2. REVIEW OR RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Description of Metaphor

Metaphor is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identification or substitution of one for the other to suggest common quality shared by the two. Stott et al (2010: 3) said that metaphor literally means a figure of speech in which an expression is used to refer to something that it does not literally denote in order to suggest a similarity. The word of metaphor was derived from Greek word metaphorá meaning ‘transfer, carry over’ it is derivation from meta meaning ‘over, across’ and pherō meaning ‘to carry’. Thus, the word metaphor itself has a metaphorical meaning in English; it is a transfer of meaning from one thing to another.”

Metaphor is one of kind of figure of speech not only in literary works, but also in everyday human life, doesn’t matter where we are, we always found metaphor as one realizes it or not. Moiij (1976:1) menjelaskan bahwa metafora merupakan jenis majas yang sering digunakan dalam berbagai bentuk komunikasi kebahasaan, seperti dalam percakapan sehari-hari, iklan, artikel dalam surat kabar, tulisan ilmiah dan filosofis, serta dalam novel dan puisi. It is make metaphor has become an interseting topic to be discussed.

Kovesces (2010:3) says, “Metaphors is a figure of speech in which one thing is compared with another by saying that one is the other as He is a lion”. It means that metaphor is an implisit comparison is two unlike objects are compared by identification or substitution of one for the other to suggest common quality shared by the two. Koveceses (2010:4) says, “Metaphor is defined as understanding one
conceptual domain”. It means that we can understand the metaphor based on another concept which related with metaphors itself, for example when we do not understand about the words of metaphors so we need to understand with the other concept which explain about metaphors.

Based on the definition above, it can be conclude that metaphor used to different of one word with another that have a meaning of expression. Metaphors can understand by one concept which explain that one thing is compared with the other. In metaphors we can understand that someone said something is something like that to expressing our thought, reason and feeling and we can find in song. In other words metaphor is used in everyday life of our communication for expressing certain concept which has deep meaning. If we can understand the meaning of metaphors so it means that we can understand metaphors based on certain concepts not of words. Besides that, we can found metaphors in songs while the songs itself used metaphorical meanings for expressing the feeling or for make the songs interesting.

2.2 Types of Methapor

In general methapor can be classified into two major types : dead metaphor and live methaphor. Dead methaphor is expession which has been used so often, so it has lost the value, these metaphors are basic to our ways of thinking and understandig experience. Hauser (1986:153) says that metaphor saves people from trouble of expressing ideas by using original language. While livemethapor is expression which create by author or speaker when they want explain something
that is not popular enough and compare it with something that easy enough to
comprehend, so the metaporical value still maintains, therefore it needs effort to
comprehend the meaning.

Leech classified metaphor into four types:

1. The Concretive Metaphor

2. The Animistic Metaphor

3. The Humanizing (‘Anthropomorphic’) Metaphor

4. The Synaesthetic Metaphor

The four types of Metaphor classified by Leech will be explicated in the following
subchapter.

2.2.1 The Concretive Metaphor

The concretive metaphor, which attributes concreteness or physical existence to
an abstraction: ‘the pain of separation’, ‘the light of learning’, ‘a vicious circle’,
‘room for negotiation’.

2.2.2 The Animistic Metaphor

The animistic metaphor, which attributes animate characteristics to the inanimate:
‘an angry sky’, ‘graves yawned’, ‘killing half-an-hour’, ‘laughing valleys’, ‘the
shoulder of the hill’.

2.2.3 The humanizing (‘Anthropomorphic’) Methapor
The humanizing (‘Anthropomorphic’) Methapor, which attributes characteristics of humanity to what is not human: ‘This friendly river’, ‘laughing valleys’, ‘his appearance and manner speak eloquently for him’.

2.2.4 The Synasthetic Metaphor

The Synasthetic Metaphor, which transfers meaning from one domain of sensory perception to another: ‘warm colour’, ‘dull sound’, ‘loud perfume’, and my music shine.