

ABSTRACT

Ariansyah, Rani. 2007. *Metaphors in The Rubric of "True Story" of Reader's Digest: Form and Symbol*. Thesis, English Department, Faculty of Letters, State University of Malang. Advisors: (I) Dr. Yazid Basthomi, M.A. (II) Niamika El Khoiri, S.Pd., M.A.

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The study is conducted to investigate the use of metaphorical syntactic forms and symbols in the true story rubrics of Reader's Digest magazine. The design of the study is descriptive-qualitative since it obtains information concerning the current status of phenomena and determines the nature of situation as exists at the time of the study. The study belongs to documentary studies since it uses the true story rubric of Reader's Digest magazine as the source of data. The data of the study are five true stories taken from the recent five editions of the year 2007. The true stories are analyzed based on the theory of metaphor, forms, and symbols. As the basis of the analysis, the concept of Haley which is called Hierarchical Model of Universal Semantic Domain is used. The theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980) is used as the basis to analyze the forms. The symbols found are classified into the nine categories of the model namely *Being, Cosmos, Energy, Substance, Terrestrial, Objects, Living, Animate, and Human*.

In terms of Syntactic Metaphorical Forms, there were 25 kinds of forms found in the true story texts. From the most to the least frequently used Syntactic Metaphors is Predicative Metaphors (56%), Complementative Metaphors (24%), Sentential Metaphors (12%), and Subjective Nominative Metaphors (8%). Sentential Metaphors and Nominative Metaphors were rarely found because in the five stories there were not so many relationships which need the use of Sentential Metaphors and Subjective Nominative Metaphor.

The result reveals that there are 25 kinds of symbols found in the true story rubrics of the five editions. From the most to the least frequently used Symbols is Human category (32%), Object (24%), Terrestrial (16%), Cosmos (12%), Energy (8%) and substance (8%). The authors did not use Being, Living, and animate because there were nothing relevant to be used in those categories.

This study concludes that metaphor is the part of language phenomena. Forms, Symbols, and sentences are the units that may help the reader interpret metaphor easily. Metaphor is actually the language creative which is untranslatable: they say what they say and cannot be said in another way.