

## METHAPOR IN “A WALK TO REMEMBER” NOVEL BY NICHOLAS SPARKS

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### **ABSTRACT**

This research was focused only to find metaphor in “A Walk To Remember” novel. The research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected from chapter 1 until chapter 6 of the novel. The finding of the research showed that there were 50 lines of metaphor which were classified into three types of metaphor, namely structural metaphor (36), orientational metaphor (9), and ontological metaphor (5). The most dominant type of metaphor used in the novel was structural metaphor (36). It means that the point of the novel was a description of imaginary art work of the author as if the events in the novel were literally true and really happening. In addition, the novel itself was a metaphor that providing structure and analogy to real world.

Keyword: metaphor, novel, semantic

### **ABSTRAK**

*Penelitian ini difokuskan hanya pada metafora yang ditemukan dalam novel "A Walk To Remember". Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan dari bab 1 hingga bab 6 dari novel. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 50 baris metafora yang diklasifikasikan menjadi tiga jenis metafora yaitu metafora struktural (36), metafora orientasi (9), dan metafora ontologis (5). Jenis metafora yang paling dominan digunakan dalam novel adalah metafora struktural (36). Ini berarti bahwa inti dari novel adalah deskripsi dari karya seni imajiner penulis seolah-olah peristiwa dalam novel itu benar dan benar-benar terjadi. Selain itu, novel itu sendiri adalah metafora yang menyediakan struktur dan analogi ke dunia nyata.*

*Kata kunci: metafora, novel, semantik*

## A. Introduction

As social being, humans need to interact each other. Language is the principal mean of human to interact each other. It is used to express our reaction to certain situation and to reveal our thoughts, ideas, emotion, and feelings. Language also play important role to the development of human and technological civilization. Language is systematic means of communicating ideas or feeling by using of conventional signs, sound, gesture, or marks according to the meaning from Webster's new collegiate (1981). Another meaning, language is a system of meaning. The system of meaning is a created meaning and exchanged (Halliday, 2003: 2).

Linguistics is often called the study of language. According to Akmajian et al., (2001: 5) in linguistics, language can be learned from branches of linguistics and its relation to other disciplines. There are five branches of linguistics: phonology, morphology, syntax, pragmatics, and semantics. According to Hurford and Heasley (1983: 1) semantics is the study of meaning in language. The most important characteristics on the semantic theory of thought and language as the leading role of the metaphor (Saeed 1997: 347).

Metaphors are applied in novel and there must be one that is used most dominantly. There is of course reason for tendency to use the one most dominant according to the situational and the content of the novel and the psychological of the involved uttered in novel. The dominant type show some fact of linguistics characteristic for the characters and even the situation of the novel that is written and the pattern of social life at the time as the novel is a reflection of the characters life condition involving many aspects related to them.

The difficulties of understanding and recognizing metaphor in many different forms of literary works especially in this study, novel, has encouraged the researcher to do the study in making better understanding of the topic and make clear understanding about metaphor. The frequency of using metaphor in the novel also encouraged the study to elaborate, explore and to see the line between metaphor and novel, to find what the purposes in applying those languages in the novel besides presenting the real meaning through the words in the text of the novel.

According to Lakoff and Johnson (1998) metaphor is a thing that provides meaning. Another day the criminal function is to understand. In other words, the metaphor is a part of you can use images to see half of each other. Lakoff and Johnson observe that everyone uses the metaphorical meaning to communicate falling levels in various abstractions from concrete reality. According to Davidson (1978: 34), metaphors mean what the words, in their most literal interpretation, mean and nothing more. "Nothing more" excludes "semantic resources beyond the ordinary, special metaphorical word or sentence meanings, and also anything a metaphor might be thought to convey as utterance. Richards (1936) said that metaphor consists of two parts or units: tenor and vehicle in regarding to its ground.

- Topic (T) is the original subject; it is you in "you are dog" it is also the unconventional referent of the unit.
- Vehicle (V) is the actual conventional referent. The vehicle in a metaphor is both the words and concept that are invoked by the words. It is also called as the actual conventional referent as it may be new or dead.
- Ground (G) is the similarities and analogies involved or it is the sense within metaphor. For example:

Love is blind; you only can feelled it.

T                      V                      G

Nielsen (1978) states that metaphoric is a universe process. It has happened in all language and at all levels. Nielsen gives the name of the process as the following:

- Deification: give something or someone god characteristic. For example: you are my sun bright.
- Personification: giving an animal or thing human characteristics. For example: the nature was angry.
- Animalification: giving characteristic of animal to human. For example: Maya is a lion when she is angry.
- Reification: giving and abstract thing concrete. For example: Life is a roller coaster.

Lakoff and Johnson (2003: 14) identifies three categories of conceptual metaphors: structural, orientational, and ontological. According to Lakoff and Johnson, structural metaphors are 'cases where one concept is metaphorically structured in terms of another'.

Source domains supply frameworks for target domains. These determine the ways in which we think and talk about the entities and activities to which the target domains refer and even the ways in which we behave or carry out activities, as in the case of argument. Example: *Argument is a war*. It organizes a whole system of concepts with respect to one another. It typically involves and orientational or spatial concept of some kind, such as up/down and in/out. Two examples are HAPPY IS UP/SAD IS DOWN, which we have just considered, and MORE IS UP/LESS IS DOWN. In each case, the target concepts are paired just as the source concepts are: they are antonyms or counterparts. Lakoff and Johnson (2003) suggest that an ontological metaphor comes to our compilation view events, activities, emotions, and ideas as entities and substantives. Metaphor ontologists enable us to allow us to conceptualize and show things about things, experience, process, but not as clear or abstract as long as they have physical properties the trap. Ontological metaphors describe the entity according to the metaphor. Metaphor is ontologically innovative (Lakoff and Johnson 2003: 27). In an ontological metaphor, there are two types of metaphorical identification. They are container metaphor and personification.

#### 1. Container Metaphor

Container metaphors consider an abstract entity or life as a container or room to enter and exit. This means that when an object goes inside containers, containers can be filled and vice versa. As an example:

"He's coming out of the coma" (he's out of a critical period)

"He fell into a depression" (he's depressed)

From these examples the words "coming out", "fell into", and "in" are abstract entities explain the object in and out of the situation.

#### 2. Personification

According to Lakoff, personification is included in ontological metaphors. Personification of that entity in the form of inanimate objects, both abstract and concrete objects are used and treated like humans with all aspects and activities (Lakoff and Johnson 2003: 35). Example:

"Our biggest enemy now is inflation"

In this case, we can see that inflation is not human but is made like a human.

## B. Method of Research

The research used descriptive qualitative design and it was conducted in September 2018 and finished in October 2018. The data were collected by implementing the procedures as follows: searching and downloading the novel script "A Walk To Remember" in internet, searching the references by finding the journal of metaphor, and the last underlining the metaphor that found in the novel then classifying it based on the three types of metaphor which are structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor.

Novel is a fictional prose narrative of considerable length and some complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting and the researcher take the source of the data from "A Walk To Remember" novel written by Nicholas Sparks in New York 1999. Nicholas Sparks is one of the world's most beloved storytellers. All of his books have been New York Times bestsellers, with over 97 million copies sold worldwide, in more than 50 languages. The researcher have limited the source of the data into 6 chapters and 117 pages. The data were taken from all sentences from chapter 1 until chapter 6 of the novel.

The technique of analyzing the data were as follows: identifying the types of metaphor in "A Walk to Remember" novel, classifying the occurrences of each type of metaphor, describing why Nicholas Sparks used metaphor in "A Walk To Remember" novel, determining the most dominant type of metaphor in the novel by applying the formula  $X = F/N \times 100\%$ , and describing the implication of the dominant type of metaphor in the novel.

## C. Result and Discussion

After analyzing the data taken from the entire content of the novel, the researcher found that the novel was composed of figurative language use and it was the metaphor that dominated the language of the novel. Metaphors were applied in the novel that involved the three types of metaphor: structural, orientational, and ontological and the three type metaphor was found in the novel. Structural metaphor was found in every

chapter, orientational was found in every chapter except chapter 2 and chapter 3, and ontological metaphor was found only in chapter 1, 2, and 4. Each metaphor had different frequency: structural metaphor 36 lines (72%), orientational metaphor 9 lines (18%), and ontological metaphor 5 lines (10%), and as the most dominant type of metaphor was structural metaphors. It implied that the writer Nicholas Sparks used the unique metaphor that extends to non-verbal expression straying beyond linguistic text into visual art. It demanded the readers to imagine a word in which the assertions were literally true in the novel.

After collecting and identifying the data, the lines in novel Nicholas Sparks' "A Walk To Remember" were analyzed by using Lakoff and Johnson's theory. Based on the result of research findings, the most dominant type of metaphor was structural metaphors. In this research, it was found 50 metaphors consisted of 30 structural metaphors, 10 orientational metaphors and 5 metaphors. These metaphor types make "A Walk To Remember" novel more impressive and beautiful to read and could give the different tone and the atmosphere. Therefore, the reader was helped to get more accurate insight, both physical and emotional into a character or a situation. The pattern that mostly used in the novel was the same as the pattern that we use in the real world. It was because the author here wanted to imply the real condition with an intense scheme by using feeling and expression that can be imagined by visual so the reader can be brought to the world that the author try to create through the novel.

#### D. Conclusion and Suggestion

After analyzing and determining the types of metaphor in the sentences of the novel "A Walk To Remember", the conclusion was drawn that there were 6 chapters were analyzed with metaphorical utterance in "A Walk To Remember" novel which can be classified into three different types of metaphor namely structural, orientational and ontological metaphor. From the analysis there are 36 structural metaphor, 9 orientational metaphor, and 5 ontological metaphor. The most dominant type of metaphor was structural metaphor written by the author with 36 occurrences (72%) in the novel "A Walk To

Remember" by Nicholas Sparks, and the author of the novel wanted to make this novel become more real by using structural metaphor dominantly.

By considering the research finding and the conclusion, there are some suggestions that the researcher would like to offer. For readers, it is suggested to enrich their knowledge of metaphor language so they can become more interested in reading such as literary work and make the better understanding of language use in the novel. For other researchers, it is suggested to make a more depth analysis of metaphor in their object, and for the new novelist to make your novel more powerful and aesthetic, you should use metaphor.

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