

IMPLICIT MEANING IN FRANZ KAFKA'S NOVEL "METAMORPHOSIS"

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the implicit meaning in Franz Kafka's novel "Metamorphosis". The novel talk about the life of Gregor Samsa as the main character. The story began as Gregor transform into a giant vermin and how the situation change in his family after it happened. Gregor Samsa working as a salesman and provide everything to his family. The researcher will use a qualitative method because this study aims to identify the implicit meaning in the novella "Metamorphosis" by Franz Kafka. This research will use an 'descriptive' as the approach that the meaning of events, actions, and expressions is not taken as 'given' or 'self-explanatory', but requires contextual interpretation. The findings in this study reveal that the true meaning in the novel Metamorphosis is a symbol of Kafka's life that describe into Gregor's life. Gregor failed to conform his needs and his suffering from his mental during the rest of his life. Gregor's self assessment as a disgusting animal stems from the reality that he stuck and suffer in his human body. The assumptions of Gregor's life comes because he trapped in his difficult times and failed to be an independent human. It can be conclude that, there are various types of implicit meaning based on every situation, the writer also conclude that there are two main meaning in this novel, the first one is the literal meaning and the second one is the actual meaning.

Keywords: metamorphosis, transformation, implicit meaning.

INTRODUCTION

Literature is often said to be beautiful writing, it is also associated with forming character. This word refers a lot to Horace, namely dulce et utile which emphasizes that literature is a beautiful and useful literary work for the reader. People who read literary works will get pleasure from beautiful and touching writings, as well as gain knowledge that is not realized around them.

A reader can gain knowledge about humanity (humanistic). Human and inhuman attitudes and behavior, the condition of society perceived by writers, appeals to uphold humanity, and the like can be known by understanding literature. Literature is indeed the result of the creativity of the author who observes reality but to understand it requires knowledge of literature itself. Literature does not only display fiction to entertain but there is a significant side that is manifested in it. The sign is related to social phenomena that consciously or unconsciously manifest in literary texts. Literature as a result of creativity represents social phenomena that are reflected by writers, either directly or indirectly.

Language is used as a means of communication in conveying messages. Some examples of means of communication as the delivery of messages, thoughts, and ideas. The delivery of messages, thoughts, or ideas in this modern era through verbal communication is increasingly diverse, some of which are through novels, short stories, poetry, and films. Submission of complex messages is mostly poured through written language communication facilities because it is so complex that it must be explained in words but sometimes spoken language also often occurs in complex communication.

Submission of messages through written and spoken language communication means requires understanding what is being conveyed, so as not to be mistaken in interpreting and interpreting something. Submission of messages, thoughts, or ideas can be conveyed with various types of meaning, namely in each meaning has a different meaning. The use of meaning in every delivery of something written and unwritten will give the characteristics of each meaning to be expressed. The meaning that is expressed indirectly, there are still many mistakes in its meaning and understanding. The meaning conveyed indirectly requires a more in-depth process to understand what is conveyed.

Interpreting a language meaning becomes a benchmark for understanding the reader's understanding of what he wants to convey. It will be very difficult to get the results that the author wants to convey because many differences are ranging from language, culture, and habits in the use of language meanings. Therefore, there are many mistakes in interpreting the meaning of different languages, cultures, and customs.

The meaning of language that is not conveyed directly is implicit. Aminuddin (1985), put forward the phrase reading the lines, namely reading to understand the explicit meaning and the expression of reading between the lines, namely reading to understand the implied meaning. So, the meaning can be distinguished between the explicit meaning and the implied meaning.

In every verbal communication, both written and unwritten, there is almost always an implicit meaning. The implicit meaning conveyed will be difficult to get the desired results and according to the author. With the differences and limitations of language, both the language itself and a foreign language implicit meaning and will have different meanings. Ideally, in every message delivery, the communicant can understand what the communicator or writer conveys even though there are many differences and shortcomings of the message conveyed properly and correctly. Larson (1984: 34) "the meaning of the star is the meaning that is not displayed but is from the conversation or what the speaker wants to convey."

To understand the implicit meaning, the responder may have to try hard to make the right interpretation. Responder must know certain things that become references, situations, and contexts. Context knowledge will greatly help respondents to get the right interpretation. Therefore, interpreting the implicit meaning requires accuracy and sincerity in reading or listening.

Semantics describe as the study of meaning, which in all the three different kinds of language analysis, they are phonologic, grammatic, and semantic. Semantic as a word is given for linguistics that analyze about the study of sign and signify, or it can also said that the sector of linguistics which studies meaning in language. Semantics has close relationships with other social studies like sociology or anthropology, even with philosophy and psychology. Sociology has an interest in semantics because it's often found that the employment of certain words to feature meaning can have a gaggle identity in society.

The purpose of semantics as it said is to suggest the exact meaning of words and phrases, and also to reduce the confusion, which might lead the reader to understand that a word has many possible meanings. It makes connections between words and sentences through their meanings. In addition, semantics allows the reader to explore the meaning of meaning, if we omit or change the place of one word from the sentence, it will change the total meaning, or the sentence will become an anomaly. Therefore, the relationship of meaning in a sentence is very important, because one word has no meaning.

Lyons states that a concept or concept which will be transferred from the listener's mind by manifesting it because it is, within the kind of one language or another. Thus, meanings are ideas which will be transferred from the listener's mind to appreciate the corresponding meaning in one form or another language. Meaning has been given different definitions within the past. "Meanings are ideas or concepts which can be transferred from the mind of the hearer by embodying them as they were, in the form of one language or another." Lyons (1981: 136). According to the theory developed from the view of Ferdinand de Saussure, meaning is an 'understanding' or 'concept' which is owned or contained in a linguistic sign. De Saussure said every linguistic sign divided into two kinds, namely (1) which is interpreted (French: *signifié*, English: *signified*) and (2) which means (French: *signifiant*, English: *signifier*). What is meant of those are actually the concept or meaning of a sound sign. While what is interpreted (*signifiant* or *signifier*) are the sounds from of formed phonemes of the language. It means, every linguistic sign as a sound of element and an element of meaning. These two elements are elements in language (intralingual) which usually refer or refer to something referent which is an extralingual element (extralingual).

Literature cannot be fully understood if it is separated from the environment, culture, and civilization that has shaped it. Every phenomenon of literary creation is closely related to social and cultural events that occur in society. In this case, there is a reciprocal relationship that influences each other between socio-cultural factors and the literary work. In other words, literature is a reflection of society in its era.

To explore the knowledge embedded in literary works, we can conduct a literary research activity based on literary theory and approach. Literary research activities that we do will make it easier for us to understand literary works. We can capture the messages or intentions that a writer wants to convey in his work.

There are three types of Literature. The first one is poetry, the second one is Prose and the last one is drama. In this case, the researcher will use a prose to analyze. The researcher focuses on the implicit meaning. If there is implicit meaning, it means there is explicit meaning. To be clear explicitly, explicit and implicit are different words and, in some contexts, they are absolutely correct antonyms. Explicit indicates being very clear and complete without ambiguity, implication, or ambiguity. When something is said explicitly, there is no question of what was expressed or conveyed—nothing is implied or assumed. Implicit, on the other hand, indicates that something is understood even though it is not expressed or conveyed clearly or directly — there are implications, assumptions, or questions. It

The researcher used this research because the interest that the research find to analyze. First thing first, the novel "Metamorphosis" caught the sight of the researcher because the story of Gregor Samsa in the novel and how character development change within the story. The novel "Metamorphosis" by Franz Kafka. A poet, Kafka wrote this story in 1917, a novella – shorter than a novel.

However, until the end of his life, there was still a debate as to whether Kafka did indeed convey his political ideals in writing or not at all.

Based on the background above, it can be seen that analysis of implicit meanings in the novel "Metamorphosis" by Franz Kafka is worthy exploration. Therefore, the researcher formulates the following research questions:

1. What are the implicit meaning that implied in Franz Kafka's novel "Metamorphosis"?
2. What is the actual meaning behind the title "Metamorphosis" in Franz Kafka's Novel?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The researcher used a qualitative method because this study aims to identify the implicit meaning in the novella "Metamorphosis" by Franz Kafka. This research used 'descriptive' as the approach that the meaning of events, actions, and expressions is not taken as 'given' or 'self-explanatory'. A descriptive qualitative method is an approach used to describe the data from someone's words in written or spoken forms that can be observed (Glass & Hopkins, 1984). Qualitative research intends to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables.

In this study, the researcher would identify and analyze all the data through a particular process of data collection and data analysis to classify each words in Franz Kafka's Novel "Metamorphosis". Moreover, this research attempted to understand the implicit meaning that implie in the novel along with the meaning behind the title used the theory of implicit meaning. Thus, the interpretation led to the generation of theories, guided by existing theories.

The data source is the novel "Metamorphosis" by Franz Kafka (1915). The Metamorphosis (German: Die Verwandlung) is a novel written by Franz Kafka first published in 1915. One of Kafka's most famous works, the story of Metamorphosis is mainly about the main character, Gregor Samsa, who wakes up one morning and find himself mysteriously being a large insect and struggling for his new condition.

In collecting data, the researcher used descriptive methods. The method, in this case, is carried out through data collection procedures are: Read the novel "Metamorphosis" by Franz Kafka by an E-book, collect all the situational meaning that implied in the novel and the meaning behind "metamorphosis", identify the data by several information from the book and other sources, analyze the implicit meaning from the data, and last, make a conclusion about the implicit meaning.

The techniques of data analysis is an important part of every research. There are three concurrent flows of activity (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014), first Data Condensation, then Data Display, and last Verification.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

In this chapter, based on what already discussed above, the researcher presents the findings and discussions from the novel to get the answer to the problem formulated in the previous chapter. First, the implicit meaning that implied in the novel, the research analyzed the data based on the novel. Second, the writer found out the meaning of *The Metamorphosis* as the title of the novel.

Referential Implicit Meaning

References are very important for each component. In other words, it refers to the meaning of a particular observable or imaginary object, event, attribute, or relationship notified by their information content. Larson further explains that any text implicitly leaves a reference to a particular thing, event, attribute, and relationship. Meaning exists, but it is not explicitly interpreted. For example, if someone suggests, "How many ingredients do you need?" Someone else may answer "5". In this context, materials and needs are implicitly left in the answer.

Extract (p. 5)

"It wasn't a dream."

There's a referen persona in the word it, the word it has no explanation before and only show the explicit. Extract

(p. 6)

"It makes you stupid"

In this extract, the word it is shown but the readers must read the sentence before this word appear as explicitso it didn't stand alone.

Extract (p. 11)

*"I'm speaking **here** on behalf of your parents and of your employer, and really must request a clear and immediate explanation. I am astonished, quite astonished."*

In this extract, the word **here** indicating the nominal demonstrative which refer to the location.

Extract (p. 19)

*"The light from electric street lamps shone **here and there** onto the ceiling on tops of the furniture, but down below, where Gregor was, it was dark."*

In this extract, to show the place that the writer refers to, the word **here** is shown as the nominal demonstrative such as **here, there, this, and etc.**

Extract (p.36)

*"Smears of dirt where left on the walls, **here and there** were little balls of dust and filth."*

In this extract, the word **there** refers to the adverbial demonstrative which refer to the location of process in space or time.

Extract (p. 8)

"And he couldn't knock himself out now at any price; better to stay in bed than lose consciousness."

The word **now** indicating to the time of the conversation takes place.

Extract (p. 18)

"One side of his body lifted itself, he lay at an angle in the doorway, one flank scraped on the white door and was painfully injured, leaving vile brown flecks on it, soon he was stuck fast and would not have been able to move at all by himself, the little legs along one side hung quivering in the air while those on the other side were pressed painfully against the ground."

The word **those** refers to the demonstrative reference that carry the meaning behind the sentence before the word **those** shown."

Extract (p. 5)

"Doing business like this takes much more effort than doing your own business at home, and on top of that there's the curse of travelling, worries about making train connections, bad and irregular food, contact with different people all the time so that you can never get to know anyone or become friendly with them."

In this extract, the word **more** explain the numerative in the sentence above. It is conclude that the word **more** include in the comparative reference.

Extract (p. 21)

"This was how Gregor received his food each day now, once in the morning while his parents and the maid were still asleep, and the second time after everyone had eaten their meal at midday as his parents would sleep for a little while then as well, and Gregor's sister would send the maid away on some errand."

This extract show the word **then** as the referen demonstrative time that the writer didn't explain the word **then** as implicit.

Extract (p. 6)

"For instance, whenever I go back to the guest house during the morning to copy out the contract, these gentlemen are always still sitting there eating their breakfasts."

The word there explain the the place that the conversation occurred and it can be include to the reference demonstrative.

Extract (p. 12)

“Please, don't make my parents suffer! There's no basis for any of the accusations you're making; nobody's ever said a word to me about any of these things.”

The word these explain demonstrative meaning because the sentence before didn't shown the explicit meaning.

Extract (p. 21)

“Would she notice that he had left the milk as it was, realise that it was not from any lack of hunger and bring him in some other food that was more suitable? If she didn't do it herself he would rather go hungry than draw her attention to it, although he did feel a terrible urge to rush forward from under the couch, throw himself at his sister's feet and beg her for something good to eat.”

In this extract, there is an Implicit to referen persona. The word that carry out meaning that already explain before. This extract show the word then as the referen demonstrative time that the writer didn't explain the word then as implicit.

Extract (p. 20)

““What a quiet life it is the family lead”, said Gregor to himself, and, gazing into the darkness, felt a great pride that he was able to provide a life like that in such a nice home for his sister and parents.”

Referen comparative has many different sides, In this extract, the word such categorized as the similarity in comparative reference.

Extract (p. 13)

“Whatever was said next would be crucial, so, in order to make his voice as clear as possible, he coughed a little, but taking care to do this not too loudly as even this might well sound different from the way that a human coughs and he was no longer sure he could judge this for himself.”

The opposite from the extract above, in this extract it shown the differently with another things in comparative reference.

Extract (p. 27)

“He was especially fond of hanging from the ceiling; it was quite different from lying on the floor; he could breathe more freely; his body had a light swing to it; and up there, relaxed and almost happy, it might happen that he would surprise even himself by letting go of the ceiling and landing on the floor with a crash.”

The same goes to this extract, it shown the differently within another two things.

Extract (p. 5)

“Doing business like this takes much more effort than doing your own business at home, and on top of that there's the curse of travelling, worries about making train connections, bad and irregular food, contact with different people all the time so that you can never get to know anyone or become friendly with them.”

In this extract, the word more explain the numerative in the sentence above. It is conclude that the word more include in the comparative reference.

Organizational Implicit Meaning

Organizational implicit meaning means specific information which may be old or new. Certain information can be a topic (what are you talking about). Other information on the topic. Also, some of the information may

be more important to the message. That is, to become more important or more prominent. Organizing reference information into a cohesive text has organizational meaning. Organizational meaning is characterized by sequence, deixis, grouping, and many other functions in the grammatical structure of the text. In addition, Larson stated that there are two ways to show the meaning of organization using passive structure and word substitution sentence forms.

Extract (p. 7)

“The change in Gregor's voice probably could not be noticed outside through the wooden door, as his mother was satisfied with this explanation and shuffled away.”

In this extract, the sentence as **his mother** shown the passive voice with actors that include in the organizational meaning.

Extract (p. 5)

“That was something he was unable to do because he was used to sleeping on his right, and in his present state couldn't get into that position.”

In this extract, there are two passive voice that the object is not mention therefore it can be conclude as the passive words.

Extract (p. 8)

“If he wanted to bend one of them, then that was the first one that would stretch itself out; and if he finally managed to do what he wanted with that leg, all the others seemed to be set free and would move about painfully.”

In this extract, the word one indicate the sentence if he wanted to bend that means one can be understood with the explicit.

Extract (p. 37)

“Gregor's sister was exhausted from going out to work, and looking after Gregor as she had done before was even more work for her, but even so his mother ought certainly not to have taken her place.”

In this extract the word so is a substitution word that explain the sentence before so it didn't make any ambiguous meaning.

Situational Implicit Meaning

Situational implicit meaning is information that contain implicit when talking to one person to another person that may caused it as explicit. For example, a girl might say to her friend, “Johnny can't come”. In reporting the same information to the teacher, he would say, “My friend Peter cannot come”, or “My friend cannot come”. My friend's information is not needed to identify Johnny when talking to his friend who knows very well who Johnny is.

Extract (p. 6)

““God in Heaven!” he thought.”

In this extract, these words can mean “curse” or “bad word”. “God in Heaven!” shows how frustrated someone who said this words. It also mean “Oh My God”

Extract (p. 11)

“I thought I knew you as a calm and sensible person, and now you suddenly seem to be showing off with peculiar whims.”

Whims means a sudden desire or change of mind. This word popular in the mid 18th until 2019. Today, we

hardly found the use of Whims in a daily life.

Extract (p. 46)

"Leave my home. Now!", said Mr. Samsa, indicating the door and without letting the women from him"

In this extract, the command sentence "Leave my home. Now!" said by the speaker while pointing to the door means that the responder must leave right that time through that door.

Extract (p. 29)

"Gregor kept trying to assure himself that nothing unusual was happening, it was just a few pieces of furniture being moved after all, but he soon had to admit that the women going to and fro, their little calls to each others, the scarping of the furniture on the floor, all these things made him feel as if he were being assailed from all sides."

In this extract, there is an adverb; **to and fro** which is an origin from middle English that means a constant movement backward and forward or from side to side.

Extract (p.30)

"So, while the women were leant against the desk in the other room catching their breath, he sallied out, changed directions four times not knowing what he should save first before his attention was suddenly caught by the picture on the wall - which was already denuded of everything else that had been on it - of the lady dressed in copious fur."

In this extract, the word **copious** comes from old French or Latin and from late middle English which is mean abundant in supply or quantity. It is popular in the late mid English.

Extract (p.32)

"He was standing up staright enough now; dressed in a smart blue uniform, with gold buttons, the sort worn by the employees at the banking institute; above the high, stiff collar of the coat his strong double-chin emerged; under the bushy eyebrows, his piercing, dark eyes looked out fresh and alert; his normally unkempt white hair was combed down painfully close to his scalp."

Bushy means a person who lives in the bush (as distinct from in a town), people used this words frequently in 18th century until now.

Extract (p.11)

"Can the chief clerk come in to see you now then?", asked his father impatiently, knocking at the door again. "No", said Gregor"

In this extract, the word "No" have a different meaning in every situation, for this case, the word "No" that Gregor said is being understood by his father as the speaker, without mentioned the caused of the word "No". All of this situation is carried by one word, "No".

Extract (p. 13)

"Oh, God!" called his mother, who was already in tears, "he could seriously ill and we're making him suffer."

In this extract, the speaker said "Oh, God" which is mean that the speaker frustrated in her situation.

Extract (p. 10)

"Gregor", said his father now from the room to his left, "the chief clerk has come round and wants to know"

why you didn't leave on the early train. We don't know what to say to him. And anyway, he wants to speak to you personally. So please open up this door. I'm sure he'll be good enough to forgive the untidiness of your room."

In this extract, to say "he" while speaking to each other means that they already know the relation between the speaker and the responder as "he" indicating the implicit while explain with explicit in a name.

Extract (p. 13)

"Anna! Anna!" his father called into the kitchen through the entrance hall, clapping his hands, "get a locksmith here, now!"

The speaker and the responder already know Anna without any explanation, the responder understood rightaway because the relation between the speaker and the responder.

Extract (p. 25)

"He had used to feel a great sense of freedom from doing this, but doing it now was obviously something more remembered than experienced, as what he actually saw in this way was becoming less distinct everyday, even things that were quite near; he had used to curse the ever-present view of the hospital across the street, but now he couldn't see it all and if he had not known that he lived in Charlottenstrasse, which was quite a street despite being in the middle of the city, he could have thought that he was looking out the window at a barren waste where the grey sky and the grey earth mingled inseparably."

In this extract, the speaker describe the place that he knew as Charlottenstrasse which is a street in the middle of the city but feels like a barren waste that means an ugly often devastated or barely inhabitable place.

The Literal Meaning

Just to see the novel Metamorphosis is about the transformation of physical form of Gregor Samsa, Metamorphosis tell the story the physical change from human being a giant vermin. This change causes him so much loss and he need to adapt with his new form.

"One morning, as Gregor Samsa was waking up from anxious dreams, he discovered in his bed he had been changed into a monstrous verminous bug. He lay on his armour-hard back and saw, as he lifted his head up a little, his brown, arched abdomen divided up into rigid bow-like sections. His numerous legs, pitifully thin in comparison to the rest of his circumference, flickered helplessly before his eyes" (p. 5)

Gregor find himself into a giant insect the next morning he wakes up, he can't move his body and frustrated because of his new body (an animal form).

"Then he made an effort to turn the key in the lock with his mouth. Unfortunately it seemed that he had no real teeth" (p. 13)

The transformation of his low part from himself makes him in pain when shifting. His voice sounds like an animal voice and he has no real teeth anymore. Even though he tried so hard, he still cannot adapt with his new body and it caused him a lot of pain. He can stay a little bit longer but not until he can accept his whole new form.

The literal meaning from this story, firstly, Gregor who is breadwinner of the family in the beginning then turns into nothing at the end of the novel which is he changed into a big vermin. Before he change into a giant vermin, he is a good son. He worked very hard as a traveling salesman to support his family. He had to travel and was rarely at home gathering with his family just to provide for his family. He had to get a trip that exhausted him. But after he turns into a big vermin, everything changed rastically. Because of this transformation, came the hesitancy in his family. Their reception was hardly merciful. His mother almost never come to his room, his father ignore the fact that his son transform into a giant insect, while his sister could barely look at him with his new condition. About a couple months, this family lived with a nuisance insect that they believed it as Gregor because they felt obligated to take care of him. Their duty turned into hatred, and their hatred turned into indifference.

“They were cleaning out his room, taking away from him everything he cherished; they had already dragged out the chest of drawers in which the fretsaw and other tools were kept, and they were now loosening the writing desk which was fixed tight to the floor. At that moment he really did not have anymore time to check the good intentions of the two women, whose existence he had in any case almost forgotten, because in their exhaustion they were working really silently, and the heavy stumbling of their feet was the only sound to beheard” (p. 29)

Therefore, the one action that hurt him mostly is when his father threw apples onto his back and he because of that, he suffered.

“The father was throwing apple after apple and one drove into Gregor’s back really hard.” (p. 32)

The action of throwing the apple inflicted serious injuries on Gregor's back and left him suffering for more than a month. Ultimately, these conditions alienated Gregor from humanity and its circumstances. The situation in Gregor’s house changed after his transformation, the hatred that the family give him was too much and he can’t handle it. It led him to his dead because of his family treated him like an animal.

The Meaning of “Metamorphosis” As A Title

The Metamorphosis, refers to the transformation of Gregor's family who experienced difficulties in their lives, while, Gregor turned into a disgusting insect. in the face of a difficult situation in their lives. As a result, when he becomes ill and is unable to work again, his family regards him as a useless man.

“In his new state, Gregor is particularly vulnerable to his family member’s abuses. The climax of Gregor’s suffering is when his father chases him around the room and then throws apples at him and one of the apples sinks into his back, causing him such pain that he cannot move” (p. 32)

Gregor not affected. Even when he wounded, he still try to connect with his family. He would never have the feeling to hate them.

“He remembered his family with deep feeling of love.” (p.40)

Gregor’s family incapability to fit in in the situation that happened to them. But they need to keep going, and families must continue to exist. Prior to Gregor's death, the family members realized that they had to get out of their predicament and get away from Gregor who was in pain. They have to create a new life for themselves.

“My dear parents, things cannot go on any longer in this way. Maybe if you don’t understand that well, I do. I will not utter my brother’s name in front of this monster, and thus I say only that we must try to get rid of it. We have tried what is humanly possible to take care of it and to be patient. I believe that no one can criticize us in the slightest.” (p. 42)

When Gregor’s sister says this, the father says, semi-questioningly, that he considers her daughter’s opinion. His sister says it again, while his mother is still unable to breathe properly.,

“It has to go. This is the only way father. You must try to get rid of the idea that it is Gregor” (p.43)

When the woman who cleaned Gregor’s room reports to the family that Gregor already died, the family all at once praising God because the thought it was finally over. It is of course a terrible behavior yet they feel free. Free from Gregor who is known as a loser and free from their genuine misfortune.

“In fact that we have believed this for so long, that is truly our misfortune.” (p. 43)

The Actual Meaning

In this work, the meaning of "Metamorphosis" reveals how Gregor lives his life solely for his family and relations. He has no reason to live; he merely exists. With him transformed into a big vermin, explain how he failed as a human and only explain that he is a terrible insect as a bug. Nobody likes to get connection with this disgusting bug because it is considered one of the dirtiest animals. Gregor has definitely been converted into something that his family and friends regard as filthy and contaminating.

It is concerned about the implicit situational meaning and the meaning behind the title *Metamorphosis* by Franz Kafka. In this part of the discussion, the researcher discusses the result of data based on finding in the previous part, it was found that there are the meaning that implied in the novel *Metamorphosis* which is situational implicit meaning that occurred in different situation as explained above. In agreement with earlier research, this findings found similar context with the previous studies but in this research, the writer focuses on the implicit meaning and also the meaning that implied in the title of Franz Kafka's Novel "*Metamorphosis*". As expected, the researcher found the meaning behind the title *Metamorphosis* that had various interpretation such as the real life between Franz kafka's life with Gregor Samsa's life, the social meaning that occurred that time, and the symbol that Kafka used in the novel.

According to Duckart (2007) in literary usage, "symbol is a manner of representation in which what is shown means". Franz Kafka plays with many symbols in his novel *Metamorphosis*. Kafka also chose the word from german which means an animal with a repulsive nature. In *Metamorphosis*, Kafka uses things like lice, food, also the apples that his father threw at him, all of these things is use as symbolism to illustrate this whole story. *Metamorphosis* is not only a transformation of Gregor Samsa but it has more meaning to interpret.

"You must not worry about throwing out that rubbish from the next room. It's all taken care of".
(p.47)

In the eyes of his family and friends, he is nothing. He looks exactly like a horrible bug in front of them. The cleaning lady smiled and remarked to the family a moment after he died, The real meaning has a wire with the writer himself, Franz Kafka. *Metamorphosis* is truly his autobiography. The story of Gregor Samsa potrait the real life of Kafka, how he suffered from his mental and physical change. In the *Metamorphosis*, it is stated that "Kafka feels like an insect in his father's authoritative presence. Kafka is afraid of his father who always attacks him at every turn. He feels enormous pressure to become a successful businessman like his father but he fails because of the situation at that time" (The *Metamorphosis* Background, p. 3).

According to Duckart (2007) in literary usage, "symbol is a manner of representation in which what is shown means". Franz Kafka plays with many symbols in his novel *Metamorphosis*. Kafka also chose the word from german which means an animal with a repulsive nature. In *Metamorphosis*, Kafka uses things like lice, food, also the apples that his father threw at him, all of these things is use as symbolism to illustrate this whole story. *Metamorphosis* is not only a transformation of Gregor Samsa but it has more meaning to interpret.

CONCLUSION

According to the analysis that already explain above, there are two main points to tell. The first conclusion goes to the implicit situational meaning and the second conclusion is deal with the meaning of *The Metamorphosis*. It can be conclude that there are several sentences that are implied by the implicit meaning caused by various types. The first one is implicit referential meaning that divided into three parts, the second is implicit organizational that divided into two parts, then there is implicit situational caused by four main parts. All of these types of implicit meaning occurred in the novel *Metamorphosis* by Franz Kafka and this novel assured have implied meaning.

Metamorphosis is a symbol of Kafka's life that describe into Gregor's life. Gregor failed to conform his needs and his suffering from his mental during the rest of his life. Gregor's self assessment as a disgusting animal stems from the reality that he stuck and suffer in his human body. For his life, he only fulfil what his family member need and not his own, it caused him too much pain that until the end of his life, he still suffering because he stuck in the moment.. He was no one for his family and acquaintances. Moreover, the rudeness of his family and acquaintances had confirmed that he was no different from the treatment before them. Interestingly, Gregor's character in the novel is a duplication of what Kafka experienced in real life. The same thing happened to Gregor and Kafka. Kafka tries to express his life through Gregor, the main character of the novel. With this research, the researcher gains a complete understanding of the novel. In addition, the researcher also found several moral values about the importance of individual freedom in life.

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