2. Review of Related Literature

2.1 Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech that refers, for rhetorical effect, to one thing by mentioning another thing. It may provide clarity or identify hidden similarities between two ideas. In other words, a resemblance of two contradictory or different objects is made based on a single or some common characteristics. In simple English, when you portray a person, place, thing, or an action as being something else, even though it is not actually that “something else”, you are speaking metaphorically. “He is the black sheep of the family” is a metaphor because he is not a sheep and is not even black. However, we can use this comparison to describe an association of a black sheep with that person. A black sheep is an unusual animal and typically stays away from the herd, and the person you are describing shares similar characteristics.

Goatly (1997:8) says, “Metaphor occurs when a unit of discourse is used to refer unconventionally to an object, process, or concept, or in unconventional way. And when this unconventional act of reference or colligation is understood on the basis of similiarity, matching or analogy involving the conventional referent or colligates of the unit and the actual unconventional referent or colligates.

George Lakoff, Mark Johnson (1980), ”Metaphor is for most people a device of the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish—a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language. Moreover, metaphor is typically viewed as characteristic of language alone, a matter of words rather than thought.
or action. We have found, on the contrary, that metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not just in language, but in thought and action. Our ordinary conceptual system, in terms of which we both think and act, is fundamentally metaphorical in nature.” They do not just claim that metaphors are omnipresent in our everyday language but also that they form system and therefore structure certain fields of life in order to be able to cope with our experience with this, they built up a new definition of metaphor: “They essence of metaphor is understanding and experiencing one kind of thing in terms of another.” They assume that metaphors are not just part of literal language but also of common language. Besides that, metaphors are not just part of language but also of thinking and acting. Their main source is actually language because people communicate via language and communication is a conceptual system under that people think and act.

Tarigan (1995:121) says that metaphor is a rhetorical figure of speech that compares to subject without the use of “like” or “as”. Metaphor is often confused with simile (for example “he’s running so fast like a horse”) While a smile states that one thing is like another, a metaphor assert that one thing is the other, or is a substitute for the other thing. Metaphor asserts a correlation or resemblance between two things that are otherwise unrelated. The English word “Metaphor” originates from the Greek metaphora, which means “to transfer” or “to carry over” Indeed, a metaphor transfer meaning from one subject to another so that the target subject can be understood in a new way. Rhetorician have further elaborated on the definition of metaphor by separating and naming the two key elements. There are a few different sets of name for these two parts they can be
called the “tenor” and the “vehicle”, the “ground” and the the “figure”, or the “target” and the “source”.

Aristotle’s theory of metaphor is expressed in the following statement: “Metaphor is the application of a strange term either transferred from the genus and applied to the species and applied to the genus, or from one species to another or else by analogy.” (poetics, 1457b.7, Loeb trans). Metaphor by analogy means: when B is to A as D is to C, then instead of B the artist will say D and B instead of D. And sometimes they add that to which the term supplanted by the metaphor is relative. For instance, a cup is to Dionysus what a shield is to Ares; so he will call the cup “Dyonysus’s shield” and the shield “Ares’s cup” Or old age is to life as evening is today; so he will call the evening “day’s old age”… and old age he will call “the evening of life” or “life’s setting sun.” On the face of it, if we abstract from Aristotle’s great authority, the theory is not very prepossessing. It strikes us as bottom-heavy, its substance appearing to reside largely in the fourth type. We tend to pass lightly over the first three types cast the form of relations between species and genus, and fix our attention on type of analogy.

From the above statements, explanations and examples we can easily infer the meaning of metaphor; both in our daily lives and in a piece of literature. Metaphors are not merely the candy sprinkles on the doughnut of language, not just embellishments to the music of poetry and prose. Metaphor are ways of thinking—and also ways of shaping the thoughts of others. Everyday, we speak
and write and think in metaphors. In fact, it’s hard to imagine how we had get by
without them.

One of the most common uses of metaphor is in a song. Sometimes, it is
easier to describe the meaning of the lyrics by using metaphor than the common
language. And it is not only adding a beauty of the song but also to deepen the
meaning. Comparing two things or more to explain the meaning makes a song
more beautiful. There are so many of songs in this world which have different
meaning or purpose, and the writer choose one of the most talented and young
singer from United States, Troye Sivan.

2.2 Classification of Metaphor

1) Dead metaphor
A metaphor that has lost its force and meaning through overuse. Examples: world
wide web, flowerbed, fishing for compliments, windfall.

2) Burlesque
A figurative metaphor that the comparison is the grotesque, comic or the
exaggerated. Example: "It was a very black night and the girl was dressed in
cream-coloured muslin, and must have glimmered under the tall trees of the dark
park like a phosphorescent fish in a cupboard." (Ford Maddox Ford, The Good
Soldier, 1915).

3) Catachretic
A metaphor that uses words in a figurative sense to fill in the gap caused by an insufficient language. Parts of the body can be used in these metaphors. Example: leg of a table, head of a pin, eye of a needle, foot of a mountain, blood vessels and veins referred as rivers and tributaries.

4) Primary
A metaphor that is immediately understood. Examples: knowing is seeing, time is motion.

5) Complex
A metaphor where the literal meaning is expressed through more than one figurative term or primary terms. Examples: lose our cool, anger welling-up inside, person flaring up, and outburst of anger.

6) Conceptual
A metaphor where one idea or concept is understood as another. Example: Time is money.

7) Conduit
A type of conceptual metaphor, used in English to talk about the process of communication.

8) Conventional:
A metaphor that is a familiar comparison that does not call attention to itself. Example: "If all the world's a stage, where is the audience sitting?"(Steven Wright). The use of the orientational metaphors, like prices rose; his income went down; unemployment is up; exports are down; the number of homeless people is very high.

9) Creative
A contrast to conventional metaphor. A metaphor that is an original comparison and draws attention to itself. Example: "Her tall black-suited body seemed to carve its way through the crowded room." (Josephine Hart, *Damage*, 1991).

10) Extended

A metaphor that is a comparison between two unlike things that continues throughout a series of sentences in a paragraph or lines in a poem. Example: Emily Dickinson’s poem Little Bird, talks about a bird as hope.

11) Grammatical

A metaphor that substitutes one grammatical class or structure for another. Example: Mary came upon a wonderful sight and a wonderful sight met Mary's eyes as metaphorical variants of Mary saw something wonderful.

12) Mixed

A mixed metaphor is a succession of objectionable combinations that are actually clichés and dead metaphors. Examples: "Sir, I smell a rat; I see him forming in the air and darkening the sky; but I'll nip him in the bud." (attributed to Sir Boyle Roche, 1736-1807), "That's awfully thin gruel for the right wing to hang their hats on." (MSNBC, Sep. 3, 2009).

13) Personification

Inanimate objects are given human-like qualities. Example: "Fear knocked on the door. Faith answered. There was no one there." (proverb quoted by Christopher Moltisanti, *The Sopranos*).

14) Root
An image, event, etc, that shapes and moulds an individual’s view of the world and their interpretation of reality. Example: "A root metaphor or myth usually takes the form of a story about the cosmos. Although the story may be amusing or enjoyable, it also has four serious functions: to order experience by explaining the beginning of time and of history; to inform people about themselves by revealing the continuity between key events in the history of the society and the life of the individual; to illustrate a saving power in human life by demonstrating how to overcome a flaw in society or personal experience; and to provide a moral pattern for individual and community action by both negative and positive example.”(Alan F. Segal, Rebecca's Children: Judaism and Christianity in the Roman World. Harvard Univ. Press, 1986).

15) Structural
A metaphor in which a complex concept (mostly abstract) is presented in a more concrete term. Example: Argument is War, time is a resource, and labour is a resource.

16) Submerged
A metaphor where either the tenor or vehicle is implied rather than stated. Examples: in Ulysses Stephen's association of the sea with the "bowl of white china . . . holding [his mother's] green sluggish bile which she had torn up from her rotting liver by fits of loud groaning vomiting' depends upon his responding to Mulligan's shaving bowl as a transitive but submerged metaphor signified by the present members of the metaphorical series--the sea and the bowl of bile--and in turn signifying them (U.5; I.108-110). Stephen is a hydrophobe whose neurosis

17) *Therapeutic*

A metaphor used by therapists to help a patient to heal, grow and transform.

18) *Visual*

A metaphor that a representation of a person, place, image suggests an association or point to something. Used in advertisements.

19) *Telescope*

A metaphor that extends through several lines or through and entire piece of writing.

20) *Orientation*

A metaphor that involves an orientation. Example: Speak up, keep your voice down, he fell ill, she’s an upstanding citizen.

21) *Ontological*

A metaphor where something concrete is projected onto something abstract. Has elements of personification. Example: inflation as an entity. Inflation is the concrete subject projected on the entity, which is the abstract.

21) *Metaphor cluster*

A group or series of metaphors that revolve around the same thought to convey an experience or idea.

22) *Absolute*

A metaphor where the terms (tenor) can’t be readily distinguished from the other terms (vehicle).
2.3 The Purpose of Metaphor Use

The general purpose of metaphor is to state relationship between things or categories of object by using our ideas about these items. Metaphor reminds us that practically everything has a relationship, a similarity with everything else, whether vegetable, mechanical, human, mineral, virtual, or whatever. For example: the most famous marble metaphor. “the earth is so big blue marble”. These are several advantages using metaphor. The first, and more practical, function is to allow the reader greater understanding of the concept, object, or character being described. This is done by comparing it to an item that may be more familiar to the reader. The second function is purely artistic: to create an image that is beautiful or profound or otherwise produces the effect that the writer desires. For these reasons, writer have used metaphor since the earliest recorded stories. The term metaphor is used broadly in this sense to describe any instance when something is figuratively compared to something else. This includes simile, which compares things by using words such as like or as. In contrast, the metaphor in its usual meaning dispense with such words, describing something by calling it another thing, other metaphorical figure of speech includes metonymy, using a single word to represent a complicated idea; for example . the word Hollywood is often used to describe the film industry. The metaphor in literature serves to make writing more accessible and colourful at the same time.