**METAPHOR I NOVEL "'THE CROWN'S GAME"
WRITTEN BY EVELYN SKYE BASED ON
SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS**

THESIS

*Submitted to the English Education Department of Padangsidimpuan State
Institute for Islamic Studies in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the
Degree of Educational Scholar (S.Pd) in English*

By:

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**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
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2018**

METAPHOR IN NOVEL "THE CROWN'S GAME" WRITTEN BY EVELYN SKYE BASED ON SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS

A THESIS

Submitted to State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan
as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirement
for Degree of Education (S.Pd) in English Program

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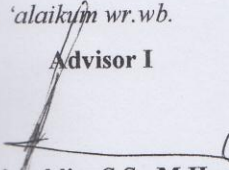   **Dean Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

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Assalamu 'alaikum wr.wb.

    After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on the thesis belongs to **Desti Amelisa Gultom**, entitled **"METAPHOR IN NOVEL "THE CROWN'SGAME" WRITTEN BY EVELYN SKYE BASED ON SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS"**. We assumed that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the assignments and fulfill the requirements for graduate degree of Education (S.Pd) in English Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in IAIN Padangsidimpuan.
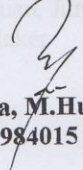
    Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined by the Thesis examiner team of English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Thank you.

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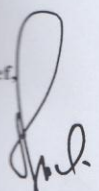
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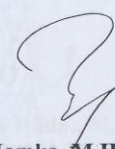
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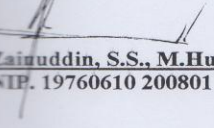
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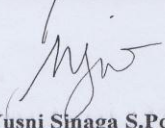
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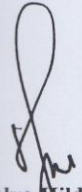Alamat: Jl. H.T. Rizal Nurdin Km. 4,5 Telp. (0634) 22080 Sihitang 22733
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Thesis : Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game" Written By Evelyn Skye Based On Systemic Functional Linguistics

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The Thesis had been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the Requirement

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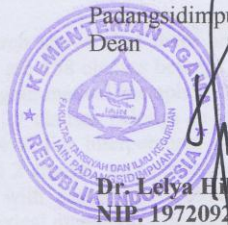It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help and contribution to all of lecturers, institution, family and friends who have contributed in different ways hence this thesis is processed until it becomes a complete writing. In the process of finishing this thesis, I got a lot of guidance and motivation from many people. Therefore, in this chance I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the following people:

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Based on Systemic Functional Linguistic

ABSTRACT

This research discusses about Metaphor in Novel The Crown's Game Written by Evelyn Skye Based on Systemic Functional Linguistic. The research obejectives are to describe the use of metaphor, the types of metaphor used in the novel and to describe the reason of the use of metaphor.

This research uses qualitative descriptive. The data is analyzed by using content analysis. In order to analyze the data, the researcher analyzes the data based on Systemic Functional Lingusitic, distinguishes the metaphor category, analyzes the meaning, coding and conclude all the result.

The result of the research shows that there are 191 clauses belong to metaphor. From the total, there are 158 clauses belongs to lexical metaphor with percentage 82,72%. Then, for grammatical metaphor, there are 33 clauses with percentage 17,28%. There are 27 clauses belongs to ideational metaphor, this category with percentage 14,14%. For interpersonal 6 clauses with percentage 3,14%. First for mood there are 2 clauses with percentage 1.05% and second for modality there are 4 clauses with percentage 2,09%. The dominant type of metaphor used in the novel is lexical metaphor. The reason why metaphor used in the novel is to express writer's opinion through language simply or more complicated.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Problem

Language is the important thing that must be learned. It is because language has a big function in human life. Language as a tool for communication which is used by all human in life. In truth, all of human's actitivities always use language for making interaction one another. A man can express feeling and idea through language, so that's why language is the main tool of communication.

As a tool for communication, language has function to be the way how a man represents the experience to be represented in sound or symbol and organizes them into words, groups, phrases, clauses, sentences and texts. Those functions has meaning which is said human experience. In producing experience, a man creates language in term of text. A text is built up by meaning, form and expression. The meaning is already inside of human mind after comprehending the social context.

For understanding the language, it is not separated from the social context. If it is not, it will make or create misunderstanding of the language meaning. Social context has three elements, they are situation, cultures and ideology of language users. In this research, the researcher just focuses on understanding the experience related to the situation only.

Furthermore, context of situation is about field, tenor and mode of experience. The field of experience is what the phenomenon refers to. The tenor of experience is who the adresser and to whom the experience adressed. The mode is how the experience is organized.

Nowadays, people just hear and see something and directly interprete. People do not comprehend first about the social context of the experience. People do not know what the experience is talking about, who speaks to whom, how the experience or language is organized and how the situationof the text is. This fact causes a misconception of the truth meaning of the experience.

Basically, for understanding the language well, it must be analyzed first. The analysis of the text or language in this case related to Discourse Analysis in Systemic Functinal Linguistic (SFL). In this analysis, it is not only analyze the linguistics elements, but also concern to the context behind the discourse. For analyzing the discourse based on the linguistics elements and social context, it is related to metaphor.

Metaphor is identifying meaning based on the linguistics elements and social context. Metaphor is identifying meaning which concerns with Experiental Funtion (represents the experience), Interpersonal Funtion (exchange the experience) and Textual Function (organize the experience) and followed with the meaning of experience.

As a homo socius, people need communication to interact with another. Communication among people is devided into two kinds. They are direct communication and indirect communication. Direct communication means talking to other by face to face. While indirect communication means can be done by the fast reaction process. One of the instrument could be in the form of paper is novel. Communication uses novel is a communication which is done between the reader and the writer or author. Novel is any relatively long, written work of narrative fiction, normally in prose and typically published as a book.

In this moment, the researcher chooses novel The Crown's Game as the object of analysis to find metaphor. The researcher chooses this novel because The Crown's Game is an interesting novel, in which this novel leads the readers to a mysterious and fascinating fantasy world, one teeming with hidden magic and fiery romance.

Based on the problem above, the researcher conducts the tittle of the research "**Metaphor In Novel The Crown's Game Written by Evelyn Skye"**

B. **The Focus of the Problem**

Based on the background of problem above, the researcher focused on analyzing the metaphor in novel *The Crown's Game*. The researcher analyzed the types of metaphor; lexical metaphor and grammatical metaphor include interpersonal and ideational metaphor in novel *The Crown's Game*. The

researcher described the analysis types of metaphor used in novel *The Crown's Game*.

C. The Definition of Key Term

1. Systemic Functional Linguistic

Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) is an approach of linguistic that concerns to the language as a social semantic system.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is the variation of language expression which the meaning involves a non-literal use of word

3. The Crown's Game Novel

The Crown's Game is a captivating tale that deftly transports readers to a mysterious and fascinating fantasy world, one teeming with hidden magic and fiery romance.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the researcher formulate the problem of the research as follow:

1. How are metaphors used in novel *The Crown's Game*?

2. What types of metaphors are used in novel *The Crown's Game*?

3. Why metaphor are used in novel *The Crown's Game*?

E. The Objectives of the Research

Based on the problems above, the objectives of the study are :

1. To describe the metaphors used in *The Crown's Game.*

2. To find the types of metaphors used in novel *The Crown's Game.*

3. To explain the used of metaphors in novel *The Crown's Game.*

F. The Significances of the Research

    The significances of the research are:

1. Teacher: This research is useful for English teacheres as their source of learning. They can get learning material to be presented in classroom by making metaphor as a material.

2. Students: This research can be as their reference who are interested in studying discourse analysis.

3. Other researcher: It can be made as a reference to other researcher in the field of language and education of language.

G. The Outline of the Thesis

    The systematic of the research is divided into five chapters. Each chapter consists of many sub chapters with detail as follow :

    Chapter one, consists of background of the problem, scopes and the limitation of the research it means focus of problem included the specific problem that intended to the research, formulation of the problems are about something to be researched, significances of the research are about the advantages of the research and outlines of the thesis are about all sub chapters that important to be explained in this research.

    Chapter two, consists of the process of metaphor, which consist of sub chapter description of metaphor, types of metaphor include Lexical Metaphor

and Grammatical Metaphor and also consist of metaphor structured on novel The Crown's Game.

Chapter three, consists of research methodology. Research methodology concisits of research design, source of data, the technique of data collection, the technique of data analysis.

Chapter four, consists of result that consists of the data description, metaphor dominant on novel The Crown's Game. Discussion consist of the result from analysis of metaphor on novel The Crown's Game.

Chapter five, consits of closing about conclusion and suggestion from the writer.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Theoritical Study

1. Systemic Functional Linguistic

a. Definition of Systemic Functional Linguistic

Systemic functional linguistic is developed by the British linguist M.A.K Halliday in 1970s. This major approach to the study of grammar is very significant because it is as the bridge between social and language structure in a precise manner. Systemic Functional Linguist (SFL) is an approach of linguistic that concerns to the language as a social semantic system.[1] Beside that, SFL also defined as an approach that refers to the idea in which a language formed by a series of system in which the speaker or the writer has unlimited choice of ways in creating meaning.[2] It means that SFL is an approach of linguistic study that relates the every single unit of language structure to the context of the language.

b. Board Metafunction Language is Systemic Functional Linguistic

SFL interprets language as a process of meaning making, in which it is not only about text or what people mean, but it is also about the semantic system ,language structure or what they can mean.

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[1] Bahram Kazemian "Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in Scientific Texts: A Hallidayan Perspective", in International Journal of Linguistics, Vol. 5 No. 4, Agustus 2013, p. 148

[2] Yusuf Hidayat, "The Ideational Meaning Realised in the Written Discourse in Online Newspaper on Abdul Qodir Jaelani", in English Educational Journal, ISSN 2087-0108,2014, p. 25

Halliday distinguishes three board metafunction language in SFL in order to identify the language itself, they are experiental function, interpersonal function and textual function.

1) Experiental Function

Experiental function concerns language as a way to express the experience or language in real world.[3] In order to express experience , experiental function is realized by transitivity system, which are represented with process and associated with participant and circumstances.. Transitivity system is a semantic system, aiming to classify what people see, hear and do in the real world into various process.

2) Interpersonal Function

Interpersonal function reflects interpersonal relation, language roles and attitudes through language. interpersonal function is realized by mood and modality. In a clause, mood refers to subject which is acted as by nominal and finite acted by the elemnt which is part of verbal group. Finite element symbolizes tense or modality. Then, another part in the sentence called residue, which is devided into predicator, complement or adunct.

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[3] Linxiu Yang & Lijun Xie, "A Systemic Functional Linguistic on Discourse Marker-Hones Phrases", in International Journal of English Linguistic, Vol.4 No. 6, 2014, p. 168

The interpersonal function as modality is to express writer's or speaker's willingness. Modality includes both modulazation and modulation. Modalization refers to exchange of information. Meanwhile, modulation refers to the exchange of goods and services.

3) Textual Function

Textual function means that language is used to relate what is said or written to the real world and to other linguistic events. This involves the use of language to organize the text itself in terms of thematic structures, covering theme and rheme, which express the organization of the message, how the clause relates the surrounding discourse to the context of situation in which it is being produced.

2. Metaphor

a. Definition of Metaphor

Metaphor is one of figurative speech which has meaning as a word or phrase which is used for special effect, and which does not has its usual or literal meaning. [4]Alternatively, metaphor is an expression that departs from the accepted leteral sense of form the normal order of words, or in which an emphasis is produced by patterns of sound. Based on the two of definitions, can be said that metaphor is an

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[4] Richards, Platt & Platt, *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics* (Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, 2000), p. 174

expression which build the new meaning by comparing with something else. Metaphor means we can not comprehend a certain expression by its own meaning.

Metaphor is derived from the Greek meta-, 'beyond' and phora, which is derived from pherein, 'to carry'. In its original, etymological sense, therefore, metaphor refers to a kind of movement from one thing to another thing.[5] The idea that two aspect are involved in metaphor has remained imoprtant in many subsequent theoires, and it is often explicitly formulated in terms of a 'from... to ...'expression.

Metaphor is a way of describing something by saying that is something else which has the same qualities to the things trying to describe. [6] Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that metaphor is one of several ways to convey the meaning in the sentence. Metaphora is used to expand the meaning of word, clause or sentence for getting the effect by comparing or associate two things.

Linguistics studies have suggested that metaphorical language use is pervasive natural language across many different domains of discourse, including academic discourse. An influential theory, called conceptual metaphor theory, has proposed that metaphorical languge refers underlying figurative ideas which are assumed to be relatively

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[5] Miriam Taverniers, *Grammatical Metaphors in English* (University of Ghent, 2004), p. 2
[6] Yaseen Ahmad Hasani, *The Commenest Types of Metaphor in English* (University of Tikrit College of Arts Department of Translation, 2013), p. 53

systematic and to correspond to natural process of thought.[7] It means that metaphor is primarily conceptual, conventional, and part of the ordinary system of thought and language.

Lakof and Turner state that metaphor allows us to understand one domain of experience in terms of another. To serve this function, there must be some grounding, some concepts that are not completely understood via metaphor to serve as source domain. In language, metaphor defined as an indirect comparison between two or more things seemingly unrelated subject that typically uses "is a" to join the subjects. More generally, a metaphor casts a first subject (tenor) as being equal to a second subject (vehicle) in some way. Thus, the first subject can be ecconomically described thanks to the implicit and explicit attributes of the second.

Metaphor is a verbal transference; The variation of language expression which the meaning involves a non-literal use of word. [8] In particular, metapor is an irregularity of content that consists on the use of a word in a sense different from its proper one and related to it in terms of similarity. If something is said to be metaphorical, there must be also something that is not, and the assumption is that to any metaphorical expression correspondence another, or perhaps more than

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[7] J. Berenike Herrman, *Metaphor in Academic Discourse* (Netherlands: LOT, 2013), p. 16
[8] M.A.K. Halliday, *Introduction to Functional Grammar* (New York: Routledge, 2014), p. 684

one, that is "literal – or, prefers called by congruent. In other words, for any given semantic configuration there is one congruent realization, in the lexico-grammar..

Examples:

1) The sky is crying

2) We walk on the golden mile.

Following the previous definition, (1) includes an example of metaphor, i.e, "crying". This word is used for something resembling that it usually refers to, that is, it is used to refer to the weather of being raining even it usually refers to physical and emotional state of being crying.

Then, example (2) consists a metaphor too. In this case, the word "golden" is an important thing. This word is used for stating the the participant "we" are together in important moment.

No.	Sentence	Lexical Metaphor	Grammatical Metaphor	Meaning
1.	The sky is crying	The sentence shows that the participant is doing something, it is crying.	The sentence is statement declarative which is simply described. Crying means the water is falling from the eyes. But sky has no eyes. So it means rain.	Raining.
2.	We walk	The sentence	The sentence	Passing

	on the golden mile	shows the participants are doing something in one location.	states information simply about behavior in one condition. The condition is labeled by the *golden mile*. *Golden mile* means important condition. It means, the participant are together in important moment on their life.	the important moment together

b. **Types of Metaphor**

Metaphor is a way of describing something by saying that is something else which has the qualities that you are trying to describe. In which, to get the meaning can be literally or must be interpreted first . In Systemic Functional Linguistic which is proposed by Halliday, there are two main types of metaphor; lexical metaphor and grammatical metaphor.

1) **Lexical Metaphor**

The term of metaphor is traditionally applied to the lexical transformation which can be described as "variation in use of words" which is called lexical metaphor, transferring a dominat quality or attribute of one thing into another thing. It is from source

domain to the "target domain". Lexical metaphor deals with how a particular word is used, either literally or metaphorically.[9] It means that that lexical metaphor deals with a word which is used and can be understood based on the literally.

In lexical metaphor, the basic idea is the information we have known about one known domain (source domain) is used to structure an assertion about the property of another less known domain (target domain). Source domain is usually well-known every day experience or things which are physical world, such as animals, plants and things. While target domain is generally more abstract, such as a person character or behavior.

The example of lexical metaphor is "*the school was a prison for him*". It is clearly understood that the school is not really a prison for him. In this case, the school in the sentence has certain characteristic which makes it same with prison. The possibility is a person who said as 'him' in the example may feel be like locked in his school, or as like a resistance in a prison.

Beside that, lexical metaphor also belongs to all clauses in which the meaning can be understood lexically without any interpretation to the contexts of language use. For example " *I go to*

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[9] Manliang Li, "Systemic Functional Study of The English Nominal Group as Grammatical Metaphor", in International Journal of Business and Social Science, Vol. 5, No. 9(1), Agustus 2014, p. 64

the market". It is clearly understood that the participant of the sentence does an activity to a place.

2) **Grammatical Metaphor**

Grammatical metaphor is proposed first by Halliday who treated it is an important component of the theory of system language function and made significant contribution to the metaphor study. Grammatical metaphor is a kind of variation to semantics in different degrees caused by some deviation of grammmatical character. It means that grammatical metaphor is based on the grammar of language.

Hu states that grammatical metaphor exists together with the human language in the past, in the present and in the future "so long as men survive". This argument suggests that grammatical metaphor is a natural phenomenon in language. [10] Ritchie and Zhu state that grammatical metaphor is any expression that uses one kind of grammatical structure to replace kind of grammatical structure, based on the assumption that the new grammatical structure represents or expresses an underlying concept that is totally different from the concepts expressed by the initial

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[10] *Ibid.*

grammatical structure.[11] It means that grammatical metaphor is an expression which is based on the certain grammatical character in which the meaning can not be conveyed literally.

Within Systemic Functional Linguistics, grammatical metaphor is:

> ... a meaning-making resource lying at the experiental level that extends the meaning potential through cross-stratal re-mappings between the grammar and semantic, boiling down, in one of its manifestations to expressing something that should have been a process (verb) in terms of a thing (nown).[12]

It means that, grammatical metaphor is the way for meaning-making by identifying the word or phrase based on the grammar structre which is related with the semantic theory. Grammatical metahpor can occur in different level, such as lexical level and also syntactical level. In grammatical metaphor, to get the meaning, we have to interpret the sentence based on the language form.

As to metaphor, the traditional view holds the metaphor is essentially a lexical phenomenon. But, Halliday extends that notion to include a grammatical dimension in it as well. Halliday states that metaphorical variation is lexico grammatical rather than just

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[11] Lenka Novotna, "Metaphors in Education: Systematic Metaphor Analysis of Dyslexia" (A Thesis, Masaryk University BRNO, 2017), p. 15

[12] Sholeh Seyedvaliu and Nasder Ghafoori, "Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in Merry Shelly's Frankestein and its Cinematic Adaptation", in The Journal of Applied Linguistics, Vol. 9, No. 19, p. 1

lexical.[13] It means that every lexical metaphor which is purely looks lexical on its surface, it will be accompanied by grammatic metaphor too.

Grammatical metaphor can thus be seen to introduce a tension between grammar (a text's wording) and semantics (a text's meaning) so that the language has to be read on at least two levels (metaphorically), in which one level directly reflecting the grammar and another one symbolically reflected level on semantic. The main concept of grammatical metaphor depends on the idea that there is a direct line of form to meaning to experience.

Example:

The teacher gives the students homework.

Sentence				Meaning
The teacher	gives	The students	homework	Guru memberikan siswa tugas
Actor	Process Material	Recipient	Goal	

There is also exist grammatical metaphor in which "meaning can be cross-coded, phenomena represented by categories other that those which arranged to represent them". In other words, for any semantic arrangement, there is one congruent expression and a set

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of incongruent expression called metaphoric variants. This incongruent expression is conceived as a "selection of words which is different from which is in some sense typical or unmarked". Grammatical metaphor is related to the degree of congruency in language expression. Based on the explanation, it can be concluded that metaphor discusses about congruent and incongruent meaning.

Look at the figure below:

What the teacher gives the students is homework

Sentence			Meaning
What the teacher gives the students	is	homework	Apa yang diberikan guru kepada siswa adalah tugas.
Identified: Value	Process Relational Intensive	Identifier: Token	

Hallidays distinguishes two types of grammatical metaphor; interpersonal metaphor, which is the devices to realize the interpersonal meaning and involves non-congruent ways of spoken and concerns with maintaining the relation with ather people. Interpersonal metaphor considered metaphor of mood and modality. While, ideational metaphor, as incongruent representation of the experiental meaning which is considered metaphor of transitivity.

a) Interpersonal Metaphor

Functional linguistic holds that interpersonal metaphors are one of the devices to realize interpersonal meaning. Interpersonal metaphor involves non-congruent ways of informal spoken language which concerns with establishing and maintaning relation with other people enacting interaction correlated with a tendency on the resources of interpersonal metaphor involved.[14] Interpersonal metaphor includes metaphor of mood and modality.

Interpersonal metaphor deals with the way to enact interpersonal relations and create intersubjective positioning through linguistic interaction. [15] Interpersonal metaphor cover the elements of interpersonal function namely, epithet, euphemism, connotation, vocative, metaphor of modality and metaphor of mood.

i. Interpersonal metaphor of mood

Mood expresses the speech functions of statement, question or commands. The choise between these different mood types enables people to give information by means of

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[14] Refnaldi, "When Verbs Become Nouns: Grammatical Metaphor in Students' Academic Text", p. 28

[15] 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)", in Journal of English and Education, Vol. 4, No. 1, 2016, p. 95

statement by using declarative mood; to ask information by means of question by using interrogative mood; to put forward something to be considered and accepted or refused by means offers and using the interogative mood, or to ask for something to take place by means of command by using imperative mood.

Mood metaphors construe a discourse semantic speech function through an incongruent mood option in grammar. To illustrate, the speech function command might be realized as a command, e.g. get up, using imperative mood. Alternatively, command might be also realized as suggestion as in "why don't you get up"?, using interogative mood.

Mood in Systemic Functional Linguistic is constitued by two parts, they are subject and residue. [16] Words which are characterized as a noun belongs to subject. While, auxiliaries to show tenses has function as residue. Except the subject, all sentence elements belong to residue.

ii. Interpersonal Metaphor of Modality

Modality is between the positive and negative poles. What the modality system does is to construe the region of

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[16] Jiang Zhu and Yuxiao Bao, "Analysis on Grammatical Metaphor from the view of Meta Function, in Elixir Literature, No. 40, 2011, p. 5258

uncertainty lies between yes and no. Halliday states that by modality , it is very clear that certain grammatical environment constitute metaphorical realizations of modality.[17] Metaphors of modality realize non-congruent ways of speech function.

An example of metaphor in modality : I don't believe that puding never will be cooked, where it was pointed out that I don't believe is functioning as an expression of modality, as can be shown by the tag, which would be will it?, not do I?. The example was brought in at that point in order to explain the thematic structure.

See figure below:[18]

'probably'		That puding	never	will	be cooked
Modalitity; probability		Subject	Modality usuality	F	predicat or
Mood					Residue
I	dn't	believ e	That puding	ever	will	Be cooked
α			β			
S	F	P	Subject	Modality	F	P
M o o d	Residue		Mood			Residue

[17] M. A. K. Halliday, *Introduction to Functional Grammar* (New York: Routledge, 2014), p. 686

[18] *Ibid.*, p. 686

Here the cognitive mental clause *I don't believe* is a metaphorical realization of probability. This metaphorical is realized by a mental clause as if it was a figure of sensing. Being metaphorical, the clause serves not only as the projecting part of a clause nexus of projection, but also as a mood adjunct .

Modality refers to the area of meaning that lies between yes and no – the intermediate ground between positive and negative polarity.[19] What this implies more specifically will depend on the underlying speech function of the clause. (1) If the clause is an 'information'clause (a propotition, congruently realized as indicative), it means either (i) 'either yes or no', i.e. 'maybe';, or (ii) 'both yes and no', i.e. 'sometimes'; in other words, some degree of probability or of usuality. (2) If the clause is a 'goods and services' clause (as a proposal, which has no real congruent form in the grammar, but by default we can characterize it as imperative), it means either (i) 'is wanted to', related to a command, or (ii) 'wants to', related to an offer, in other words, some degreeof obligation or of inclination. We refer to type (1) as "MODALIZATION" and type (2) as "MODULAZITON".

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[19] *Ibid.*, 686.

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                          (1) Modalization ──────►  (i) probability ('may be')
MODALITY ──────►                                    (ii)usuality ('sometimes')
                             ('indicative type')
                          (2)Modulation ──────►     (i) obligation ('is wanted to')
                             ('imperative type')    (ii) inclination ('wants to')
```
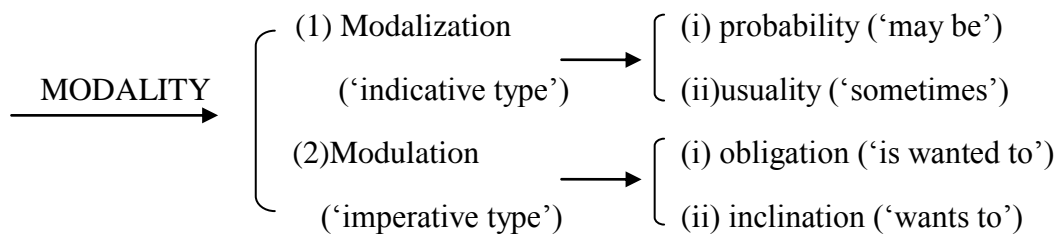
b) Ideational Metaphor

In ideational metaphor, lexico-grammatical features are re-aranged to put forth a certain view of reality.[20] Ideational metaphor is closed tied to the transitivity system, which enables us to construe the world of experience into a limited set of process types (material, mental,behavioral, verbal, existencial). Here, process are realized as a configuration of transitivity function which represent the process, the participant in the situation, the attributes assigned to participants, and the circumstances associated with the process. For example: *Mary saw something wonderful* become *Mary come upon a wonderful sight,* where the process have been represented as a material process come upon the perception has been turned into a "participant" a sight.

Halliday and Matthiessen state that ideational metaphor as follows:

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[20] Yaser Hadidi, "A Comparative Study of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in Business and Political Texts", in International Journal of Linguistics, Vol. 4, No. 2, 2012, p. 349

.....the general tendency of ideational is to "downgrade" the domain of grammatical realization of a semantic sequence, figure or element-from clause nexus to clause, from clause to group or phrase, and even from group or phrase to word... Such downgrading affects both the unit whose domain of realization is downgraded, and the units of which it is composed: the downgrading process down the rank scale by a kind of "domino effect". The downgrading may start with (i) a whole sequence of figures (ii) with a single figure, or (iii) with a single element within a figure.[21]

It means that ideational metaphor is about the downgrade of the grammatical of a semantic sequence, either element from nexus to clause, clause to group or phrase, and even grom group or phrase to word. So, in ideational metaphor the downgrading can be happened in the whole sequence of figures or all linguistic units in a sentence, with a single figure without any influence from another unit, or can be with a single element within a figure.

Ideational metaphor is the metaphor of transitivity. To point the metaphorical nature of a non-congruent expression, it is essential to compare it with an equivalent congruent realization. The transitivity system is its main reflecting form. There are three elements include in transitivity system, they are: participant, process and circumstances. Systemic Functional

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[21] Xuehua Wu, " A Corpus-based Comparative Study of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in Marine Engineering and Maritime Legal Regulation English, in Australian International Academic Centre, Vol. 5, No. 5, 2016, p. 78

Linguistic devided process of human activities into six types, they are:

i. Material Process

Materials process indicate activities or events, which happens in the outside world of human being. This process referes to physical experience of human beings. The clauses with a material process obligatory have a doing (process), a doer (participant I) and an entity to which the processis extended or directed (participant III)

ii. Mental Process

It is about psychological activities and speech acts, which include feelings, thoughts, etc. It is a process of sensing, a process of showing psychological activities such as perception, affections and cognitions. Two participants belong to mental process are token as the subject and token as the object.

iii. Relational Process

Relational process construes being and relation among entities through identification, attribution and possession. The process occurs outside and inside human being. Relational process typically realized by the verb 'be' or some verbs of the same class. In identification, the participant called token

and value. In attributve, the participant called carrier and attribute. While, in possession, called possessor and possessed.

iv. Behavioral Process

      Behavioral process is a process of psychological and psychological behavior, like breathing, dreaming, snoring and smiling. They are the least distinct of all of the six process types because they have no clearly defined characteristic of their own; rather, they are partly like the material and partly like the mental. In other words, this type is the grey area between material and mental process. Typically, behavioral process have only one participant who is 'behaving': that is the human who is typically conscious being.

v. Verbal Process

      Verbal process is a process which shows the activities related to the information. Specifically, verbal process is the process includes that of saying, commanding, asking and offering. So, verbal process is a process of saying, stating or communication. There are three participants in verbal process, they are speaker, receiver and verbiage.

vi. Existencial Process

It is a process which shows something exists.the participant of this process is called existent.[22] Existencial process is process of existence. This represent that something exists or happens. Existencial process is a process that presents an entity as existing without predicating anything additional about it.

So, in ideational metaphor which relates with the transitivity system or experiential function, there are six types of process; they are material process, mental process, relational process, behavioral process, verbal process and existencial process. In which, all of the process types have their own characteristic and their own meaning which is different one another.

Look at the table belows:[23]

Process Types	Subcategory	Example clause (Process in bold)
Material	Event Action	The sugar **dissolved** She **stirreed** the coffee
Mental	Perception Recognition Affection	She **saw** the car She **forget** his name She **likes** his music
Relational	Attributive Identifying	Maggie **was** strong Maggie **was** our leader

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[22] *Op. Cit.*, Jiang Zh, p. 5257

[23] *Op.Cit.*, Yaser Hadidi, p. 348

Behavioral		She **laughed**
Verbal		She **replied**
Existential		There **was** once a beautiful princess

Lipson clarifies that ideational metaphor can be looked as two ways of its creation, they are by using processes metaphorically (metaphorical wording)   and by using nominalization.

a. Processes Metaphorically (metaphorical wording)

Metaphorical wording concerns on the various transitivity configuration represented by the lexicogrammar. A metaphor in this case will see and find how the use of word of choice of a word in different syntactic function creates metaphorical meaning. It means that even a word looked like lexical, the meaning can not be understood lexically. In order to comprehend the meaning, it must be related to the context. The process type can be changed into another type. Beside that, a word can be changed into another word to show the real meaning of the clause.

Example: *she's stealing my thunder*

She	Is stealing	My thunder
Participant 1: Actor	Process: Material	Participant 2: Goal

The transitivity process above categorized as material process.

The verb "is stealing" indicates a material activity by which the actor

"she" expresses doing meaning. But, in this clause, there is incongruent expression of the use of the participant by which the actor "she" wants to do something (in this case 'stealing') which is literally in appropriate and impossible to be done, since "my thunder" is untouchable. Then, this sentence can be categorized metaphor since the process "is stealing" is incongruently used by the actor.

Consider the following congruent analysis:

She	Is stealing	My thunder
Participant 1: Actor	Process: Material	Participant 2: Goal
She	Is stealing	My precious thing
Participant 1: Actor	Process: Material	Participant 2: Goal

From the above congruent analysis, there is evidence, that the nucleus of the metaphor occured in the participant (goal) 'my thunder' as an attempt to empower the goal of the action metaphorically.

b. Nominalization

Nominalization deducts the long sentence to be more packed, short, practical and direct to the experts. Nominalization usually signed by "nomina" or noun in a sentence that has function as the subject or complement. But, even it is looked congruent, sometimes it is categorized metaphorical because of the changing.

Example: in addition to their beauty (Metaphor)

The clause above categorized as metaphor because of the nominalization. the metaphorical pointed by the word "beauty" that refers to noun. The congruent form of the clause above is "in addition that they are beautiful)

3. **The Crown's Game Novel**

The Crown's Game Novel was written by Evelyn Skye. She was once offered a job by the CIA. The crown's game is a captivating tale that deftly transports readers to a mysterious and fascinating fantasy world, one teeming with hidden magic and fiery romance.

This novel tells about the enchanters, the only one two in Russia and with the Ottoman Empire and the Kazakhs threatening, the star needs a powerful enchanter by his side. And so he initiates the Crown's Game, an ancient duel of magical skill. The victor becomes the Imperial Enchanter and the tsar's most respected adviser. The defeated is sentenced to death.

Raised on tiny Ovchinin Island her whole life, Vika is eager for the chance to show off her talent in the grand capital of Saint Petersburg. But, can she kill another enchanter even when is magic calls to her like nothing else ever has? For Nikolai, an orphan, the Crown's game is the chance of a lifetime. But his deadly opponent is a force to be reckoned with beautiful, with smart, imaginative and he can't stop thinking about her.

And when Pasha, Nikola's best friend and heir to the throne, also starts to fall for the mysterious enchanterss, Nikolai must defeat the girl they both love or be killed himself. As long-burried secret emerge, threatening the future of the empire, it becomes dangerously clear, the Crown's Game is not one to lose.

B. The Review of Related Finding

Related to this research, some researches had been done by other researchers. First, the research result showed that the percentage of metaphor of mood is abour 94,85% and metaphor of modality is about 5,14% in talk show Sang Penantang. Beside it, there is around 95,34%for metaphor of mood and 4,65% for metaphor of modality in Sengatan Dahlan.[24] It means that metaphor of mood is more dominant than metaphor of modality.

Second, the findings showed that all kind of interpersonal metaphor. i.e mood, modality, epithet, euphemism, connotation and mental process are used by Ahok with different proportion.[25] It showed that Ahok's utterances has a specialty in using language function which is realized into mood of question tag and less use of mental process showed that more direct and straight to the point in giving his opinion.

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[24] Elisa Perdana & Amrin Saragih, "Interpersonal Metaphor in Mata Najwa's Talk Show" (A Thesis, University of Medan), p. 1

[25] Mahrani, "Interpersonal metaphor of Ahok's Utterances in Mata Najwa Talk Show on Metro TV" (A Thesis, University of Medan, 2015), p. 1

Third, the result show that in the 4200 words corpus analyzed for the movie adaptation, there were 70 instances of grammatical metaphor emerging upon analysis. In the 4200 words purposively sampled except of the novel, there were wbove 330 instances of grammatical emerging.[26] So, the frequency of instances of grammatical metaphor in the written version was much more than that in the cinematic adaptation.

[26] Soleh Seyedvalilu, *Op.Cit.*, p. 1

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Research Design

This research used descriptive qualitative . Descriptive design simply describes what data shown or what is going on by counting the percentage what is set source of the data. Descriptive method is a the research that wants to describe object, used to describe the theory in research, so researcher will describe the metaphor in novel the Crown's Game written by Evelyn Skye.

Mason states that qualitatives research is aimed to produce rounded and contextual understanding in the basis of rich, nuanced and detailed data.[1] In addition, Gay and Airasian state qualitative approach is based on the collecting and analysis of nonnumeric data such as observations, interviews, and other more discursive sources of information.[2] It means that qualitative research is research design which understandings the phenomenon based on collecting data and analyze non-numeric data.

B. The Source of Data

In qualitative research, there are some sources of data can be used. Such as interview, questionnaire, and documents or books. In this case, the source of data was taken from books only.

There are some sources needed in this research. They are:

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[1] Jenifer Mason, *Qualitative Research* (London: SAGE Publications, 2002), p. 1
[2] L.R. Gay and Peter Airasian, *Education Research*: *Competence for Analysis and Application* (USA: Prectice Hall, 2000), p . 8

1. Primary source of data

   The primary data of this reseacrh is novel The Crown's Game written by Evelyn Skye.

2. Secondary data

   Secondary data is sources complement need in script, obtained from books such as:

   a. International Journals about Metaphor

   b. An Introduction to Funtional Grammar by M. A. K. Halliday

   c. Introduction to Research in Education by Donald Ary

C. The Technique of Data Collection

Arikunto states that there are six types of collecting data, they are questionnaire, interview, observation, rating scale and documentation.[3] In this research, the technique of data collection that will be used is documentation. Documentation is a technique of collecting data by mastering and analyzing the documents, even written document, picture and electronic.

Documentation method that is searching data concerning thing or variable which in the form of note, transcript, book, newspaper, magazine, inscription, minutes of meeting, agenda, and so on. Document can deal with a broad range of texts, such as newspaper, files, documentations in institutions,

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[3] Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2006), p.129

web pages and so on. It means that document deals with the object of research that is a novel as a book or other mass media products.

To obtain the data, the researcher has several steps, as follows:

a. The researcher read novel The Crown's Game.

b. The researcher selected the utteance to be metaphor of novel The Crown's Game.

   1) Lexical Metaphor

- Dominant use of relational process which consists of source domain and target domain.
- The meaning of the clause can be understood lexically

   2) Grammatical Metaphor

To determine an utterance belongs to metaphor, the researcher concerns on the characteristics below, they are:[4]

Grammatical Metaphor	Characteristics
Ideational Metaphor	- In the passive voice - With low degree of grammatical intricacy and high degree of lexical density.

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[4] Nur Azizah, "The Interpersonal Grammatical Metaphor in The Opening Speech by President Susilo Bambang Yudhyono at The World Culture Forum" (A Thesis, Semarang, 2014), p. 18-19

Interpersonal Metaphor a. Metaphor of Mood	• Expressing command with declarative mood • Expressing command with interrogative mood • Expressing statement with interrogative mood • Expressing statement with imperative mood • Expressing question with declarative mood
b. Metaphor of Modality	• Metaphorical realization of probability • Metaphorical realization of usuality • Metaphorical realization of inclination • Metaphorical realization of obligation

So, if the utterance belongs to one of the characteristic, it is categorized as metaphor.

c. The researcher collected and noted about metaphor of novel The Crown's Game.

D. The Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the technique that is used for analyzing the data is content analysis method. Content analysis is a research method which apllied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characters of the material. The materials can be book, newspaper, web pages,

speeches, song, television program, etc.[5] In this case, the researcher used content analysis method to analyze the specified characteristic in novel entitled The Crown's Game written by Evelyn Skye.

Miles and Huberman in Noeng Muhadjir, construct that there are several steps of data analysis as summering of data, coding, making, objective note, and making reflective note.[6] The researcher took summering data analysis such as:

1. Analyzed the utterances in The Crown's Game novel.

   In order to analyze the utterances, the researcher concerned to experiental, interpersonal and textual function for every utterance.

2. The researcher categorized the utterance to be ideational or interpersonal metaphor

3. The reseracher analyzed the meaning of the metaphore

   To analyze the meaning of metaphor, the researcher identified the meaning based on the context of situation.

   a. Lexical Metaphor

      To analyze the meaning, the researcher will concern to source domain and target domain. In this case, the meaning of the source domain will be transfered to the target domain which relates to the context of situation. Beside it, the researcher identified the meaning lexically.

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[5]Donald Ary, et.al, *Introduction to Research in Education* (USA: Wadsworth, 2010), p. 457
[6]Noeng Muhadjir, *Metodologi Peneltian Kualitatif (*Yogyakarta: Rake Sarasan, 1992), p. 51

b. Grammatical Metaphor

To analyze the meaning, the researcher concerned to the context of the text. In this case, the researcher just focused on the situation of the text.

4. Coding

5. Taking concluding from overall result

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

1. The Use of Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"

The clauses were analyzed by using metaphor. Metaphor was analyzed based on Systemic Functional Linguistic in which every single unit of clauses was analyzed based on their own function in a clause. The data finding described in the following table:

Table 1. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game" in Paragraph 1

a. The smell of sugar and yeast welcomed Vika

The smell of sugar and yeast	Welcomed		Vika	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Bau gula dan ragi menyam-but Vika
Subject	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

b. She stepped into the pupmkinshop shaped on the main street of their
little town.

she	Stepped		Into the pumpkin shop on the main street of their little town	Types	Type of Metapho r	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Circumst ance: Location ; Spatial	Material	LM	Dia melangk ah ke toko berbentu k labu di jalan utama kota mereka
S	F	P	Adjunct	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Them e	Rheme			UST		

c. She resisted the urge

She	resisted		The urge	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meani ng
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Dia mene ntang keingi nan
S	Did	P	Adjunct	SD		
	F					
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

d. [the urge] burst into Cinderella Bakery

the urge	burst		Into Cinderella bakery	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Circumstance: Location; Spatial	Material	LM	Keinginan untuk meledakkan toko kue cinderella
S	Did F	P	Adjunct	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

e. Her father had labored for sixteen years

Her father	Had labored		For sixteen years	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Circumstance: Extent: Temporal	Material	LM	Ayahnya telah bekerja selama 16 tahun
S	Did F	P	Adjunct	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

f. To teach her

To teach		her	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Untuk mengajari dia
F	P	Complement	SD		
Theme		Rheme	UST		

g. How to be demure

how	To be		Demure	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Process : Rel; Ident		Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Bagaimana menjadi seorang gadis yang sopan
	F	P	Comp	SD		
Finite Interpersonal Theme	Rheme			UST		

h. And she slipped into the shop

and	she	slipped		Into the shop	Types	Type	Meaning
	Part I: Actor	Process Material		Circumstance: Location; Spatial	Material	LM	Dan dia menyelip ke dalam toko
	S	D id F	P	Adjunct	SD		
	Mood	Residue					
Conjunction	Topical	Rheme			UMT		

Te xtu al					
Theme					

From the table, it can be seen that in pargraph 1, there are 8 clauses. The clauses have been analyzed based on Systemic Functional Linguistic to comprehend metaphor, in which all the clauses categorized as LM or Lexical Metaphor. It means, in the first paragraph, the writer represents the experience in simple way and no need to relate it with the context, because the meaning of the clause is lexical.

Table 2. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 2

a. One of them turned

One of them	Turned		Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Material	LM	Salah satu dari mereka membelok
S	Did F	P	SD		
Mood		Residue			
The me	Rheme		UST		

b. To greet her

Process:	Part II:		Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Material	Goal		Material		
F	P	Complement	SD	LM	Untuk menyapanya
Mood	Residue				
Theme	Rheme		UST		

c. But [she] shrank away

but	[she]	Shrank	away	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Actor	Process: Material	Circumstance: Loc; Spatial	Material	LM	Tapi dia menyusut
	S	Did F	P	Adjunct	SD	
	Mood		Residue			
Conjunction Textual	Topical	Rheme		UMT		
Theme						

d. When she saw it

when	She	saw	it	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Senser	Process Mental	Part II: Phenomenon	Mental	LM	Ketika dia melihat itu
	S	Did F	P	Comp	SD	
	Mood	Residue				
Relative Te	Topical	Rheme			UMT	

x t u a l					
Theme					

e. It was Vika

it	Was		Vika	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Reationl; Ident		Part II: Value	Relational; Ident	LM	Itu adalah Vika
S	<u>Did</u> F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

f. As people always did.

as	people	always	did		Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	P I: Actor	Circum stance: Manner	Process: Material		Material	LM	Seperti yang orang selalu lakukan
	S	Adjunct	<u>Do</u> F	P	SD		
	Mo-	Res-	-od	-idue			
	Theme		Rheme		UST		

g. It was as if they

It	Was		As if they	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident		Part II: value	Rel; Ident	LM	Itu terjadi karena mereka seolah-olah
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

h. They suspected what ran through her veins

They	suspected		What ran through her veins	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Senser	Process II: Mental		Part II: Phenomenon	Mental	LM	Mereka curiga bahwa apa yang mengalir di darahnya
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

i. [it] was not blood as in the rest of them.

[it]	Was not	blood	As in the rest of them	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident	Part II: Value	Circumstances: Location; Spatial	Rel; Ident	LM	Itu bukan seperti darah yang ada pada mereka
S	F	P	C	Adjunct	SD	
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme				UST	

j. But something hotter

but	something	[is]	hotter	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident	Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Namun sesuatu yang lebih panas
	S	F	P	C	SD	
	Mood		Residue			
Conjunction Textual	Topical	Rheme			UMT	
Theme						

k. And [it] [is] more volatile

and	[it]	[is]		more volatile	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident		Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Dan itu lebih mudah menguap
	S	F	P	Comp	SD		
	Mood		Residue				
Conjunction Textual	Topical	Rheme			UMT		
Theme							

l. That might burn

that	Might burn				type	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material				Material	LM	Yang bisa membakar
S	M	F	P		SD		
Mood			Residue				
Theme		Rheme			UST		

m. Who come too near

who	come	Too near	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
	Process: Material	Circumstance: Location; Spatial	Material	LM	Siapapun yang datang mendekat
	F	P	Adjunct	SD	
	Mood	Residue			
Relat	Rheme		UMT		

ives Textual Theme				

n. She has wild red hair with its streak of jet black down the center

She	Has		wild red hair with its streak of jet black down the center	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Possesser	Process: Rel: Possession		Part II: Possessed	Rel: Possession	ID-GM	Dia memiliki rambut merah dengan garis hitam di bagian tengah
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

o. To settle the women either.

[it]	settle		The women either	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	ID-GM	Untuk membuat
S	F	P	Comp	SD		

Mood		Residue				wanit a tenan g
Theme	Rheme			UTS		

p. The only thing "normal" about Vika was her dress

The only thing "normal" about Vika	was		her dress	Types	Types of Metaphor	Mea ning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident		Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Satu - satu nya yang nor mal men gena i Vika adal ah baju nya
S	F	P	Comple ment	SD		
Mood		Resi due				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

q. Her father insisted she

Her father	insisted		She	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meanin g
Part I: Senser	Process: Mental		Part II: Pheno menon	Mental	LM	Ayahny a memint a Vika dengan tegas
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

r. Minus the dreadful yellow ribbon that cinched her waist too tightly

Minus the dreadful yellow ribbon	that cinched		Her waist too tightly	Type	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Minus pita kuning mengerikan yang meremas pinggangnya terlalu erat
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood			Residue			
Theme	Rheme			UST		

s. She wear whenever

She	wear		Whenever	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Circumstance: Location; Temporal	Material	LM	Dia pakai kapanpun
S	F	P	Adjunct	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

t. She went into town

She	went		into town	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process : material		Circum stance: Location ; Spatial	Material	LM	Dia pergi ke kota
S	Did F	P	Adjunct	SD		
Mood			Residue			
Theme	Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 2 there are 20 clauses. In which there are 18 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 2 clauses categorized as ideational metaphor. It menas that in paragraph 2, only 2 clauses (ideational metaphor) needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 3. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 3

a. Vika smiled at the woman

Vika	smiled		At the woman	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process : Material		Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Vika tersenyu m kepada wanita itu
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood			Residue			
Theme	Rheme			UST		

b. Though it came out as half smirk

Though it	came out	as half smirk	Types	Type of Metap hor	Meaning

Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	ID-GM	Meskipun senyum itu seperti yang dibuat-buat
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood			Residue			
Theme	Rheme			UST		

c. The woman huffed at Vika's impudence

The woman	huffed		At Vika's impudence	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	ID-GM	Wanita itu terengah-engah melihat kelakuan Vika
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood			Residue			
Theme	Rheme			UST		

d. Then [she] turned forward again in line

then	[she]	turned		Forward again in line	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Actor	Process: material		Circumstance: Location; Spatial	Material	LM	Lalu dia berbelok lagi ke depan
	S	Did F	P	Adjunct	SD		
	Mood		Residue				
Conjunctives Textual Theme	Topical	Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 3 there are 4 clauses. In which there are 2 clauses categorized as lexical metaphor and 2 clauses categorized as ideational metaphor. It menas that in paragraph 3, 2 clauses (ideational metaphor) needed to be related with the context of the clause, and another one can be understoon lexically.

Table 4. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game" in Paragraph 4

a. Vika allowed herself a full smirk now

Vika	Allowed		herself	A full smirk now	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Circumstance: Role	Material	ID-GM	Vika tersenyum dengan terpaksa
S	<u>Di</u> <u>d</u> F	P	Comp	Adjunct	SD		
Mood		Residue					
Theme	Rheme				UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph there is only 1 clause. In the clause categorized as ideational metaphor. So, the clause must be related with the context of situation to get the meaning.

Table 5. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 5

a. When all the women in line had been served

When	All the women	In line	Had been served		Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Actor	Circumstance: Location; Temporal	Process: Material		Material	LM	Saat semua wanita di antrian telah dilayani
	S	Adjunct	F	P	SD		
	Mo-	Res-	-od	-idue			
Relatives Textual	Topical	Rheme			UST		
Theme							

b. And [they] had flad the bakery

and	[they]	Had flad	The bakery	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Actor	Process: Material	Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Dan mereka telah pergi meninggalkan
	S	F	P	Comp	SD	
	Mood		Residue			
Conjunction Textual	Topical	Rheme		MST		

Theme				toko

c. Vika thought with a shurg

Vika	thought		With a shurg	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Mental		Circumstance: accompaniment	Mental	LM	Vika berfikir sambil mengangkat bahu
S	<u>Did</u> F	P	Adjunct	SD		
Mood	Residue					
Theme	Rheme			UST		

d. Ludmila, the plump baker behind the counter, turned her attention to her

Ludmila	the plump baker behind the counter	turned	Her attention to her	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Actor	Process: Material	Part II: Goal	Material	ID-GM	Ludmila, penjaga toko yang gemuk mengarahkan perhatiannya kepada Vika
	S	F	P	Comp	SD	
	Mood			Residue		
Topical Theme		Rheme		UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 5 there are 4clauses. In which there are 2clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 2 clauses categorized as ideational metaphor. It menas that in paragraph 5, 2 clauses (ideational metaphor) needed to be related with the context of the clause, and another one can be unserstood lexically.

Table 6. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 6

a. Privet, my darling Vee-kahhh,"Ludmila said

Privet, my darling Vee-Kah	Ludm ila	said		Types	Type of Metapho r	Meani ng
Part II: Verbiage	Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Verbal	LM	Sayan gku Vika, Kata Ludm ila
Complement	S	Did F	P	SD		
Res-	Mood		- idue			
Theme		Rheme		MST		

b. [she] drawing out her name in operatic song

[she]	Drawin g out	Her nam e	In operatic song	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meani ng
Part I: Acto r	Process : Materia l	Part II: Goal	Circumst ance: Location ; Spatial	Materia l	ID-GM	Dia meny ebut nama Vika dalam lagun ya
S	F	P	Com p	Adjunct	SD	
Moo d	Residue					

c. She was the only one on Ovchinin Island

she	Was		the only one	On Ovchinin Island	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident		Part II: Value	Circumstance: Location; Spatial	Rel; Ident	LM	Dia satu-satunya di pulau Ovchinin
S	F	P	Comp	Adjunct	SD		
Mood		Residue					
The me	Rheme				UST		

d. Who meet Vika's eyes

who	meet		Vika's eyes	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
	Process: Mental		Part II: Phenomenon	Mental	ID-GM	Yang bertatap muka dengan Vika
	F	P	Comp	SD		
	Mood		Residue			
Relatives Textual	Finite Interpersonal		Rheme	UMT		
Theme						

e. When she saw her

when	She	saw		her	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Senser	Process: Mental		Part II: Phenomenon	Mental	LM	Ketika dia melihat Vika
	S	D id F	P	Complement	SD		
	Mood			Residue			

Relatives Textual	Topical	Rheme	UMT		
Theme					

f. The baker continued singing "how are you this morning?"

The baker	continued		Singing "how are you this morning?"	Types	Types Of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Part II: Verbiage	Verbal	LM	Tukang roti lanjut bernyanyi "apa kabar kau hari ini"?
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 6 there are 6 clauses. In which there are 4 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 2 clauses categorized as ideational metaphor. In paragraph 6, only 2 clauses (ideational metaphor) needed to be related with the context of the clause, and another just lexical in which the meaning is directly refers to the clause.

Table 7. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game" in Paragraph 7

a. Vika applauded

Vika	applauded		Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: behaver	Process: Behavioral		Behavioral	LM	Vika tepuk tangan
S	F	P	SD		
Mood		Residue			

Theme	Rheme	UST		

b. And Ludmila bobbed in an awkward cursty

and	Ludmila	bobbed		In an awkward cursty	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Circ: Loc: Spatial	Matrial	ID-GM	Dan Ludmila terjebak dalam situasi yang aneh
	S	F	P	Adjunct	SD		
	Mood	Residue					
Conjuntions Textual	Topical	Rheme			UMT		
Theme							

c. She bumped into a tray of *oreskhi cookies*

she	bumped		Into a tray of oreskhi cookies	Types	Type of metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Circ: Loc; Spatial	Material	LM	Dia menabrak sebuah nampan kue
S	F	P	Adjunct	SD		
Mood	Residue					
Theme	Rheme			UST		

d. And the caramel-walnut confections teetered in the edge of the counter

and	caramel-walnut confections	teetered	in the edge of the counter	Types	Type of Metaphor LM	Meaning
	Part I: Actor	Process Material	Circ: Loc:Spatial	Material		Dan manisan kacang gula terhuyung di tepi meja
	S	F	P	Adjunct	SD	
	Mood		Residue			
Conjunction Textual	Topical	Rheme			UMT	
Theme						

e. Vika furtively charmed the tray

Vika	Furtively	charmed	The tray	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Circ: Manner	Process: Material	Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Vika diam-diam menyihir baki
S	Adjunct	Did F	P	Comp	SD	
Mo-	Res-	-od		-idue		
Theme	Rheme				MST	

f. To keep its balance

To keep	Its balance	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Process: Material	Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Untuk menjaga keseimbangannya
F	P	Complement	SD	
Mood	Residue			
Theme	Rheme	UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 7 there are 6 clauses. In which there are 5 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 1 clause categorized as ideational metaphor.

Table 8. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 8

a. Ochen kharasho, spacibo," Vika said.

Ochen kharasho, spacibo	Vika	said		Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part II: Verbiage	Process: Verbal	Part I: Sayer		Verbal	LM	Sangat bagus, terimak asih.kat a Vika.
Comp	S	Did F	P	SD		
-Res-	Mood		-id u e	MST		

b. I'm very well

I	Am		Very well	types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Tok en	Process: Rel Ident		Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Aku sangat baik
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mo od	Residue					
The me	Rheme			MST		

c. Thank you

[vika]	[said]		Thank you	types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Part II: Verbiage	Verbal	LM	Terima kasih
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

d. She spoke in Rusian

She	spoke		in Rusian	Types	Types of metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Part II: Verbiage	Verbal	LM	Dia berbicara dalam bahasa Rusia
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

e. Unlike the aristocrats in Saint Petterburg

She	[Is] unlike		the aristocrats in Saint Petterburg	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident		Part II: value	Rel; Ident	LM	Berbeda dengan aristokrat di Saint Petterbug
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood	Residue					
Theme	Rheme			UST		

f. Who [they] preferred the "more sophisticated" French

who	[they]	prefferred	The "more sophisticated" French		Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Senser	Process Mental	Part II: Phenomenon		Mental	ID-GM	Yang lebih sua bahasa Prancis yang lebih modern
	S	<u>Did</u> F	P	Comp	SD		
	Mood			Residue			
Relatives Textual	Topical	Rheme			MMT		
Theme							

g. Her father might have been nobility

Her father	Might have been		nobility	types	Types of metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident		Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Ayahnya mungkin golongan bangsawan
S	M	F	P	Comp	SD	
Mood			Residue			
Theme	Rheme			UST		

h. But he wanted his daughter

but	He	wanted	his daughter	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Senser	Process: Mental	Part II: Phenomenon	Mental	IN-GM of Modality	Tapi, dia akan membuat anaknya
	S	M	F	P	Comp	SD	
	Mood			Residue			
Conju	Topica	Rheme		UMT		

nction s	l				
Textua l					
Theme					

i. To grow up truly Rusian

[she]	To grow up	Truly Rusian	Types	Types of metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material	Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Untuk benar-benar tumbuh seperti orang Rusia
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

j. Hiking through the birch forests

[she] Hiking	Through the birch forests	types	Types of metaphor	Meaning
Process: Material	Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Mendaki melewati hutan birch
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood	Residue			
Theme	Rheme	UST		

k.   Playing the balalaika

[she] playing	The balalaika	Types	Types of metaphor	Meaning
Process: Material	Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Memainkan gitar bersenar tiga
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood	Residue			
Theme	Rheme		

l.   It was why they

it	Was	Why they	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process Rel; Ident	Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Itulah mengapa mereka
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme		UST		

m.   [they] lived on this rural island, rather than in the imperial capital

[they]	Lived	On this rural island, rather than in the imperial capital	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Behaver	Process: Behavioral	Circ: Loc; Spatial	Behavioral	LM	Mereka tinggal di pulau pedesaan daripada tinggal di ibu kota kerajaan
S	Did F	P	Adjunct	SD		
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

n.   Because Sergei swore that living on Ovchinin Island

because	Sergei	swore	That living on Ovchinin Island	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Senser	Process: Mental	Part II: Pheno	mental	ID-GM	Karna Sergei yakin

			meno n			bahwa tinggal di pulau Ovchini n
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood			Residue			
Topical	Rheme			UMT		

o.   [it] kept them closer to the heart of their country

[it]	kept		Them closer to their country	Types	Type of metaphor	Meanin g
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	ID-GM	Membu at mereka lebih dekat dengan negara asli mereka
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 8 there are 11 clauses. In which there are 11 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 3 clauses categorized as ideational metaphor and 1 clause as Interpersonal metaphor on modality. . It menas that in paragraph 2, only 2 clauses (ideational metaphor) needed to be related with the context of the clause

Table 9. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 9

a. And how are you? Vika asked Ludmila

And how are you?	Vika	asked		Ludmila	Types	Type of metaphor	Meaning
Part II: Verbiage	Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Part III: Recipient	Verbal	LM	Vika bertanya pada Ludmila "Apa kabar"?
Comple-	S	F	P	-ment	SD		
-res	Mood		-idue				
Theme		Rheme			MST		

      Based on the analysis, in paragraph 7 is 1 clause which is

categorized as lexical metaphor.

Table 10. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
a. in Paragraph 10

b. Oh, quite well [she answered]

Oh, quite well	She	answered	Types	Type of metaphor	Meaning
Part II: Verbiage	Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal	Verbal	LM	Cukup baik, jawabnya
Comp	S	F	P	SD	
Res-	Mood	-idue			
Theme		Rheme	UST		

c. Now, that you've brought a ray of sunshine into my shop

Now	that	You	Have brought	A ray of sunshine	Into my shop	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
		Part I: Actor	Process: Material	Part II: Goal	Circ: Loc ; Spa	Material	ID-GM	Kau telah membawa hal

						tial			penti ng ke toko ku
		S	F	P	Comp	Adj	SD		
		Mood			Residue				
	Re lati ve s	To pic al	Rheme						
	Textual								
	Theme								

d. The baker said in a normal voice "The usual for Sergei"?

The baker	said		in a normal voice	"the usual for Sergei	Type	Type of Metaphor	Meani ng
Part I: Sayer	Proce ss: Verba l		Circ: Manne r	Part II: Verbia ge	Verbal	LM	Tukan g roti bertan ya dengan suara normal "yang biasa untuk Sergei "?
S	F	P	Adj	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue					
Theme	Rhem e				UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 10 there are 3 clauses. In which there are 2 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 1 clause categorized as ideational metaphor. It menas that in paragraph 10, only 1 clause (ideational metaphor) needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 11. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 11

a. [she said] but of course

she	said		But of course	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Part II: Verbiage	verbal	LM	Ya, tentu. Jawabnya.
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood	Residue					
Theme	Rheme			UST		

b. It's the only thing

It	Is		The only thing	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident		Part II: Value	Rel;Ident	LM	Itu adalah satu-satunya
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood	Residue					
Theme	Rheme			UST		

c. Father will eat for breakfast

Father	Will eat			For breakfast	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material			Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Ayah akan makan untuk sarapan
S	M	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood	Residue						
Theme	Rheme				UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 11 there are 3 clauses. In which all of clauses categorized as lexical metphor. It means that the clause can be understood lexically without any relation to the context of situation.

Table 12. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 12

a. Ludmila laughed

Ludmila	laughed		Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Behaver	Process: behavioral		Behavioral	LM	Ludmila tertawa
S	<u>Did</u> F	P	SD		
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

b. As she fetched a Brodinsky loaf

As	she	fetched		a broadinsky loaf	types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Karena dia mengambil roti broadinsky
	S	<u>Did</u> F	P	Comp	SD		
	Mood		Residue				
	Topical	Rheme			UMT		
Theme							

c. The dense Russian black bread that was Serge's daily staple

The dense Russian black bread that	was		Serge's daily staple	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident		Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Roti warna hitam asli buatan Rusia yang padat merupakan makanan keseharian Sergei
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

d. She wrapped the bread in brown paper

She	wrapped		the bread	in brown paper	types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Circ: Loc; Spatial	Material	LM	Dia membungkus roti di kertas coklat
S	Did F	P	Comp	Adj	SD		
Mood		Residue					
Theme	Rheme				UST		

e. she] creased the corners

[she]	creased		the corners	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Dia melipat sudut-sudutnya
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				

Theme	Rheme	UST		

f. [she] tied it with cotton twine

She	tied		it	With cotton twine	Types	Type of meta phor	Meanin g
Part I: Actor	Proce ss: Mater ial		Part II: Goal	Circ: Accomp anied with	Mater ial	LM	Dia mengika tnya dengan benang katun
S	F	P	C	Adjunct	SD		
Mood		Residue					
Theme		Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 12 there are 6 clauses. In

which all of clauses categorized as lexical metphor. It means that the

clause can be understood lexically without any relation to the context

of situation.

Table 13. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 13

a. Vika paid

Vika	paid		Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Acotr	Process: Material		Material	LM	Vika membayar
S	Did F	P	SD		
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

b. Vika tucked the bread into her basket

Vika	tucked		The bread	Into her basket	Types	Type of metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Circ: Loc; Spatial	Material	LM	Vika memasukkan roti ke dalam keranjang
S	<u>Did</u> <u>F</u>	P	Comp	Adj	SD		
Mood			Residue				
Theme	Rheme				UST		

c. Which [it] contained a few sausages from the butcher and a jar of dill pickles from the grocer two streets down

which	[it]		contained		a few sausages from the butcher and a jar of dill pickles from the grocer two streets down	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Token		Process: Rel; Ident		Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Yang berisi beberapa sosis dari tukang daging dan sebotol asinan dari toko di dua
	S		F	P	Comp	SD		
	Mood				Residue			
Relatives Textual	Topical		Rheme			UMT		
Theme								

d. Where she had stopped earlier

where	She	Had stopped		earlier	types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Actor	Process Material		Circ: Loc; Spatial	Material	LM	Dimana dia telah singgah terlebih dahulu
	S	Did F	P	Adj	SD		
	Mood			Residue			
Relative textual	topical	Rheme			UMT		
Theme							

e. "thank you", she said.

"thank you"	she	Said		Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part II: Verbiage	Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Verbal	LM	Terimakasih, katanya.
Comp	S	F	P	SD		
Res-	Mood		-idue			
Theme		Rheme		MST		

f. She adored Ludmila

she	adored	Ludmila		Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Senser	Process: Mental	Part II: Phenomenon		Mental	LM	Dia mengagumi Ludmila
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

g. But the bakery walls were too thick

but	The bakery walls	were		Too thick	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Token	Process: RelIdent		Part II: Value	Rel Ident	LM	Namun, dinding toko kue terlalu tebal
	S	F	P	Comp	SD		
	Mood		Residue				
Conjunctions Textual	Topical	Rheme			UMT		
Theme							

h. the air too humid

The air	[is]		Too humid	types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel;Ident		Part II: Value	Rel;Ident	LM	Dan udaranya terlalu lembab
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

i. It was much better to be outdoors

It	Was		much better to be outdoors	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident		Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Akan lebih baik jika di luar
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

j. Where there no boundaries placed on her.

where	there no bound aries	placed	on her.	Types	Types of Metapho r	Meanin g
	Part I: Actor	Process: Material	Circ: Loc; Spatia l	Mater ial	LM	Dimana tidak ada batasan padany a
	S	<u>Di d</u> F	P	Adj	SD	
	Mood		Residue			
Relati ves Textu al	Topic al	Rheme		UMT		
Theme						

k. "see you tomorrow" [she said]

See you tomorrow	[she]	[said]		Types	Type of Metaphor	Meani ng
Part II: verbiage	Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Verbal	LM	'sampa i jumpa' , katany a
Comp	S	<u>Did</u> F	P	SD		
Res-	Mood	-Idue				
Theme	Rheme			MST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 13 there are 11 clauses. In which all clauses categorized as lexical metphor. It means that there is no relation to the context of siatuation for undestanding the meaning of the clause.

Table 14. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 14

a. Until the, Vee-kahhh," Ludmila sang

Until the, Vee-kahhh	Ludmila	sang		Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part II: Verbiage	Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Verbal	LM	Saat itu Ludmila bernyanyi "Vee-kahhh"
Comp	S	Did F	P	SD		
Res-	Mood	-idue				
Theme		Rheme		MST		

b. as the door to the bakery swung shut

As the door to the bakery	swung	shut		Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material	Part II: Goal		Material	LM	Ketika pintu toko roti itu ditutup
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

c. Vika stumbled

Vika	stumbled		Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Material	LM	Vika tersandung
S	Did F	P	SD		
Mood	Resi due				
Theme	Rheme		UST		

d. She was supposed

she	Was supposed		Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Senser	Process: Mental		Mental	LM	Dia berharap
S	F	P	SD		
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

e. To maintain a practiced calm

[she]	To maintain	A practiced calm	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material	Part II: Goal	Material	ID-GM	Dia seharusnya menjaga ketenangan
S	F	P	Comp	SD	
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		MST		

f. When she was out

when	She	was	out	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident	Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Ketika dia keluar
	S	F	P	Comp	SD	
	Mood		Residue			
Relatives Textual Theme	Topical	Rheme		UMT		

g. Where people could see her

where	People	Could see			Her	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Senser	Process: Mental			Part II: Phenomenon	Mental	LM	Dimana orang-orang bisa melihatnya
	S	M	F	P	Comp	SD		
	Mood			Residue				
Relatives Textual	Topical	Rheme				UMT		
Theme								

h. But it was difficult

but	It	was		difficult	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Token	Process: Rel Ident		Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Namun itu sulit
	S	F	P	Comp	SD		
	Mood		Residue				
Conjunctions Textual	Topical	Rheme			UMT		
Theme							

i. Sergei said it was because Vika was like a jinnie

Sergei	Said		it was because Vika was like a jinnie	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Part II: Verbiage	Verbal	LM	Sergei bilang itu karena Vika seperti jin
S	<u>Did</u> F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

j. whose bottle was too small

whose	bottle	was	Too small	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident	Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Yang botolnya terlalu kecil
	S	F	P	Comp	SD	
	Mood			Residue		
Relatives Textual Theme	Topical	Rheme			UMT	

k. to contain her

[it]	To contain	her	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material	Part II: Goal	Material	ID-GM	Untuk ditempati oleh dia
S	F	P	Comp	SD	
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

l. One day, "I'll create a world"

One day	I	Will create			A world	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Circ: Extent Temporal	Part I: Actor	Process: Material			Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Suatu hari, aku akan menciptakan dunia
Adj	S	M	F	P	Comp	SD		
Res-	Mood			-idue				
Theme	Rheme					MST		

m. where there are no bottles at all

	There are no	Bottles at all	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Process: Existential	Part II: Exixtent	Existential	LM	Dimana tidak ada botol sama sekali
	S	F	P	Comp	SD	
	Mood	Residue			
Relatives Textual	Topical	Rheme	UMT		
Theme					

n. She tought

she	tought		Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
				LM	Pikirnya
Part I: Senser	Process: Mental		Mental		
S	Did F	P	SD		
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 14 there are 14 clauses. In which there are 12 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 2 clauses categorized as ideational metaphor. It menas that in

paragraph 14, only 2 clauses (ideational metaphor) needed to be

related with the context of the clause.

Table 15. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 15

a. For now, she wanted to get back to her father

For now	She	Wanted to get back			To her father	Types	Types of metaphor	Meaning
Circ: Extent; Temporal	Part I: Actor	Process: Material			Part II: Goal	Material	IN-GM of Modality	Dia akan kembali pada ayahnya
Adjunct	S	M	F	P	Comp	SD		
Res-	Mood				-idue			
Theme	Rheme					MST		

b. And to the challange he'd designed for her

and	[she]	To challange		he'd designed for her	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Dan juga pada tantangan ayahnya yang dibuat untuknya
	S	F	P	Comp	SD		
	Mood		Residue				
Conunctions Textual	Topical	Rheme			MMT		
Theme							

c. As Vika crossed the perimenter of the forest

As	Vika	crossed		the perimenter of the forest	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Circ: Loc; Spatial	Material	LM	Saat dia melintasi hutan
	S	F	P	Adj	SD		
	Mood	Residue					
Continuatives	Topical	Rheme			UMT		
Theme							

d. She leaned forward

She	Leaned forward		Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Behaver	Process: Behavioral		Behavioral	LM	Dia mencondongkan tubuh ke depan
S	Did F	P	SD		
Mood	Residue				
Theme	Rheme		UST		

e. Muscles relaxed

Muscles	Relaxed		Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Behaver	Process: Behavioral		Behavioral	LM	Otot-otot rileks
S	Did F	P	SD		
Mood	Residue				
Theme	Rheme		UST		

f. Like a veteran racehorse on the starting line

like	A veteran	racehorse	on the starting line	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Actor	Process Material	Circ: Loc;	Material	LM	Seperti kuda

				Spatial			veteran di jalur pengunt it
	S	F	P	Adj	SD		
	Mood		Residue				
Cont inuat ives Text ual	Topical		Rheme		UMT		
Theme							

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 15 there are 6 clauses. In which there are 5 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 1 clause categorized as interpersonal metaphor of modality. It means that in paragraph 15, only 1 clause (interpersonal metaphor of modality) needed to be related with the context of the clause

**Table 16. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 16**

a. *"two more years"*she tought

two more years	She	Tought		Types	Types of metaphor	Meaning
Part II: Phenome non	Part I: Senser	Process: Mental		Mental	LM	*Dua tahun lagi,* pikirnya.
Comp	S	Did F	P	SD		
Res-	Mood		- id u e			
Theme	Rheme			MST		

b. my magic will be powerful enough

My magic	Will be			Powerful enough	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident			Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Sihirku bisa kuat
S	M	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood				Residue			
Theme	Rheme				UST		

c. serve the tsar and the empire

[it]	serve		the tsar and the empire	Types	Types of metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Untuk melayani raja dan kekaisaran ini
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

d. would finally be big enough

It	would	finally	Be big enough		Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Modal	Circ: Manner	Process: Rel; Ident		Rel; Ident	LM	Itu bisa cukup besar
S		Adjunct	F	P	SD		
Mo-		Res-	-od	-idue			
Theme	Rheme				MST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 16 there are 4 clauses. In all of clauses categorized as lexical metaphor. It means that in paragraph 16, the clauses no needed to be related with the context of the clauses.

Table 17. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 17

a. vika jumped over logs

Vika	jumped		Over logs	types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Circu: Loc; Spatial	Material	LM	Vika melompati balok-balok kayu
S	Did F	P	Adunct	SD		
Mood			Residue			

b. and wove through moss-covered rocks

and	wove	through		moss-covered rocks	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Circ: Loc; Spatial	Material	ID-GM	Dan meng hindari batu yang berlumut
	S	F	P	Adjunct	SD		
	Mood		Residue				
Conjunctions Textual	Topical	Rheme			UMT		
Theme							

c. she spotted her father

She	stopped		Her father	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	ID-GM	Dia bergergas melihat ayahnya
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

d. sitting on a log

[he]	sitting		On a log	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Behaver	Process: Behavioral		Circ: Loc; Spatial	Behavioral	LM	Yang duduk di atas kayu
S	F	P	Adjunct	SD		
Mood	Residue					
Theme	Rheme			UST		

e. And he was whittling a chunk of wood

he	Was whittling		a chunk of wood	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Yang sedang menguliti sepoting kayu
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood	Residue					
Theme	Rheme			UST		

f. Vika smiled

Vika	smiled		Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Behaver	Process: Behavioral		Behavioral	LM	Vika tersenyum
S	Did F	P	SD		
Mood	Residue				
Theme	Rheme		UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 17 there are 6 clauses. In which there are 4 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 2 clausse categorized as ideational metaphor. It means that in paragraph 17, only 2 clause (ideational metaphor) needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 18. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 18

a. "The bread smelles delicious" Sergei said

The bread smelles delicious	Sergei	Said		Type	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part II: Verbiage	Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Verbal	LM	Sergei berkata "roti itu tercium enak"S
Comp	S	<u>Did</u> F	P	SD		
Res-	Mood	-idue				
Theme	Rheme			MST		

b. He angling his nose at Vika's basket

he	angling		His nose	At Vika's basket	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Circ: Loc; Spatial	Material	LM	Dia mengarahkan hidunya ke arah keranjang Vika
S	F	P	Comp	Adj	SD		
Mood	Residue						
Theme	Rheme				UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 18 there are 2 clauses. In which all clauses categorized as lexical metphor. It means that in paragraph 18, the clauses no needed to be related with the context of the clauses.

Table 19. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 19

a. She grinned

She	grinned		Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Senser	Process: Mental		Mental	LM	Dia bergeming
S	Did F	P	SD		
Mood		Res idue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

b. I'll let you have some in exchange for starting my lesson

I	Will let	you	have some in exchan ge for starting my lesson	Type s	Type of Metaph or	Meaning
Part I: sense r	Proces s: Mental	Part II: Phenome non	Comp	Ment al	IN-GM of Modali ty	Kamu bisa mempero leh imbalan dari pelajaran ku
S	F P	Comp	Comp	SD		
Mood	Residue					
The me	Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 19 there are 2 clauses. In which there is 1 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 1 clausse categorized as interpersonal metaphor. It means that in paragraph 19, only 1 clause (interpersonal metaphor) needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 20. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 20

a. You confuse

You	confuse		Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Senser	Process: Mental		Mental	LM	Kamu bingung
S	F	P	SD		
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

b. You impatience with eunthusiasm
   You are not patient and enstusias

you	Are not		Patient and enthusias	types	Type of metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel;Ident		Part II: Value	Rel;Ident	ID-GM	Kamu tidak sabar dan berantusias
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

c. Vika mockscolded "Just because I'm the only enchanter in the empire

Vika	mockscolded	Just because I'm the only enchanter in the empire	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Sayer	Process Verbal	Part II: Verbiage	Verbal	LM	Vika mengejeknya "hanya karen
S	F	P	Comp	SD	
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme			UST	

					a aku satu-satuny a penyi hir di kekais saran ini

d. doesn't mean I'm going to rest on my laurels

[it]	Doesn't mean		I'm going to rest on my laurels	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meani ng
Part I: Senser	Process: Mental		Part II: Phenomen on	Mental	LM	Bukan berarti aku akan istirah at di keme nanga nku
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 20 there are 4 clauses. In

which there are 3 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 1

clausse categorized as ideational metaphor. It means that in

paragraph 20, only 1 clause (ideational metaphor) needed to be

related with the context of the clause.

Table 21. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 21

a. Her father dipped his head

Her father	dipped		His head	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meanin g
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Ayahnt a menund ukkan
S	<u>Did</u> F	P	Comp	SD		

Mood		Residue				kepalan
Theme	Rheme		UST			ya

b. Have you put up the shield?

have	you	Put up	The shield?	Types	Types of Metaph or	Me ani ng
	Part I: Actor	Process: Material	Part II: Goal	Material	IN-GM of Mood	Pas ang per isai mu !
F	S	P	Comp	QI		
Mood		Residue				
Finite Interpers onal	To pic al	Rheme		UMT		
Theme						

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 21 there are 2 clauses. In which there is 1 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 1 clausse categorized as ideational metaphor. It means that in paragraph 21, only 1 clause (ideational metaphor) needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 22. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game" in Paragraph 22

a. Of course.

[she]	[said]	Of course	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meanin g
Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal	Part II: Verbiage	Verbal	LM	Baiklah .
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD	Katany a.
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

b. She'd had lessons for a decade now

she	Had had	lesson s	For a decade	Types	Type of	Meaning

			now		Metap hor	
Part I: Actor	Process Material	Part II: Goal	Circ: Extent; Temp	Mater ial	LM	Dia telah mendapa tkan pelajaran selama satu dekade
S	F	P	Comp	Adjunct	SD	
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

c. she was old

she	was	Old	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident	Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Dia sudah cukup tua
S	F	P	Comp	SD	
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

d. To understand that

[she]	To understand	That	Types	Type of Metaphor	Mea ning
Part I: Senser	Process: Mental	Part II: Phenome non	Mental	LM	Untu k mem aha mi itu
S	F	P	Comp	SD	
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

e. enchanting was not only for fun

enchant ing	Was not only	For fun	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident	Part II: Value	Rell; Ident	LM	Sihir bukan hanya untuk senang- senang
S	F	P	Comp	SD	
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

f. But also [it] for serving Russia and the tsar

but	Als o	[it]	For serving	Rusia and the tsar	Type	Type of Metap hor	Meani ng
		Part I: Acto r	Process Materia l	Part II: Goal	Mater ial	LM	Tapi juga untuk
		S	F	P	Comp	SD	
		Mood		Residue			
Conju ctions	Co nju nct ive s	Rheme				UMT	
Textual							
Theme							

g. before [she] starting a lesson

before	[she]	starting	The lesson	Types	Type of Metaph or	Meanin g
	Part I: Acto r	Process Materia l	Part II: Goal	Materia l	LM	Sebelu m dia memula i sebuah pelajara n
	S	F	P	Comp	SD	
	Mood		Residue			
Conjun ctives Textual	Topical		Rheme	UMT		
Theme						

h. Casting and invisble barier
   Casting a barier that can not be seen

Casting	A barier	That can't be	seen	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meani ng
Process I: Material	Part II:	Part I:	Proce ss:	Menta l	ID-GM	Menan gkap

		Goal	Sense r	Ment al				sesuat u yang tak terlihat
F	P	Comp	S	F	P	SD		
Moo d	Residue		Mood		R e s i d u e			
The me	Rheme					UST		

i. [it] was something

[it]	was		Someth ing	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident		Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Itu adalah suatu hal
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

j. she did automatically without a thought

She	did		automati cally	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meanin g
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Circ: Manner	Material	LM	Dia melaluk an tanpa pikir panjang
S	F	P	Adjunct	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 22 there are 10 clauses. In which there are 9 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 1 clausse categorized as ideational metaphor. It means that in paragraph 22, only 1 clause (ideational metaphor) needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 23. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 23

a. [she] To make a sure a villager

[she]	To make a sure	A villager	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Part II: Mental	Part II: Phenome non	Mental	LM	Vika meyakin kan pendudu k desa
S	F P	Comp	SD		
Mood	Residue				
Theme	Rheme		UST		

b. Had not strayed into the woods

they	Hadn't strayed	Into the wood	Types	Type of metaphor	Meani ng
Part I: Senser	Process: Mental	Circ: Loc;Spatial	Mental	LM	Merek a tidak tersesa t di hutan
S	F P	Adjunct	SD		
Mood	Residue				
Theme	Rheme		UST		

c. her father had hammered into her

Her father	Had hamme red	Into her	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meanin g
Part I: Actor	Proces Materi al	Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Ayahny a telah menim panya
S	F P	Comp	SD		
Mood	Residue				
Theme	Rheme		UST		

d. People had been burned at the stake

people	Had been burned		At the stake	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Circ: Loc; Spatial	Material	LM	Orang-orang telah dibakar di tiang
S	F	P	Adjunct	SD		
Mood			Residue			
Theme	Rheme			UMT		

e. she could do

She	could		Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	ProcessMaterial		Material	LM	Dia dapat lakukan
S	F	P	SD		
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 23 there are 5 clauses. In which all clauses categorized as lexical metphor and no needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 24. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 24

a. No one was in the the wood today

No one	was		In the wood	today	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident		Circ: Loc; Spatial	Circ: Loc; Temporal	Rel; Ident	LM	Namun, tak satupun orang di hutan hari ini
S	F	P	Adj	Adj II	SD		
Mood			Residue				

Theme	Rheme		UMT		

b. That was another reason

That	was		Another reason	Types	Type of metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident		Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Itu adalah alasan lain
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

c. They lived on this tiny forest of an island

They	lived		on this tiny forest of an island	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Behaver	Process: Behavioral		Circ: Loc; Spatial	Behavioral	LM	Mereka tinggal di pulau kecil ini
S	Did F	P	Adjunct	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

d. they all lived on the flatlands, near the harbor

They all	lived		On the flatlands, near the harbor	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Behaver	Process: Behavioral		Circ: Loc; Spatial	Behavioral	LM	Mereka tinggal di tanah datar dekat pelabuhan
S	Did F	P	Adjunct	SD		
Mood	Residue					
Theme	Rheme			UMT		

e. Up here in the hills, it was only Sergei

Up here in the hills	it	Was		Only Sergei	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Circ: Contingency	Part I: Token	Proces Rel; Ident		Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Sampai di perbukitan, hanya ada Sergei
Adjunct	S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Res-	Mood		-idue				
Theme	Rheme				MST		

f. A mild-mannered scientist obsessed with medicinal herbs and Vika

A mild-mannered scientist	obsessed	with medicinal herbs and Vika	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Senser	Process: Mental	Part II: Pheno	Mental	ID-GM	Seorang ilmuwan santun yang terobsesi dengan tanaman obat dan Vika
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD	
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 24 there are 6 clauses.

In which there are 5 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 1clausse categorized as ideational metaphor. It means that in paragraph 24, only 1 clause (ideational metaphor) needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 25. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 25

a. "All right", her father said.

"All right",	Her father	Said		Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part II: Verbiage	Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Verbal	LM	Baiklah, kata ayahnya.
Comp	S	Did F	P	SD		
Res-	Mood		-idue			
Theme	Rheme			MST		

b. "I'd like you to create a lighting storm"

I	Would like	you	To create		A lighting storm	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
PI:Actor	M	Part III: Rec	Process Material		Part II: Goal	Material	IN-GM of Modality	Kamu bisa menciptakan dunia baru
S	M	Comp II	F	P	Comp I	SD		
Mo-		-res-	-od		-idue			
Theme	Rheme					UST		

c. [it] just dry lightning

[it]	Just dry	lightining	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material	Part II: Goal	Material	ID-GM	Itu hanya kilat tanpa hujan

S		F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood			Residue				
Theme		Rheme			UST		

d. He pointed to a birch twenty feet away

He	pointed		To a birch	Twenty feet away	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Circ: Cont	Material	LM	Dia menunjuk jauh ke sebuah pohon
S	Did F	P	Comp	Adj	SD		
Mood			Residue				
Theme		Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 25 there are 4 clauses. In which there are 2 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 2 clausse categorized as gramatical metaphor; 1 ideational and 1 interpersonal metaphor. It means that in paragraph 25, only 2 clause (ideational metaphor) needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 26. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game" in Paragraph 26

a. [she said] "why?"

[she]	[said]		"Why?"	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Part II: Verbiage	Verbal	LM	Dia bertanya kenapa?
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood			Residue			
Theme		Rheme			UST	

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 17 there is 1 clauses. In which the clausecategorized as lexical and no needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 27. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game" in Paragraph 27

a. He shook his head

he	shook		His head	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Dia menggelengkan kepalanya
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood	Residue					
Theme	Rheme			UST		

b. But there was a glain in his eyes

there was			A glain	In his eyes	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Process: Existential			Part II: Existent	Circ: Loc; Spatial	Existential	LM	Tapi ada sebuah kilauan di matanya
S	F	P	Com	Adjunct	SD		
Mood	Residue				UST		

c. You know better than to ask why

you	know		better	Than to ask why	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
P I: Senser	Process: Mental		Circ: Manner	Circ: Cont	Mental	IN-GM of Mood	Jangan tanya aku !
S	F	P	Comp I	Comp II	SD		
Mood	Residue						
Theme	Rheme				UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 27 there are 3clauses. In which there are 2 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 1 clausse categorized as interpersonal metaphor of mood. It means that in paragraph 27, only 1 clause needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 28. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game" in Paragraph 28

a. He wasn't going to tell her what the lesson was

He	Wasn't going to tell			Her	what the lesson was	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal			Part III: Rec	Part II: Verbiage	Verbal	LM	Dia tidak bisa memberitahu Vika apa itu
S	M	F	P	Comp	Comp	SD		
Mood			Residue					
Theme	Rheme					UST		

b. That [it] would ruin the surprise

[it]	Would ruin			The surprise	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material			Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Itu bisa merusak kejutan
S	M	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood			Residue				
Topical	Rheme				UMT		

c. Vika liked surprises

Vika	Liked	surprises	Types	Type of	Meani

Part I: Senser	Process: Mental		Part II: Pheno Menon	Mental	Metaphor LM	ng Vika suka kejuta n
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Topical	Rheme			UMT		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 28 there are 3 clauses. In which theclauses categorized as lexical metphor , no needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 29. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 29

a. Vika spun it

Vika	spun		It	Types	Type of Metaphor
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	Meaning LM
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD	Vika berputar ke arahnya
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme			UST	

b. She laughed

she	laughed		Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Behaver	Process: Behavioral		Behavi oral	LM	Vika tersenyu m
S	Did F	P	SD		
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

c. she turned back to the log

she	Turned back	To the log	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process : Materia	Circ: Loc; Spatial	Materia l	LM	Dia berbalik ke arah

	l					kayu
S	Did F	P	Adj	SD		
Mood			Residue			
Topical	Rheme			UMT		

d. Where Sergei had been sitting

where	Sergei	had been sitting		Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Behaver	Process: Behavioral		Behavioral	LM	Dimana Sergei sedang duduk
	S	F	P	SD		
	Mood		Residue			
Relatives Textual	Topical		Rheme	UMT		
Theme						

e. There was only empty space

There was only		Empty space	Types	Type of metaphor	Meaning
Process: Existential		Part II: Existent	Existent	LM	Hanya ada ruang kosong
S	F	P	Comp	SD	
Mood		Residue			
Theme		Rheme	UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 29 there are 5 clauses. In which all clauses categorized as lexical metphor and no needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 30. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 30

a. [she said] "father?"

[she]	[said]		"Father"?	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Part II: Verbiage	Verbal	LM	Dia berkata "Ayah?"
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

b. This was not out of the ordinary

This	Was not out		Of the ordinary	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident		Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Itu bukan hal biasa
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 30 there are 2clauses. In which all clauses categorized as lexical metphor and no needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 31. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 31

a. Vika set down her bakset

vika	Set down		Her basket	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Vika meletakkan keranjangny
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

				a

b. [she] raised her arms

[she]	raised		Her arms	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Dia mengangkat lengannya
S	<u>Did</u> F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood			Residue			
Theme	Rheme			UST		

c. And [she] focused on the invisible particles of electricity in the sky

and	[she]	focused	on the invisible particles of electricity in the sky	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I Senser	Process: Mental	Circ: Loc; Spatial	Mental	ID-GM	Dia fokus pada partikel listrik yang tak terlihat di langit
	S	<u>Di</u><u>d</u> F | P	Adj	SD		
	Mood		Residue			
Conjuntions Textual	Topical	Rheme		UMT		
Theme						

d. They flitted [it] around like sparks of static dust

they	flitted	[it]	around like	Types	Type of	Meaning

			sparks of static dust		Metaphor	
Part I: Actor	Proces: Material	Part II: Goal	Circ: Loc; Spatial	Material	LM	Yang bertabur seperti percikan debu
S	Did F / P	Comp	Adj	SD		
Mood	Residue					
Theme	Rheme			UST		

e. But that wasn't what she wanted

but	that	Wasn't	What she wanted	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
	Part I: Token	Process Rel; Ident	Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Namun bukan itu yang ia inginkan
	S	F / P	Comp	SD		
	Mood	Residue				
Conjunctions Textual	Topical	Rheme		UMT		
Theme						

f. [she said] "Come together"

[she]	[said]	Come together	Types	Type of metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal	Part II: Verbiage	Verbal	LM	Dia bilang "kemarilah"
S	Did F / P	Comp	SD		
Mood	Residue				
Theme	Rheme		UST		

g. She willed them

She	willed		them	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Senser	Process : Mental		Part II: Pheno menon	Mental	LM	Dia mengizi nkan mereka
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood			Residue			
The me	Rheme			UST		

h. [she said] "Come and play with me"

[She]	[said]		'Come and play with me"	Types	Type of Metapho r	Meaning
Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Part II: Verbiage	Verbal	LM	Dia bilang "datang dan bermai nlah dengan ku"
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood			Residue			
Theme	Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 31 there are 8 clauses. In which there are 7 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 1 clausse categorized as ideational metaphor. It means that in paragraph 31, only 1 clause (ideational metaphor) needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 32. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 32

a. The sky hummed

The sky	hummed		Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Behaver	Process: Behavioral		Behavioral	ID-GM	Langit guntur
S	Did F	P	SD		
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

b. [it] split the silence

[it]	split	The silence	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process Material	Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Yang memecahkan keheningan
S	F P	Comp	SD		
Mood	Residue				
Theme	Rheme		UMT		

c. The lightning hit the birch tree twenty feet away

The lightning	hit	The birch tree	Twenty feet away	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Mat	Part II: Goal	Circ: Cont	Mat	ID-GM	Petir menyambar pohon sejauh 20
S	F P	Comp	Adj	SD		
Mood	Residue					
Theme	Rhem			UST		

	e					kaki

d. And [it] lit the trunk on fire

And	[it]	lit		The trunk	On fire	Types	Type of Metaphor
	Part I: Actor	Process Material		Part II: Goal	Circ: Loc; Spatial	Material	ID-GM
	S	F	P	Comp	Adj	SD	
	Mood	Residue					
Conjuctions Textual	Topical	Rheme				UMT	
Theme							

        Based on the analysis, in paragraph 32 there are 4 clauses. In which there are 3 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 1clausse categorized as ideational metaphor. It means that in paragraph 31, only 1 clause (ideational metaphor) needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 33. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 33

a. A silver were flared

A silver	were	Flared	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident	Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Kawat menyala
S	F	P	Comp	SD	
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

b. It had been camouflaged among the leaves

It	Had been camouflaged	Among the leaves	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material	Circ: Loc; Spatial	Material	LM	Itu telah disamark an diantara dedauna n
S	F	P	Adjunct	SD		
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

c. Vika saw that the wire connected the first birch to a ring of fifty others

Vika	saw	that the wire connec ted the first birch to a ring of fifty others	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Senser	Process: Mental	Part II: Pheno-menon	Mental	LM	Namun sekarang listrik menyala di daun
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

d. The fire spread so quickly

The fire	spread	So quickly	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meanin g

Part I: Actor	Process: behavioral		Circ: Manner	behavioral	LM	Api menye bar begitu cepat
S	F	P	Adj	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

e. It was as if lighning had struck every single tree

It	was	as if lighning had struck every single tree	types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident	Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Seolah-olah petir menyamb ar semua pohon
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 33there are 5 clauses. In which all clauses categorized as lexical metphor and no needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 34. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 34

a. Her father might not have had much magic

Her father	might not have had	Much magic	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meani ng
Part I: Possesser	Process: possessi on	Part II: Possesse d	Possessi on	LM	Ayahn ya mungk in tak punya banyak sihir
S	M	F	P	Comp	SD	
Mood			Residue			
Theme	Rheme			UST		

b. He was a mentor

he	was	A mentor	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process Rel; Ident	Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Dulu dia seorang mentor
S	F	P	Comp	SD	
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

c. [he is] Not an enchanter

he	Is not	An enchanter	Types	Type of metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident	Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	LM	Dia bukan seorang penyihir
S	F	P	Comp	SD	
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

d. So he could only manage small scale conjuring and charms

he	could only manage	small scale conjuring and charms	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material	Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Dia hanya dapat mengatur sulat dalam skala kecil
S	M	F	P	Comp	SD	
Mood			Residue		
Theme	Rheme		UMT		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 34 there are 4 clauses. In which all clauses categorized as lexical metphor and no needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 35. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game" in Paragraph 35

a. Vika smiled

Vika	smiled		Types	Type of Metaphor	Mea ning
Part I: Behaver	Behavioral		Behavioral	LM	Vika seny um
S	<u>Did</u> F	P	SD		
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

b. *[she said] Here we go*

[She]	[said]		Here we go	Types	Type of Metaph or	Meaning
Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Part II: Verbiage	Verbal	LM	Dia bilang "mari pergi"
S	<u>Did</u> F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 35 there are 2 clauses. In which all clauses categorized as lexical metphor and no needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 36. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 36

a. Vika shoved her hands

Vika	shoved		Her hands	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II; Goal	Material	ID-GM	Vika mendorong tangannya
S	<u>Did</u> F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood			Residue			
Theme	Rheme			UST		

b. It would have worked

It	would have worked			Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Behaver	Process: Behavioral			Behavioral	LM	Itu pasti berhasil
S	M	F	P	SD		
Mood			Residue			
Theme	Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 36 there are 2 clauses. In which 1 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 1 clausse categorized as ideational metaphor. It means that in paragraph 36, only 1 clause (ideational metaphor) needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 37. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 37

a. *[she said] What to do, what to do*

[she]	[said]		*What to do, what to do*	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Part II: Verbiage	Verbal	LM	Dia bilang "apa yang harus dilakukan"
S	<u>Did</u> F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood			Residue			
Theme	Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 37 there is 1 clause. In which theclause categorized as lexical metphor and no needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 38. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 38

a. The tree were nearly upon her

The tree	were		Nearly upon her	Types	Type of metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Token	Process: Rel; Ident		Part II: Value	Rel; Ident	ID-GM	Pohon itu hampir menimpanya
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood			Residue			
Theme	Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 38 there is 1 clause. In which the clause categorized as ideational metaphor. It means that in paragraph 38, the clause (ideational metaphor) needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 39 Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 39

a. [she said] *Water!*

[she]	[said]		"water!"	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Sayer	Process : Verbal		Part II: Verbiage	Verbal	LM	Air!
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

b. [she said] *No ice!*

[she]	[said]		"*No ice!*	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Sayer	Process: Verbal		Part II: Verbiage	Verbal	LM	Jangan es!
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

c. Vika flung herself to the forest floor

Vika	Flung		Her self	To the forest floor	Types	Types of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Circ: Loc; Spatial	Material	ID-GM	Vika melemparkan dirinya ke dasar hutan
S	Did F	P	Comp	Adj	SD		
Mood		Residue					
Theme	Rheme				UST		

d. Vika squeeeezed her eyes

Vika		squeezed	Her eyes	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning

Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Materia l	LM	Vika memej amkan mata
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 39 there are 4 clauses. In which there are 3 clauses categorized as lexical metphor and 1clausse categorized as ideational metaphor. It means that in paragraph 39, only 1 clause (ideational metaphor) needed to be related with the context of the clause.

Table 40. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph 40

a. She held her position

She	held		Her position	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meani ng
Part I: Actor	Process Materia l		Part II: Goal	Materia l	LM	Dia memp ertaha nkan posisin ya
S	F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UST		

b. And the sky ceased to thunder

The sky	ceased		To thund er	Types	Type of Metaph or	Meaning
Part I: Actor	Process: Material		Part II: Goal	Material	LM	Langit berubah menjadi guntur
S	Did F	P	Comp	SD		
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme			UMT		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 40 there are 2 clauses. In which all clauses categorized as lexical metphor and no needed to be related with the context of the clause

Table 41. Metaphor in Novel "The Crown's Game"
in Paragraph4 1

a. Her smiled burn even brighter

Her smiled	burn		Even brighter	Types	Type of Metaphor	Meaning
Part I: Behaver	Process: Behavioral		Circ: manner	Behavioral	ID-GM	Senyumnya berubah lebih cerah
S	F	P	Adj	SD		
Mood	Residue					
Theme	Rheme			UST		

Based on the analysis, in paragraph 41 there is 1 clauses. In which the clauses categorized as lexical metphor and no needed to be related with the context of the clause.

b. The Types of Metaphor Used in Novel "The Crown's Game"

Metaphor devided into two types, they are lexical metaphor and ideational metaphor. Lexical metaphor is the type of metaphor in which the meaning can be understood lexically. Meanwhile, grammatical metaphor is a kind of variation to semantics in different degrees caused by some deviation of grammmatical character. Grammatical metaphor devided into two types, they are ideational

metaphor and interpersonal metaphor; metaphor of mood and metaphor of modality.

Based on the analysis, the types of metaphor in novel The Crwon's Game can be described as follows:

Table 42. Description of Metaphor Types

No.	Types of Metaphor	Number of Clauses	Percentage
1.	Lexical Metaphor	158 clauses	82,72%
2.	Grammatical Metaphor	33 clauses	17,28%
	a. Ideational Metaphor	27 clauses	14,14%
	b. Interpersonal Metaphor	6 clauses	3,14%
	1) Mood	2 clauses	1,05%
	2) Modality	4 clauses	2,09%
	Total	191 clauses	100%

1. Lexical Metaphor

Lexical metaphor is the type of metaphor in which the meaning can be understood lexically. Beside that lexical metaphor is transferring a dominat quality or attribute of one thing into another thing. The researcher have analyzed the novel The Crown's Game and found about clauses categorized as lexical metaphor.

Table 43. Description of Lexical Metaphor

No.	Types of Metaphor	Number of Clauses	Percentage
1.	Lexical Metaphor	158 clauses	82,72%

a) To teach her

This clause categorized as lexical metaphor. It is because the meaning of the clause can be understood literally based on the clause itself. In this case the meaning of the clause *to teach her* is *untuk mengajarinya*.

b) They suspected what ran through her veins

This clause categorized as lexical metaphor. It is because the meaning of the clause can be understood literally based on the clause itself. In this case the meaning of the clause *they suspected what ran through her veins* is *Mereka curiga bahwa apa yang mengalir di darahnya*.

c) She was the only one on Ovchinin Island

This clause categorized as lexical metaphor. It is because the meaning of the clause can be understood literally based on the clause itself. In this case the meaning of the clause *she was the only one on Ovchinin Island* is *dia satu-satunya di pulau Ovchinin*.

d) And he was whittling a chunk of wood

This clause categorized as lexical metaphor. It is because the meaning of the clause can be understood literally based on the clause itself. In this case the meaning of the clause *and he was*

whittling a chunk of wood is *yang sedang menguliti sepoting kayu.*

e)   Her father dipped his head

This clause categorized as lexical metaphor. It is because the meaning of the clause can be understood literally based on the clause itself. In this case the meaning of the clause *her father dipped his head* is *ayahnya menundukkan kepalanya.*

2. Grammatical Metaphor

Types of grammatical metaphor consist of ideational metaphor and interpersonal metaphor. Ideational metaphor; semantic process is presented by another process, other functional elements like participants and circumstances change correspondingly. Interpersonal grammatical metaphor divided into metaphor of modality and metaphor of mood. The data described in the following table:

Table 44. Description of Grammatical Metaphor

No.	Types of Metaphor	Number of Clauses	Percentage
1	Grammatical Metaphor	33 clauses	17,28%
	a. Ideational Metaphor	27 clauses	14,14%
	b. Interpersonal Metaphor	6 clauses	3,14%
	1) Mood	2 clauses	1,05%
	2) Modality	4 clauses	2,09%

a) Ideational Metaphor

The researcher found 27 clauses categorized as ideational metaphor from 33 clauses of grammatical metaphor. The researcher have anlayzed the data and devided the data into ideational metaphor completed with the transitvity system for every clauses. Then, the researcher describe the types of process that used in ideational metaphor in novel "The Crown's Game" as follows:

Table 45. Description Types of Ideational Metaphor

No.	Metaphorical	Congruent	Meaning	Process
1.	Her wild red hair with its streak of jet black down the center.	She has wild red hair with its streak of jet black down the center.	Dia memiliki rambut merah dengan garis hitam di bagian tengah	Relational; Possession
2.	To settle the women either	To make the woman calm	Untuk membuat wanita tenang	Material
3.	Vika allowed herself a full smirk now	Vika smiled with a ful smirk.	Vika tersenyum dengan terpaksa	Mental
4.	Ludmila the plump baker behind the counter	Ludmila, she is the baker who is plump behind the counter	Ludmila, tukang kue yang gemuk di belakang toko.	Relational; Identification.
5.	She drawing	She called her	Dia	Verbal

	out her name in the operatic song	name in the operatic song	menyebut namanya dalam lagu	
6.	Who meet Vika's eyes	Who meet Vika directly	Yang bertatap muka dengan Vika	Mental
7.	And Ludmila boobed in an awkward cursty	And Ludmila stuck in an awkward cursty	Dan Ludmila terjebak dalam situasi yang aneh	Material
8.	Who they preferred the "more sophisticated" French	Who they preferred the "more modern" French	Mereka lebih suka bahasa Perancis yang lebih modern	Mental
9.	Because Sergei swore	Because Sergei believe	Karena Sergei yakin	Mental
10.	It kept them closer to the heart of their country	It kept them sloser to the real of their country	Itu membuat mereka lebih dekan dengan negara asli mereka	Material
11.	Now, that you've brought a ray of sunshine	Now, that you've brought an important thing	Sekarang, kau telah membawa sesuatu yang penting	Material

12.	To maintain a practiced calm	To maintain a practice which is calm	Untuk menaga ketenangan	Mental
13.	To contain her	To be lived by her	Untuk ditempatinya	Material
14.	She spotted her father	She spotted to see her father	Dia bergegas melihat ayahnya	Material
15.	And wove thorugh moss-covered rocks	And wove through the rocks that covered by rocks	Dan menghindari batu-batu yang tertutupi lumut	Material
16.	You impatience	You are not patient	Kamu tidak sabaran	Mental
17.	A mild-manner scientist obsessed with medicinal herbs and Vika	A scientist whi is mild-manner who obsessed Vika	Seorang ilmuwan santun yang terobsesi dengan tanaman obat dan Vika	Mental
18.	It just dry lightning	It just a lightning without raining	Itu hanya kilat tanpa hujan	Material
19.	And she focused on the invisible particles of electricity in thr sky	And she focused on the partcile electricity that can not be seen in the sky	Dan fokus pada partikelli strik yang tak bisa dilihat di langit	Mental
20.	The sky	The sky is	Langit	Behavi

	hummed	going to be cloud	guntur	oral
21.	The lighning hit the birch	The lightning streak the birch	Dan petir menyambar pohon-pohon	Material
22.	And it lit the trunk	And it burn the trunk	Dan itu membakar kayu-kayu	Material
23.	Vika shoved her hands	Vika points her hand	Vika mengepalkan tangannya	Material
24.	The tree were nearly upon her	The tree were nearly fall on her	Pohon itu hampir menimpanya	Material
25.	Vika flung her self in to the forest floow	Vika flung her self to the forest	Vika bunuh diri	Material
26.	Her smile burned even brigther	Senyumnya bahkan berubah lebih indah	Senyumnya berubah lebih indah	behavioral
27.	Casting and invisible	Casting a thing that can not be seen	Menangkap sesuatu yang tak terlihat	Material

Based on the analysis above, it can be seen that ideational metaphor concerns with transitivity system, include material , behavioral, relational, verbal, existencial,and mental prosess. From the analysis, the process types that occured in ideational metaphor in the novel as follows:

Table 46. Description of Process Types

No.	Process	Numbers	Percentage
1	Material	14 clauses	51,86%
2	Behavioral	2 clauses	7,41%
3	Mental	8 clauses	29,63%
4	Relational; Identification Attributive	1 clause	3,70%
	Possession	1 clause	3,70%
5	Verbal	1 clause	3,70%
6	Existencial	-	
	Total	27 clauses	100%

According to the table, there are 5 process that used in novel The Crown's Game in chapter 1. They are material, behavioral, mental, relational, and verbal.

For material, there are 14 clauses. Behavioral has 2 clauses. Mental has 8 clauses. Relational identification has 1 clause and possession also 1 clause. The last, verbal process has 1 clause.

It can be concluded that the most dominant process type used in novel the crown's game is material process. It means that the writer intends to tell the reader that the novel tells about material activity which is done by the participant in the novel.

1) You've brought a ray of sunshine

You	Have brought	A ray of sunshine
Participant; Actor	Process; Material	Goal

The transitivity configuration of the clause above categorized as material process. The verb "brought" indicates a material activity in which the actor "You" expresses a doing meaning

From the clause above, there is incongruent expression of the use of the participant by which the actor "You" intend to do something (brought) that is literally in appropriate and impossible to be done since "a ray of sunshine" is untouchable. Hence, from this point of view,, there is a logical semantic relation between the whole elements of the clause that shows this incongruent relation. A ray of sunshine must be the central of the incongruency in meaning that has the the potential to make the clause metaphorical.

you	Have brought	*An important thing*
Participant; actor	Process; Material	Goal

From the above congruent analysis, there is evidence, that the nucleus of the metaphor occured in the participant (Goal) "a ray of sunshine" as an attempt to empower the goal of the action metaphorically.

2) She drawing out her name in the operatic song

She	Drawing out	Her name	In the operatic song
Participant: actor	Process; Material	Goal	Circumsstance

The transitivity configuration of the clause above categorized as material process. The verb "drawing out " indicates a material activity in which the actor "she" expresses a doing meaning.

From the clause above, there is incongruent expression of the use of the participant by which the actor "she" intends to do something (drawing out) that is literally in appropriate and impossible to be done since "in operatic song" is a circumstance that has no place for doing ow writing anything, in this case for drawing "name". Hence, from this point of view, there is a logical semantic relation between the whole elements of the clause that shows this incongruent relation. "Drawing out" must be the central of the incongruency in meaning that has the the potential to make the clause metaphorical.

she	called	*Her name*	*In the operatic song*
Participant; actor	Process; Verbal	Goal	Circumstance

From the congruent analysis above, it is quite clear that there is a grammaticalmtransfer from material process to verbal process by which the expression is being metaphorical.

2. Interpersonal Metaphor

The researcher found that from 33 clauses of grammatical, there are 6 clauses belong tong interpersonal metaphor. After the researcher divided the clauses, the researcher found that there are some clauses in novel "The Crown's game" categorized as interpersonal Metaphor. In this section, the research describes the findings of interpersonal metaphor in the novel.

Table 47. The description of Interpersonal Metaphor

No	Clauses	Type of Interpersonal Metaphor	
		Mood	Modality
1.	I'll let you		✓
2.	I'd like you to create a world		✓
3.	He wanted his daughter		✓
4.	She wanted to get back to her father		✓
5.	Have you put up the shield?	✓	
6.	You know better than to ask me why	✓	

From the table, it can be seen that there are 6 clauses categorized as interpersonal metaphor. From the 6 clauses, they were analyzed based on their kind in interpersonal metaphor. In this case, there are 4 clauses categorized as interpersonal metaphor of modality, and there are 2 clauses belong to interpersonal metaphor of mood.

a. Metaphor of Modality

Modality is between the positive and negative poles. What the modality system does is to construe the region of uncertainty lies between yes and no. Halliday states that by modality , it is very clear that certain grammatical environment constitute metaphorical realizations of modality.

The researcher have analyzed the novel and found some clauses belong to metaphor of modality. Look at the table below!

Table 48. The Description of Metaphor of Modality

No.	Metaphorical	Congruent	Type of Modal	Meaning
1.	I'll let you have some in exchange for starting my lesson	You can have some in exchange for starting my lesson	Epistemic	Kamu bisa memperoleh imbalan untuk pelajaran ini
2.	I'd like you to create a lighning storm	You can make a lighning storm	Epistemic	Kamu bisa membuat badai cahaya
3.	He wanted his daughter to grow up truly Rusian	He will make his daughter grow truly Rusian	Deontic	Dia akan membesarkan anaknya benar-benar seperti orang Rusia
4.	She wanted to get back to her father	She will get back to her father	Deontic	Dia akan kembali kepada ayahnya

1) Incongruent: I'll let you have some in exchange for starting my lesson

Congruent: You can have some in exchange for starting my lesson

Meaning: Kamu bisa memperoleh imbalan untuk pelajaran ini

It can be seen from the clause above that "let" categorized as modal. It is identified as metaphor of modality. It is because "let" actually is not a real modal, but the use in this clause has function as modality, which has meaning same with "can".

So, in the clause I'll let you have some in exchange for starting my lesson, it means that the participant "I" give a chance to the goal "you" to do something. It means that the participant or goal "you" can do or have some in exhange for starting the participant I's lesson.

2) Incongruent: He wanted his daughter to grow up truly Rusian

Congruent: He will make his daughter grow truly Rusian

Meaning: Dia akan membesarkan anaknya benar-benar seperti orang Rusia

It can be seen from the clause above that "wanted" categorized as modal. It is identified as metaphor of modality. It is because "wanted" actually is not a real modal, but the use in this clause has function as modality, which has meaning same with "will".

So, in the clause *he wanted his daughter to grow up truly Rusian*, it means that the participant "he" has a willingnes take care his daughter truly like Rusian, in which the willingness will be done at the future. So, "wanted" in the clause means "will".

3) Incongruent: I'd like you to create lightning storm.

Congruent: You can make a lightning storm

Meaning: kamu bisa membuat badai cahaya

It can be seen from the clause above that "had like" categorized as modal. It is identified as metaphor of modality. It is because "had like" actually is not a real modal, but the use in this clause has function as modality, which has meaning same with "can".

So, in the I'd like you to create lightning storm, it means that the participant "I" give a chance to the goal "you" to

do something. It means that the participant or goal "you" can create something.

4) Incongruent: she wanted to get back to her father

Congruent: She will get back to her father

Meaning: Dia akan kembali pada ayahnya

It can be seen from the clause above that "wanted" categorized as modal. It is identified as metaphor of modality. It is because "wanted" actually is not a real modal, but the use in this clause has function as modality, which has meaning same with "will".

So, in the clause *she wanted to get back to her father*, it means that the participant "she" has a willingnes to get back to her father, in which the willingness will be done at the future. So, "wanted" in the clause means "will".

b. Metaphor of Mood

Mood expresses the speech functions of statement, question or commands. The choise between these different mood types enables people to give information by means of statement by using declarative mood; to ask information by means of question by using interrogative mood; to put forward something to be considered and accepted or refused by means offers and using

the interogative mood, or to ask for something to take place by

means of command by using imperative mood.

Table 49. Description of Interpersonal Metaphor of Mood

No	Metaphorical	Congruent	Types	Meaning
1.	Have you put up the shield?	Put your shield up!	QI	Pasang perisaimu!
2.	You know better than to ask why	Don't ask me!	SD	Jangan tanya aku!

1) Incongruent: Have you put up the shield?

Congruent: Put your shield up!

Meaning: Pasang perisaimu!

The clause "Have you put up the shield?" represented

in statement declarative form. This clause categorized

incongruent or metaphorical in mood because actually the

function of the clause is to ask the interlocutor for doing

something. It can be said that, the congruent form of the clause

is Put your shield up! Which is indicated as Imperative.

2) Incongruent: You know better than to ask why

Congruent: Don't ask me!

Meaning: Jangan tanya aku!

The clause "You know better than to ask why

represented in statement declarative form. This clause

categorized incongruent or metaphorical in mood because

actually the function of the clause is to ask the interlocutor for doing something. It can be said that, the congruent form of the clause is Don't ask me!Which is indicated as Imperative.

c. **The Reason Why Metaphor Used in Novel The Crown's Game**

Based on the findings, there are two types of metaphor used in novelThe Crown's Game. Both of the novel have their own reason to be used in this novel.

First, lexical metaphor used to express the writer's opinion simply. Simply here means that the readers should have not to relate the clause with the context to comprehend what the text means. Because, the meaning of the clause can be understood lexically.

Second, grammatical metaphor used to express the writer's opinion in more complicated way that leads the readers to interprate the language by relating to the context. Grammatical metaphor also used to lead the readers to identify the meaning of the language critically. It is because not all of the language meaning is same with how it is produced.

Third, in grammatical metaphor, there is a kind of metaphor called ideational metaphor. Ideational metaphor used to express the writer's opinion through the variety of process, such as material process which indicates with the aactivities that happens in the outside of human being, mental process which is about psychological

activities and speech acts, relational process which occur outside human being, behavioral which is about psychological behavior, verbal which is a process that shows the activities related to the information and existential which shows something exist. Based on the six types of process, the dominant one used is material process. It means that in novel The Crown's game, the writer dominantly express her opinion about an activitiy which happens in the outside of human being.

Fourth, interpersonal metaphor. Generally interpersonal metaphor used to maintain interpersonal relation between someone to with another in various types of speech act which is not in congrtuent way. This thing make the readers should identify the language by relating to the context of situation.

Fifth, interpersonal metaphor of mood used to express the writer's opinion through incongruent ways of speech act which the language meaning is not absolutely same with how the language is produced.

Sixth, interpersonal metaphor of modality used to express the writer's opinion about something that belongs to probability, usuality, obligation or inclination through an incongruent way. So, metaphor of modality leads the readers to interprete the language meaning cticitaclly.

B. Discussion

The metaphor used in novel The Crown's Game in data findings above are 191 clauses in total. It was devided into two types of metaphor, they are lexical metaphor and grammatical metaphor. For lexical metaphor, there are 158 clauses with percentage 82,72%. For grammatical metaphor, there are 33 clauses with percentage 17,28%. Grammatical metaphor devided into two types, ideational and interpersonal; mood and modality. For ideational metaphor, from 33 clauses, 27 clauses belongs to this category with percentage 14,14%. For interpersonal, there are 6 clauses. First, for mood, from 6 clauses, there are 2 clauses with percentage 1.05% and second for modality there are 4 clauses with percentage 2,09%.

Based on the related findings, the researcher discussed the result of this research and compared with another research. From the review of related findings, the researcher found the similar result and also the different as the previous research.

Elisa Perdana and Amrin Saragih conducted the research about Interpersonal Metaphor. The research result showed that the percentage of metaphor of mood is about 94,85% and metaphor of modality is about 5,14% in talk show Sang Penantang.

This result has the similarity with the previous research. Based on the comparation, the result showed that both of the research found grammatical metaphor include interpersonal metaphor and ideational

metaphor. Beside that, there are some differencies between the researches. The first is, in the previous research, the most dominant type of interpersonal metaphor used is metaphor of mood. Meanwhile, in this research the dominant type of grammatical metaphor especially in interpersonal metaphor is metaphor of modality. The finding of metaphor of modality can be seen below:

1) Incongruent: I'll let you have some in exchange for starting   my lesson

    Congruent: You can have some in exchange for starting my lesson

    Meaning: Kamu bisa memperoleh imbalan untuk pelajaran ini

    It can be seen from the clause above that "let" categorized as modal. It is identified as metaphor of modality. It is because "let" actually is not a real modal, but the use in this clause has function as modality, which has meaning same with "can".

    So, in the clause I'll let you have some in exchange for starting my lesson, it means that the participant "I" give a chance to the goal "you" to do something. It means that the participant or goal "you" can do or have some in exhange for starting the participant I's lesson.

2) Incongruent: He wanted his daughter to grow up truly Rusian

    Congruent: He will make his daughter grow truly Rusian

Meaning: Dia akan membesarkan anaknya benar-benar seperti orang Rusia

It can be seen from the clause above that "wanted" categorized as modal. It is identified as metaphor of modality. It is because "wanted" actually is not a real modal, but the use in this clause has function as modality, which has meaning same with "will".

So, in the clause *he wanted his daughter to grow up truly Rusian*, it means that the participant "he" has a willingnes take care his daughter truly like Rusian, in which the willingness will be done at the future. So, "wanted" in the clause means "will".

3) Incongruent: I'd like you to create lightning storm.

Congruent: You can make a lightning storm

Meaning: kamu bisa membuat badai cahaya

It can be seen from the clause above that "had like" categorized as modal. It is identified as metaphor of modality. It is because "had like" actually is not a real modal, but the use in this clause has function as modality, which has meaning same with "can".

So, in the I'd like you to create lightning storm, it means that the participant "I" give a chance to the goal "you" to do something. It means that the participant or goal "you" can create something.

4) Incongruent: she wanted to get back to her father

Congruent: She will get back to her father

Meaning: Dia akan kembali pada ayahnya

It can be seen from the clause above that "wanted" categorized as modal. It is identified as metaphor of modality. It is because "wanted" actually is not a real modal, but the use in this clause has function as modality, which has meaning same with "will".

So, in the clause *she wanted to get back to her father*, it means that the participant "she" has a willingnes to get back to her father, in which the willingness will be done at the future. So, "wanted" in the clause means "will".

The second differencies is in previous research, the researcher only concerned in identifying one type of metaphor. But, in this research, the researcher identified both of type of metaphor, include lexical metaphor and also grammatical metaphor.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. The Conclusion

The conclusion of this research is described based on the data analysis, finding and discussion as the following:

1. Metaphor in novel *"The Crown's Game" written* by Evelyn Skye is realized in the wordings of the clauses based on Systemic Functional Linguistic categorizes as metaphor. There are lexical and grammatical metaphor. Grammatical metaphor consist of ideational which is consists of transitivity system and interpersonal metaphor consists of mood and modality element.

2. The metaphor used in novel The Crown's Game are 191 clauses in total. It was devided into two types of metaphor, they are lexical metaphor and grammatical metaphor. For lexical metaphor, there are 158 clauses with percentage 82,72%. For grammatical metaphor, there are 33 clauses with percentage 17,28%. Grammatical metaphor devided into two types, ideational and interpersonal; mood and modality. For ideational metaphor, from 33 clauses, 27 clauses belongs to this category with percentage 14,14%. For interpersonal, there are 6 clauses. First, for mood, from 6 clauses, there are 2 clauses with percentage 1.05% and second for modality there are 4 clauses with percentage 2,09%.

3. The reason why metaphor used in novel The Crown's game is because the writer wants to express her opinion in a simple way to be understood by the reader (lexical metaphor). beside that, the writer also wants to express her opinion in more complicated way in which the readers should relate the language with the context of situation (grammatical metaphor)

B. The Suggestion

Based on the conclusions of the analysis of metaphor in novel "The Crown's Game", the suggestions can be described as follows:

1. All the things in this world belongs to metaphor. Everything has the context that make it happen, especially language. in order to understand the language well, we should make analysis. This analysis known in Systemic Functional Linguistic in which every single unit of tha language has function. So, metaphor is the way to analyze the language for getting the real meaning of the language and use it to avoid misunderstanding. For that reason, the researcher suggests that the english lecturers give more material in class dealing with the metaphor analysis.

2. From the analysis, the type of ideational metaphor used in nivel "The Crown's Game" is material process. The researcher really expect that in the future, another researcher can make and find the same research about metaphor. But, the researcher really expect that the type that used

more is different. It can be mental , behavioral, verbal, relational or so on.

3. The last, the researcher fully realizes this graduating paper is still so far from being perfect. Therefore, any constructive critism will be highly approciated.

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CHAPTER ONE

OCTOBER 1825

The smell of sugar and yeast welcomed Vika even before she stepped into the pumpkin-shaped shop on the main street of their little town. She resisted the urge to burst into Cinderella Bakery—her father had labored for sixteen years to teach her how to be demure—and she slipped into the shop and took her place quietly at the end of the line of middle-aged women.

One of them turned to greet her but shrank away when she saw it was Vika, as people always did. It was as if they suspected that what ran through her veins was not blood as in the rest of them, but something hotter and more volatile that might burn any who came too near. Her wild red hair with its streak of jet black down the center likely did nothing to settle the women either. The only thing "normal" about Vika was her dress, the pretty (albeit rumpled) green gown her father insisted she wear whenever she went into town—minus the dreadful yellow ribbon that cinched her waist too tightly, which she'd rather conveniently "lost" in

1

Preobrazhensky Creek.

Vika smiled at the woman, though it came out as half smirk. The woman huffed at Vika's impudence, then turned forward again in line.

Vika allowed herself a full smirk now.

When all the women in line had been served and had fled the bakery—*fled from* me, Vika thought with a shrug—Ludmila Fanina, the plump baker behind the counter, turned her attention to her.

"*Privet*, my darling Vee-kahhh," Ludmila said, drawing out her name in operatic song. She was the only one on Ovchinin Island—besides Vika's father—who met Vika's eyes when she saw her. The baker continued singing, "How are you this fine morning?"

Vika applauded, and Ludmila bobbed in an awkward curtsy. She bumped into a tray of *oreshki* cookies, and the caramel-walnut confections teetered on the edge of the counter. Typical Ludmila. Vika furtively charmed the tray to keep its balance.

"*Ochen kharasho, spacibo*," Vika said. *I'm very well, thank you.* She spoke in Russian, unlike the aristocrats in Saint Petersburg, who preferred the "more sophisticated" French. Her father might have been nobility (Baron Sergei Mikhailovich Andreyev, to be exact), but he wanted his daughter to grow up truly Russian—hiking through birch forests, playing the balalaika, and having an almost religious zeal for buckwheat kasha with mushrooms and fresh butter. It was why they lived on this rural island, rather than in the imperial capital, because Sergei swore that living on Ovchinin Island kept them closer to the heart of their country.

"And how are you?" Vika asked Ludmila.

"Oh, quite well, now that you've brought a ray of sunshine into my shop," the baker said in a normal voice. "The usual for Sergei?"

"But of course. It's the only thing Father will eat for breakfast."

Ludmila laughed as she fetched a Borodinsky loaf, the dense Russian black bread that was Sergei's daily staple. She wrapped the bread in brown paper, creased the corners, and tied it with cotton twine.

Vika paid and tucked the bread into her basket, which contained a few sausages from the butcher and a jar of dill pickles from the grocer two streets down, where she had stopped earlier. "Thank you," she said, already halfway outside. She adored Ludmila, but the bakery walls were too thick, and the air too humid, like sitting in a sauna for a few minutes too long. It was much better to be outdoors, where there were no boundaries placed on her. "See you tomorrow."

"Until then, Vee-kahhh," Ludmila sang, as the door to the bakery swung shut.

Vika stumbled as she hurried up the narrow dirt path that wound through the hills of Ovchinin Island and into the woods. She was supposed to maintain a practiced calm when she was out where people could see her, but it was difficult. Sergei said it was because Vika was like a jinni whose bottle was too small to contain her. *One day, I'll create a world where there are no bottles at all*, she thought.

For now, she wanted to get back to her father, and to the challenge he'd designed for her. As Vika crossed the perimeter of the forest, she leaned forward, muscles set yet relaxed, like a veteran racehorse on the starting line.

Two more years, she thought. *Two more years of training, and my magic will be powerful enough to serve the tsar and the empire.* Maybe then her figurative jinni bottle would finally be big enough.

Vika jumped over logs and wove through moss-covered rocks. As she hurdled over Preobrazhensky Creek, which burbled as if it had its own lesson to hurry to, she spotted her father, sitting on a log. His tunic and trousers were muddy from his morning spent digging up valerian root. There were leaves in his beard. And he was whittling a chunk of wood. Never had a baron looked so much like a peasant. Vika smiled.

"The bread smells delicious," Sergei said, angling his nose at Vika's basket.

She grinned. "Perhaps I'll let you have some in exchange for starting my lesson."

"Sixteen years, and still no patience." The laugh lines around her father's eyes deepened, as if his plow had gone straight from his vegetable fields onto his weathered brown skin.

"You confuse impatience with enthusiasm," Vika mock-scolded. "Just because I'm the only enchanter in the empire doesn't mean I'm going to rest on my laurels."

Her father dipped his head, conceding her point. "Have you put up the shield?"

"Of course." She'd had lessons for a decade now, ever since she was old enough to understand that enchanting was not only for fun, but also for serving Russia and the tsar. Casting an invisible barrier around the forest before starting a lesson was something she did automatically, without a thought.

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Still, Vika glanced over her shoulder, to make sure a villager hadn't strayed into the woods. Her entire life, her father had hammered into her that people had been burned at the stake for much less than what she could do. And Vika didn't fancy a death engulfed in flames.

But no one was in the woods today. That was another reason they lived on this tiny forest of an island. There were but a few hundred people on Ovchinin Island, and they all lived on the flatlands, near the harbor. Up here in the hills, it was only Sergei, a mild-mannered scientist obsessed with medicinal herbs, and Vika, his doting (if not entirely obedient) daughter.

"All right," her father said. "I'd like you to create a lightning storm. No need for rain, just dry lightning. And aim for that tree." He pointed to a birch twenty feet away.

"Why?"

He shook his head, but there was a gleam in his eyes. "You know better than to ask why."

Which was true. He wasn't going to tell her what the lesson was. That would ruin the surprise. Besides, Vika liked surprises.

Behind her, something darted out of the shrubbery. Vika spun toward it, hands poised to freeze whatever it was. But it was only a pheasant dashing into another bush—nothing unusual, and certainly not the start of her lesson. She laughed, and her voice echoed through the wispy white trees. But when she turned back to the log where Sergei had been sitting, there was only empty space.

"Father?"

Huh. Where had he gone? Then again, this was not out of the ordinary. Sergei often removed himself from the scene

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he lesson so she could work things out herself. He was
ably somewhere safely away from her impending light-
storm.

peaking of which, the lightning wasn't going to sum-
itself.

ika set down her basket, raised her arms, and focused
he invisible particles of electricity in the sky. They
ed around like sparks of static dust, content to whirl
ugh the air by themselves. But that wasn't what she
ted. *Come together*, she willed them. *Come and play with me.*
The sky hummed, and then out of the clear blue came a
ening crack that split the silence. Vika covered her ears
e same time the lightning hit the birch tree twenty feet
and lit the trunk on fire.

s soon as the bolt struck, a silver wire flared. It had
camouflaged among the leaves, but now, as electric-
lazed through it, Vika saw that the wire connected the
birch to a ring of fifty others. The initial fire spread so
kly, it was as if lightning had struck every single tree.

er father might not have had much magic—he was a
tor, not an enchanter, so he could only manage small-
conjuring and charms—but he was expert at setting
rate traps. Vika was surrounded by flames and bitter
e. The tree trunks teetered.

ika smiled. *Here we go.*

s one of the trees began to fall, Vika shoved her hands
ard to force the wind to push the tree back upright. It
d have worked, if only one tree were falling. But there
fifty or so birches, all seething with fire and ash and
ling toward her at a speed too quick for her to reverse
notions of them all.

What to do, what to do . . .

The trees were nearly upon her.

Water! No, ice! Vika flung herself to the forest floor and waved her arm over her head, generating a dome of ice around her. She trembled as tree after tree slammed into her shield and sent icy shards stabbing into her neck and back. Crimson rivulets of blood trickled down the bodice of her dress. Vika squeezed her eyes shut.

The fiery assault seemed to last an eternity, and yet she held her position. Then, finally, the last trunk crashed into her ice shield, the earth shuddered, and the sky ceased to thunder.

Her smile burned even brighter.

Nomor   : .P..In.14/E.6a./PP.00.9/09/2017   Padangsidimpuan, 20 September 2017
Lamp   :
Perihal : *Pengesahan Judul dan Pembimbing Skripsi*

Kepada Yth: Bapak/Ibu:

1. Zainuddin, S.S., M.Hum
2. Hamka, M. Hum

di-
Padangsidimpuan

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb
　　　Dengan hormat, Disampaikan kepada Bapak/Ibu bahwa berdasarkan hasil Sidang Tim Pengkaji Kelayakan Judul Skripsi, telah ditetapkan Judul Skripsi Mahasiswa tersebut dibawah ini sebagai berikut:
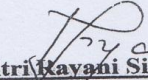
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Nim	: 14 203 00029
Jurusan	: Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	: **METAPHOR ON NOVEL "THE CROWN'S GAME"**

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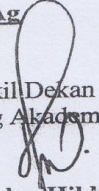
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