2. THE REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 The Definition of Metaphor

Metaphor is coming from Greece language *methaperein*, (*meta* : moving/berpindah or relating with changing, *pherein* : containing/mengandung atau loading/memuat). Metaphor is a figure of speech comparing the position of two things being the same or comparable because both of them are almost the same meaning. In writing this paper is, the author has some information from some books or internet to support this paper, such as:

Dagut (197:25), on the one other hand, there is a bit of translation experts, such as Nida, Vinay, and Darbelnet metaphor can not be translated. On the other hand, some figures like Kloepfer and Reiss assume that metaphor, as part of the language can be translated.

Larson (1998:275-276) describes six factors that determine translatibility of metaphor:

1) Cause is the image use in the metaphor may be not be usually in the BSA. For example, the phrase “white and snow” is not well understood by speakers of Indonesian, the phrase is better that translated into “sputih kapas”.

2) The topic of metaphor is not always clearly. For example, the phrase “the tide turned against the government” is difficult to understanding the reader because of ignorance that “the tide” refers to the ple, the “public opinion”

3) The sameness is sometimes implicit so difficult to identity or result in a different understanding for speakers of other languages. For example, the phrase “He is a pig” could be “He is a slob,” or “He is greedy” in the culture.
4) The differences of cultural BSU and BSA can make different interpretations of the same point.

5) BSA may not make comparisons like the metaphor TSU. For example, the English language reveals intense debate with the phrase “storm”, as in “There was a storm in the parliament yesterday”. However, other languages may use “fire”, not “strom” to express the same thing.

6) Every language has difference in the creation and using of expression.

   Snell- Hornby (1955:41) that adopt and develop a model of van den Broeck, stressing that translability a metaphor can not be determined only taught “a set of abstract rules” but it depends on the structure and function of metaphor in the text was done. Translability a metaphorical level is determined by the level of cultural specificity of the target text as well as geographical distance and cultural backgrounds dividing time between BSU and BSA.

   Snell-Hornby (1955:41) says that stressing that translability for a metaphor could not be determined only through “a set of abstract rules” but it depends on the structure and function of metaphor in the text was done. Translability a metaphorical level is determined by the level of cultural specificity of the target text as well as geographical distance and cultural backgrounds dividing time between BSU and BSA.

   Newmark (1981:88-91) on the all of point, metaphor translation is done in two steps:

   1) To identify type of metaphor to be translate

   2) Determine the appropriate translation procedure that centais to make metaphor into Bsu.
From the definitions above, we must know how important the metaphor is to support the story of novel, magazine and so on.

2.2 The Kinds of Metaphor

Some experts consider the metaphor as “queen” of figure speech, because when viewed in process of its formation, so many types of other figure of speech.

Here the writer would like to present the kinds of metaphor:

1) Anthromorphis (Antronous human and Tide form) that is kind of metaphor named after of parts of human body. For example: certain objects are named: the sun, spring.
2) Metaphor of animal is sourced in zoological metaphor.
   For example: Say you are a pig, you are dog, you are buffalo
3) Metaphor sintesis, this type created by transfering of idea, namely the transfer of responses based from eyes to hearing. For example, the word comfortable (feeling to hearing), rudely, politely
4) The metaphor that appears because the moving from concrete to abstract.
   For example: the world star in “the star actress”

Orrecchioni (1977:149-156) says that there are two forms of metaphor:

1) Metaphor in Praesentia

Metaphors in praesentia ia a metaphor that is explicit. For example: She likes a rat in office (simile). Here there are two elements being compared appear, so do not be implicit. If we compare figure of speech meaning with simile to metaphor assimilation, it would appear to be different. Similes is an utterance with
comparison explicit that conveyed with preposition and conjunction like as if, as like, example, parable, as.

2) Metaphor in absentia

Metaphor in absentia is a metaphor that is formed based on the abuse of meaning. As well as the simile, metaphor contained in two words or other form whose meaning is compared. However, one of the elements of language than, does not appear, is implicit. The character of implicit causes a changing of reference and irregularities of meaning, so that it makes problem collocation, namely the suitability of the meaning of two or several linguistic units are appearing in a row in the same speech. These things that might be a problem in understanding of metaphor. For example: So many mean the wants to get sweety of flower.

2.3 The Conceptual of Metaphor

Language is an system of sounds that used by the public for the purpose of communication. As a system, the language is systematic and systemic. It is said to be systematic because language has a specific rule or method. It can be said as systemic because the language has subsystems and the subsystems are subsystem phonology, subsystems grammatical and lexical subsystems.

In order to understand a deeper meaning of the semantics, someone who will learn semantics must be able to understand some of the characteristics of language, one of which is arbitrary language. Chaer (1989:32) says that the characteristic of this language means that there is no specific relating between the part of phonemes that former of words with the meaning. Thus, there is no
relating between the means and the meant by. Chaer (1989:29) says that the linguistic sign consists of elements of sound and meaning elements. The second part of language which usually refers to something is a referent of outside parts of language.

The scope of the study of meaning is very broad. And to make these papers become more focused to discuss the real semantics of figurative meaning. Before going further discuss what the figurative sense, it is good for us to understand what exactly semantics is. Lyon (1971:1) says that generally semantics is defined as the study of meaning which means that the semantics is generally defined as a study of meaning. Palmer (1981:1) says that semantics is expressed as the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning and since meaning is a part of language, semantics is a part of linguistics which means that semantics is the technical terminology referring to the study of meaning and because the meaning is part of the language, then semantic is part of linguistics.

Pradopo (1994:66) says that metaphor is a form of direct comparison of two things, but in the form of shortly. The style of metaphor was seeing something through another thing. Metaphor as a direct comparison does not use words like another, so that the first subject directly connected with the second subject. One of the elements being compared, the is the image, has parts of components of meaning and usually the one only of the components of meaning that is relevant and also has the second element that is the topic. Furthermore, Beekman and Callow explained that metaphor consists of three parts:
1) the topic is objects or matters that discussed.

2) the image is part of the metaphorical figure of speech is used to describe a topic in a comparison.

3) the point of similarity, namely the part that shows the similarities between the subject and image.

The third part above is not always mentioned explicitly, but occasionally, one of three parts, namely the topic, some of the images, or the point of resemblance implicit. Keraf says that the metaphors included in a style of figure of speech. This style is first formed based on comparisons or similarities. Compare something to the other, then try to find the characteristic that show similarities between them. Comparison actually contains two terms, namely comparisons are included in the style of usual language, while the form of the others is the comparison that included in a figure of speech.

Keraf (1994:136) says that the usual or direction comparison includes the two same part who includes in the some class of words, while the comparison is the style of figure of speech includes two things in the other word class. Keraf (1994:137) says that in order to establish whether a comparison is a figure of speech or not, should be seen the three points:

1) firstly should be determining the second class that compared.

2) looking at the level of similarity of difference between two things.

3) Looking at the context where is the characteristics the two things that found.

Keraf (1992:139) says that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares to things directly, but in short form: flower of the state. As a form of direct
comparisons, metaphors do not use the words: as like, as if, like, and so on, so that the first subject directly was related to the second term. The basic meaning of connotation of metaphor can be determined. The metaphor is absolutely on. But if the basic meaning of connotation of metaphor cannot be determined, then it was nothing.

For examples: The boat was broken by waves

The car broken since this morning

2.4 The Meaning of Figurative

Figurative meaning is the use of figure of speech that has not real meaning. For example, the phrase “the crown of women” is not meant as an object used by a woman on her head, a symbolic of power of a leader and decorated with gold and jewels, but his phrase is interpreted as ‘a woman’s hair’ and then, there is also the figurative meaning of a proverb or parable. Abrams (1981:63) says that figurative or figurative language is a deviation from daily language, deviations from the basic language or standard, meaning irregularities and deviations arrangement (parts) words in order to obtain the effect or a special meaning.

Figurative language is actually a style of figurative language. Pradopo (1994:93) says that to make differences between figurative language and rhetorical device. Same like the opinion of Alterbernd Abrams (1981:63) says that classifies the style of figurative language and rhetorical devices into figurative language. According to him, the figurative language is actually a deviation language of daily language or form a standard to obtain the effect.
A figure of speech or by Kridalaksana called the rhetorical figure is the part to make many meaning of a word or group of words to obtain the effect by the ‘teacher’. This displacement makes the ‘teacher’ to ‘giving light and warmth’ to the nation. Aristotle says that linguistic expressions resulting from the metaphor as a means of thinking it is referred to as stilistika.

Ortony (1993: 3) says that for aristotle, the main function is as stilistika metaphor or rhetorical ornament, espesially figure of speech. Danesi (2004: 118) says that adds the figure of speech used to make the beautify utterances in poetry. On the other hand, Aristotle is more concerned with metaphor as a linguistic expression, not as a concept thinking that produced the expression.

Since launched by Aristotle, metaphor becomes one of the major fields of study in philosophy, linguistic and literary criticism in the West. However, Punther (2007:10-12) says that the emphasis in the function of metaphor as a rhetorical ornament resulting in studies that focused only on efforts to attempt to distinguish the literal language and figurative language. As a result, for sixteen centuries, metaphor is not regarded as an integral part of the discourse of philosophy and everyday language, and understanding metaphor as a comparison between a foreign concept (topic) with an other concepts that have been understood (image) that generates similarity (common ground) between them, which is then moved to the topic so understanding toward increased also did not change substantively.

Comparision theory is suppoted by Larson (1998: 271), which emphasizes that, the simile metaphor is a figurative expression that is based on the
comparison. He explained that the metaphor and simile are grammatical forms that represent the two propositions in semantic structure. A preposition consists of a topic and the explanation of the topic. Relates between the two prepositions is a comparison contained in the explanation section. The explanations reveals similarities or show certain similarities point.