

Based on Martin point of view (1993), grammatical metaphor can thus be seen to introduce a tension between grammar as a text's wording and semantics as a text's meaning so that the language has to be read on at least two levels (e.g. metaphorically), with one level directly reflecting the grammar, and beyond that another symbolically related level of semantics. Due to the stratal tension between semantic categories and their realization in lexicogrammar, GM needs to be read metaphorically and congruently. Halliday used the term of grammatical metaphor to refer the references as a meaning transference from congruent to metaphorical in grammar. On the other hand, congruent is the 'literal' as opposed to the metaphorical realization of meaning: the congruence between semantics and lexicogrammar. Congruent forms reflect the typical ways that we construe experience which implies an equation between semantics and lexicogrammar.

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Congruent relationship between lexicogrammar and semantics:

Nouns	→	things / participants
Verbs	→	events / processes
Adjectives	→	properties/attribute & epithets

Example 1: clause [process with participant + circumstance] coded as phrase.

1. a) before the festival parade, citizen banded together.
b) band together following the festival parade.
2. a) the politicians spoke about inflation.
b) their speech covered inflation.

Regarding the four sentences above, 1.b) and 2.b) are metaphorical forms, because in the two sentences, the process banded together and spoke are substituted by the nominal types of participants of 1. a) and 2.b) band together and speech. In

short, the congruent form of the first sentence has become metaphorical in the second one which is represented by a nominal group.

Halliday and Matthiesen (1999: 246) identify the types of grammatical metaphor and characterize them explicitly in relation to the semantics as a whole. As a result, a total of 13 types of metaphor have been identified. As follows:

TABLE 2. TYPES OF GRAMMATICAL METAPHOR

Type	Grammatical shift		Semantic shift	
	Congruent	Metaphorical	Congruent	Metaphor
1	Adjective	Noun	Quality	Thing
2	Verb	Noun	Process	Thing
3	preposition / prepositional phrase	Noun	Circumstance	Thing
4	Conjunction	Noun	Relator	Thing
5	Verb	Adjective	Process	Quality
6	preposition / prepositional phrase	Adjective	Circumstance	Quality
7	conjunction	Adjective	Relator	Quality
8	preposition / prepositional phrase	Verb	Circumstance	Process
9	Conjunction	Verb	Relator	Process
10	Conjunction	preposition / prepositional phrase	Relator	Circumstance
11	--	+noun	--	Thing
12	--	+verb	--	Process
13i	Noun	Various	Thing	Expansion of thing
13ii	adverb	Adjective / various	Circumstance	

Language is to enable us to represent what is going on in the world; to reflect on our observations, to share knowledge and ideas. Thus, ideational meaning is a meaning that concerns with how language functions to represent experiences, so the function of the clause is as representation. Halliday (1989: 94; 1987: 75) notion that grammatical metaphor is a feature of written language more than of spoken. As written news, E-newspaper contributed greatly to people's knowledge in various fields, such as politics, religion, corruption, wars and advertisements, in fact it can become very impressive historical e-documents.

The newspapers, as the voice of the people, play a very important role in a democracy in Indonesia. They form an important link between the public and the government, especially with the current hot politic news about presidential election. So, this study were 6 political e-newspaper to analyze and Identify their types.

III. METHOD

This study applied a qualitative descriptive method to figure out the variation on the use of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor based on sytemic functional linguistics theory and the study concerned with the application of systemic functional linguistics in grammatical metaphor.

To answer this study, the data were political text taken from e-newspaper. So there were six politic news contained the news of presidential election 2019 issue. The researcher was randomly taken one political news in every week to provide six political news which all of them in a moth from March to April that already published. Those data were analyzed based on the idea grammatical metaphor table 2.

From the table 2, the reasearcher found from the analysis of 13 types of ideational grammatical metaphor, there are type 1 type 2, type 4, type 5, type 10, type 13. The realization of ideational grammatical method is able to change incongruent wording into congruent wording. Metaphor expresses something indirectly, as the result, the reader difficulties are solved and able to understand the meaning of politic text. Below, some estracts for some of the types of ideational grammatical metaphor that realize in politic text at Jakarta Post e-newspaper collected for this study are given:

1. Metaphorical : Rival camps **gear up** for second presidential debate (Verb)
Congruent : Rival camps **prepared** for second presidential debate (verb)

Process of the “prepared”, which is a verb , is being used as the verb “gear up” in the metaphorical form (type 12 shift from verb into verb).

2. Metaphorical : A special team in the incumbent’s camp has begun preparations, though so far its focus has **mainly** been to prepare materials for the debate, Jokowi and Ma’ruf Amin’s political communications director, Usman Kansong, said.
Congruent : A special team in the incumbent’s camp has begun preparations, though so far its **main** focus has been to prepare materials for the debate, Jokowi and Ma’ruf Amin’s political communications director, Usman Kansong, said.
(type 13 shift from adverb into adjective).

3. Metaphorical: "We have **carried out** a focus group discussion and gathered input from experts, as well as from the members of our team," Usman said
Congruent : We have **conducted** focus group discussions and gathered input from experts, as well as from our team members, "Usman said.

Process of the “**carried out**”, which is a verb , is being used as the verb “**conducted**” in the metaphorical form (type 12 shift from verb into verb).

After analyzing the data, it found that there are six types of ideational grammatical metaphor that realize in English political text at The Jakarta Post e-newspaper. they are type 1 (adjective=> noun) (9%), type 2 (verb=>noun) (12%), type 4 (conjunction => noun) (8%), type 5 (verb=>adjectives) (10%), type 10 (conjunction=>preposition) (11%), type 13 (noun =>various/ adverb=>adjective) (3%).

The highest percentage employment of ideational grammatical metaphor is type 2 (verb=>noun) 12%. While the middle of percentage is type 5 (verb=>noun) 12%. The lowest percentage is type 4 (conjunction => noun) (8%).

The reason ideational metaphor coded in the way it is in politics text is to help the readers to avoid ambiguity and have better understanding to mean the meaning of the political text when reading e-newspaper. Political text used metaphor in conveying his judgement, attitude and influence. Since politician loves to mmanipulating meaning and coloring our perception of political trends to persuade reader of political realities.

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