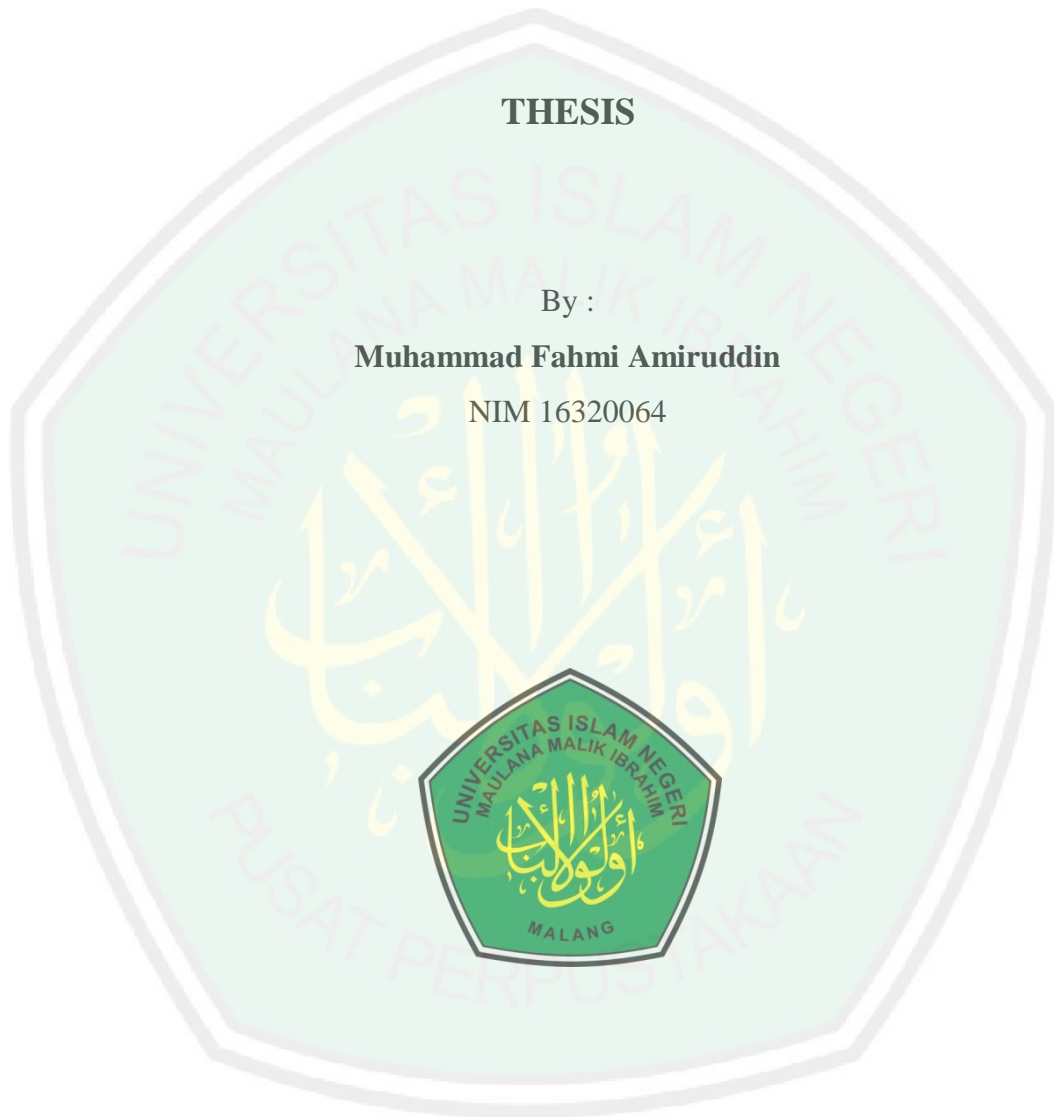# METAPHOR AND IDENTITY USED IN THE NOVEL
"*THE TIME MACHINE*"

THESIS

By :

Muhammad Fahmi Amiruddin
NIM 16320064

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2020

METAPHOR AND IDENTITY USED IN THE NOVEL

"THE TIME MACHINE"

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

In partial Fulfillment of the requirements for Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

By:

Muhammad Fahmi Amiruddin

NIM16320064

Advisor:

Zainur Rofiq, S.S., M.A.

NIP 19861018201802011180

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
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MALANG
2020

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **"Metaphor and Identity Used in The Novel *The Time Machine*"** is my original work, I do not include any metarials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography, hereby, if there is an objections or claims, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, June 19 2020

The researcher

M.Fahmi Amiruddin

NIM.16320064

APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Muhammad Fahmi Amiruddin's thesis entitled **Metaphor and Identity used in the novel ''The Time machine''** has been approved for thesis examination at the faculty of humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim University, as one of requirements for degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.).

Malang, July 23 2020

Approved by

Advisor

Head of Department of English Literature,

Zainur Rofiq, S.S., M.A.

Rina Sari, M.Pd.

NIP. 19861018201802011180

NIP. 197506102006042002

Acknowledged by

Dean,

Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

NIP. 196609101991032002
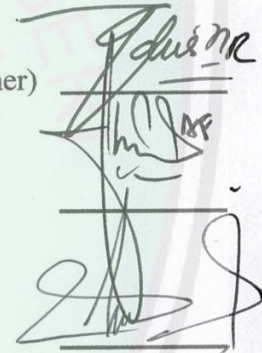
iii

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This to certify that Muhammad Fahmi Amiruddin's thesis entitled **Metaphor and Identity used in the novel the time machine** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in English Letters Department.

Malang, July 22 2020

The Board of Examiners   Signatures

1. Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed. (Main Examiner)
    NIP. 197402111998032002

2. Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.   (Chair)
    NIP. 196609101991032002

3. Zainur Rofiq, S.S., M.A.   (Advisor)
    NIP. 198610182018011180

Approved by

Dean of the Faculty of Humanities

Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.
NIP 196609101991032002

MOTTO

Knowing youself is the beginning of all wisdom (Aristotle)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my beloved family. My Father named Abdul Rosyid. My mother named Khoiriyah, My Sister named Nailul Faizah, My brother in law named Achmad Muchlis, my nephew named M. Alif Ilham Habibi. because you are my power in my life. When the others not support me, you always be here to give me strength and spirit. So I can succeed to finish this study in the right time.
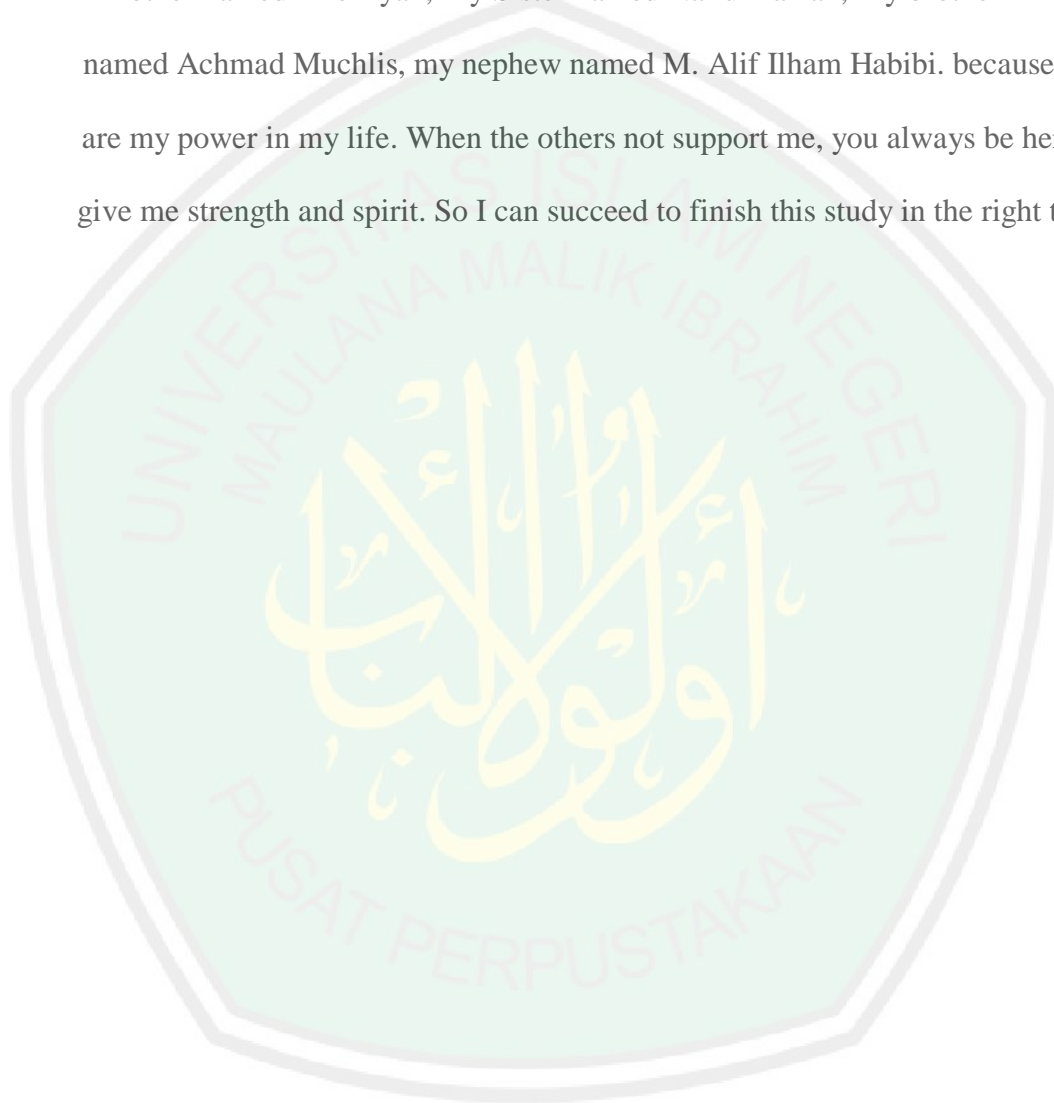
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, I would like to thank into Allah SWT, the Lord of the universe, who has been giving me His mercies and blessings as long as my life. Second, I would like to deliver Shalawat and Salam to Muhammad SAW who has been guided us from the darkness to the lightness which is called Islam rahmatan lil 'alamin.

Then, I would like to express my greatest gratitude to the people who have helped me in accomplishing this thesis, especially to Zainur Rofiq,S.S.,M.A. as my thesis advisor who always help me, guide me, give me meaningful suggestion for writing this thesis. I would like to extend my gratitude to :

1. The rector Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Prof. Dr. H. Abdul Haris, M. Ag.

2. The dean of faculty of Humanities Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

3. The head of English Letters Department, Rina Sari, M.Pd.

4. All the lectures of English Letters Department, thanks for being so kind, patient, teaching, guidance, discussion, and inspiration during the lecture. May Allah always give you fluency in any business.

5. My beloved parents and my family who always support me in every my choice, my step, and my dream that i want to reach. Everything you do has made my life journey invaluable and worthwhile. May God protect and give you his endless blessings.

6. All my friends in English Letters Department, have been giving cheerfullness and unforgettable moments during study in the

university.

7. All my friends who take another major in this campus or another, My brother or sister. Thanks for the spirit and your pray, May God always grant your wishes.

8. My Muhasabah Diri squad, Thanks for the good friendship. You always loyal with me in any situation, bad or good. May God always bless you, wherever and whenever you are.

9. My Janur squad, Thanks for this friendship that always support and pray each other to the best future.

10. My PKL and KKM squad, Thank you for being such good friends always ready to help me, and thank you for sharing the laugh time. We cannot be mentioned here one by one.

Finally, I would like to thank everybody who was important to the successful realization of the undergraduate thesis if far from perfect, but it is expected that it will be useful not only for the researcher, but also f or the readers . For this reason, constructive throughtfull suggestion and critics are welcomed.

Malang, June 19 2020

The Researcher

Muhammad Fahmi Amiruddin

viii

ABSTRACT

Amiruddin, Muhammad Fahmi. 2020. **Metaphor and Identity Used In The Novel The Time Machine**. Minor Thesis (Skripsi). Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor   : Zainur Rofiq, M. A

Keywords : Metaphor, conceptual mapping, Identity, Novel

The writers always use the figure of speech to make their writing interesting. They often use metaphors as figurative languages. Metaphor is a type of figurative language that compares one thing to another. It helps the writer to describe two different things but have the same meaning. Metaphor is not only found in a song lyric or poem but it can be found in a fictional work such as a novel. This research was conducted to investigate the types of metaphor and make a conceptual mapping of metaphors. In addition, This research also identified the personal identity of the characters through metaphorical sentences found in the novel. Thus, the reader will understand how the writer represents the identity of the characters.

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative because the objective is to describe and analyze the sentence which is categorized as a metaphor that shows the identity of the characters in the novel. The data was taken from 12 chapters in the novel. The data were investigated through several stages. Firstly, the researcher read all the chapters in the novel. Secondly, the researcher investigating based on Lakoff and Johnson's theory. Then, the data were classified according to the types of metaphors. Thirdly, the researcher makes a conceptual mapping from metaphor. Fourthly, the researcher identified the identity of the characters through metaphors found in the novel. In the final stage, the researcher makes conclusions based on the results of the study.

The result showed that there were thirteen metaphors found in the novel. Then, the researcher divided it into three types which classified were 2 ontological metaphors, 9 structural metaphors, and 2 orientational metaphors. From 13 data, the researcher found 7 metaphoric sentences that were describing the identity from 2 characters in the novel.

مستخلص البحث

يستخدم الكتاب دائمًا شخصيات الكلام لجعل كتابتهم مثيرة للاهتمام. غالبًا ما يستخدمون الاستعارات كلغات رمزية. هذا يساعد الكاتب على وصف شيئين مختلفين ولكن لهما نفس المعنى. لا يتم العثور على الاستعارات فقط في كلمات الأغاني أو الشعر ولكن يمكن العثور عليها في أعمال الخيال مثل الروايات. تم إجراء هذا البحث لاستقصاء أنواع الاستعارات وعمل خرائط مفاهيمية للاستعارات. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يحدد هذا البحث أيضًا الهوية الشخصية للشخصية من خلال الجمل المجازية الموجودة في الرواية. وهكذا ، سيفهم القارئ كيف يصف الكاتب هوية الشخصيات.

الطريقة المستخدمة في هذا البحث هي نوعية وصفية لأن الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو شرح وتحليل الكتابة المصنفة على أنها استعارة توضح هوية الشخصيات في الرواية. البيانات مأخوذة من ١٢ فصلاً في الرواية. تم التحقيق في البيانات من خلال عدة مراحل. أولاً ، قرأ الباحثون جميع فصول الرواية. ثانيًا ، استند باحثو التحليل إلى نظرية لاكوف وجونسون. ثم تصنف البيانات حسب أنواع الاستعارات. ثالثًا ، يقوم الباحثون برسم خرائط الاستعارات. رابعاً ، يحدد الباحثون هويات الشخصيات من خلال الاستعارات الموجودة في الرواية. في المرحلة النهائية ، يستخلص الباحثون النتائج بناءً على نتائج الدراسة.

أظهرت النتائج وجود ثلاثة عشر مجازاً في الرواية. ثم قسمها الباحثون إلى ثلاثة أجزاء صنفت مجازين أنطولوجيين ، و ٩ مجازات هيكلية ، و ٢ مجازات شرقية. من ١٣ بيانات ، وجد الباحث ٧ استعارات تصف هوية شخصيتين في الرواية.

ABSTRAK

Amiruddin, Muhammad Fahmi. 2020. **Metafora dan Identitas Yang Digunakan dalam Novel Mesin Waktu**. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Zainur Rofiq, M. A.

Kata Kunci : Metafora, Pemetaan konseptual, Identitas, Novel

Para penulis selalu menggunakan kata kiasan untuk membuat tulisannya menarik. Mereka sering menggunakan metafora sebagai bahasa kiasan. Metafora adalah salah satu jenis bahasa kiasan yang membandingkan satu hal dengan yang lain. Ini membantu penulis untuk menggambarkan dua hal yang berbeda tetapi Metafora tidak hanya ditemukan dalam lirik lagu atau puisi tetapi dapat ditemukan dalam karya fiksi seperti novel. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menyelidiki jenis-jenis metafora dan membuat pemetaan konseptual dari metafora. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga mengidentifikasi identitas pribadi karakter melalui kalimat metaforis yang ditemukan dalam novel. Dengan demikian, pembaca akan mengerti bagaimana penulis menggambarkan identitas dari para karakter.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif karena tujuan penelitian ini untuk menjelaskan dan menganalisis tulisan yang dikategorikan sebagai metafora yang menunjukkan identitas dari karakter dalam novel. Data diambil dari 12 bab di novel. Data diinvestigasi melalui beberapa tahap. Pertama, peneliti membaca seluruh bab yang ada di novel. Kedua, peneliti analisis bedasarkan Teori lakoff dan Johnson. Kemudian data diklasifikasikan sesuai dengan jenis-jenis metafora. Ketiga, peneliti membuat pemetaan dari metafora. Keempat, peneliti mengidentifikasi identitas para karakter melalui metafora yang ditemukan di novel. Tahap akhir, peneliti menarik kesimpulan berdasarkan hasil dari penelitian.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga belas metafora yang ditemukan di dalam novel. kemudian peneliti membaginya menjadi tiga bagian yang diklasifikasikan 2 metafora ontologikal, 9 metafora struktural, dan 2 metafora oriental. Dari 13 data, the researcher menemukan 7 metafora yang menggambarkan identitas diri dari 2 karakter di novel.

xi

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This section discusses the background of the study, problems of the study, objective of the study, the significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, previous studies, and research methodology. The methodology of the research consists of research design,the instrument of the research, techniques of collecting data, and techniques of data analysis. This section is the orientation of the research which consists of things that relate to this research before discussing the result.

A. Background of The Study

Humans as social beings who have language as a tool for communication with others. Every language used by them has a certain meaning. This is discussed in the linguistics study. Meanwhile in linguistics there is a study that discusses the study of meaning in linguistics that is known as semantics. Thomason (1996) stated that semantics is the study of the meaning of linguistic expressions. Besides, it can be interpreted as knowledge to understand human expression or the meaning of the discourse through language. There are various types of semantic science such as connotative, denotative, figurative language, etc. Especially, the figurative language involves metaphor, fable, metonym, parable, eponym, allusion, hypalase, antonomasia, etc. They are used to describe or explain something

1

by referring to other things that are considered to have a characteristic similar to someone or something described.

The metaphor has two meanings that are narrow and broad sense. The narrow meanings are defined as forms of figurative language that are implied without using like, as for, such as, as, etc. (Puadah,2017), while metaphor in a broad sense is all forms of semantic figurative extension such as metonymy, parable, personification, synecdoche, and allegory. Yob (2003) states that a metaphor is used when someone wants to explore and understand something abstract. It can be defined as an implicit analogy that imagines one object to another. Besides, from the metaphor, we can see the identity of the person (Fearon,1999).

Identity is one of the most important things that exist in humans. It is a set of meanings attached to the role individuals occupy in the social structure or role identities, group identities, and unique ways to see themselves or a person's identity (Burke & States, 2009). It means that identity is a concept that defines who they are by the way individuals or groups define themselves or define others. The complexity of identity can be revealed through metaphor (Thomas & Beauchamp,2011). The people usually use metaphoric language in expressing their feeling and view toward others. For example, in the sentence "He is a human calculator" it can be inferred that his identity is the one who masters in the calculation. Therefore, the researcher will identify how the writer represents the identity of the characters through the metaphorical language used in the novel.

The novel usually contains about the history or life experience of the person in the past. It is a fiction book which is form of prose, containing the stories of a person's life with others related to the character and characteristics of being questioned. It is a long story, as Eagleton (2005) stated that novel is a work of fiction. So there are many values are implemented such as social, culture, and education. The novel is usually written by using figurative language such as metaphor. Likewise with the science fiction of novel namely the time machine. As we know, Millennials are more interested to abstract story than others because it can make their mind interactive and get new knowledge, but it can be useless if the readers dont understand about the meaning of metaphor so the readers cannot know the plot and enjoy the story. Therefore, the researcher analyze and explaining metaphors used in the novel.

The researcher chooses the topic because this novel contains rich instances of figurative language, especially metaphor. The author of the book often used the language style to make the reader interested in reading it. For example "His grey eyes shone and twinkled", The metaphoric language "grey eyes shone and twinkled" shows that he was speechless after having an extraordinary event in this life. Recently, the researchers often analyzed metaphor in the poetry, song lyric, discourse, etc, but for this present study, the researcher is going to use a novel as an object of the research.

The study aims to examine the types of metaphors used by the author. as proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980). the researcher is very

interested in conducting a study on three types of metaphor, namely ontological, structural, and orientational metaphors used in the novel. Besides, the researcher also make conceptual mapping and explain the identity of the characters through the use of metaphor in the novel.

Based on the explanation above, some reasons are underlying the research. First, the novel contains a metaphor as a conceptual metaphor. Second, most previous studies used literary works such as movie and song lyrics but this present study uses a novel as the object. Last, the previous studies just focused on the types and meanings of metaphor but this study also explain the personal identity of the characters through the language used in the novel because it can help the reader to know how the depiction of the character in their personality.

For the previous study, this research has some similarities with someprevious studies that have a similar topic. The first prior study was done by Putri (2018). She examined the Lakoffian conceptual metaphor and the most dominant metaphor used in the novella. She used the theory of Lakoff and Johnson. The result of the study is 21 sentences of metaphor. The dominant types of metaphor used in the novella is a structural metaphor. The second was conducted by Syarwani (2017). He did the study of metaphor in the poem. He focused on analyzing the types and the meaning of the metaphor. He used two theories proposed by Lakoff and Johnson for the types of metaphor and also Sperber and Wilson for analyzing the meaning of the metaphor. The result of the study highlighted three types of metaphor,

they are 17 data of structural metaphor, 15 data of Ontological metaphor, and 4 data of orientational metaphor.

The third was conducted by Jati (2018). He also analyzed metaphor in the song lyric. He used the theory of Lakoff and johnson. The finding of the study is 22 metaphors found in the two selected song lyrics. 10 metaphors found in the first song lyric, those are 4 of conventional metaphors, 4 of mixed metaphors, and 2 of new metaphors. in the second song lyric, the researcher found 12 metaphors, those are 7 of conventional metaphors, 1 of mixed metaphors, and 4 of new metaphors.

The fourth study was conducted by Triartha and Ginting (2014). They analyzed metaphor in people magazine's advertisements.They used Halliday's theory for analyzing the data. For the finding, the researcher found five concepts of the lexical metaphor used in the advertisements, they are noun-noun, noun-verb, noun-adjective, sound concepts, and social concepts.

The last study was conducted by Elthia (2018). She analyzed about song writer's identity through figurative language in the song lyric. She used the theory of Groys Kerraf. The outcome of the study indicated thatare 10 figurative languages used in the song. They are 3 of personification, 4 of hyperbole, 2 of metaphor, and 1 of simile.

From the explanation of some previous studies above, it is clear that the researcher has gaps in the previous studies. In the first gap, the researcher just focused on the types of metaphors used in the novel. In the

second gap, the researcher used song lyrics and poems as the object of the study. In the third gap, the researcher used the metaphor theory of Halliday in SFL (systemic-functional linguistics). The last gap, the researcher examined figurative language and identity used in the song lyric.

Meanwhile, in the present study, the writer wants to investigate the metaphor used in the novel "the time machine" and also the identity of the characters in the novel which is seen how the writer represents them, their self-concept, their behavior, and so on. Besides, the researcher draw conceptual mapping from the conceptual metaphor. It will make the reader easier to understand the meaning of the conceptual metaphor and how it can be formed. This study has similarity with previous studies, but it still has differences from the previous studies that are on the object that was discussed by the researchers, which is on the previous studies the researcher used the poem, poetry, and news, and religious discourse as the object of the study. Besides, they are just focused on one topic. metaphor or identity.

So the writer wants to combine metaphor and identity. It is focused on how metaphorical sentences are used in the novel and also how the identity of the characters in the novel. The researcher of the study states that the topic is appropriate to be conducted because this research uses different theories, different aspects, and also different research subjects.

B. Problems of The Study

Based on the background of the study, the researcher interested to formulate the problem of this topic by making some of the problems of the

study, below:

1. What are the types and meanings of the metaphor used in the novel?

2. What is the conceptual mapping of metaphors used in thenovel?

3. How does the writer represent the personal identity of the characters through the metaphor used in the novel?

C. Objectives of The Study

Based on the problem of the study, the objectives of the study as follows :

1. To find out the types and meanings of metaphors used in the novel.

2. To find out the conceptual mapping of each metaphor found in the novel.

3. To identify how the writer represents his identity through the metaphor used in the novel.

D. Significance of The Study

The aim of this research is to make a significant contribution both theoretical and practical. The study provides a theoretical contribution in the sense of enriching the study of figurative language, especially in the term of metaphor used in the novel. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphor divided into three types, they are structural, orientational, and ontological metaphor. Besides, We expect to be a great source for the next research to find a new result in the metaphor study. In addition, the researcher uses the novel as an object of the study to expand new potential findings from previous studies.

Practically, the study provides a contribution to the sense of enriching knowledge on how metaphor and identity used in the novel. It can give valuable knowledge about metaphor, conceptual mapping, identity for the students who take linguistics concentration as their major. Especially for the students of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. In other words, It can help students in semantics class in analyzing the kind of metaphor and the concept of metaphor frequently use in Semantics. For the lecturer, the result of this study is expected to be one of study in the metaphor while the student is to shed new tight on metaphor. In addition, this study provides the contribution for the other researchers especially in conducting the same research as an alternative reference.

E. Scope and Limitation

To simplify the study, the researcher has the scope and limitations of the study. The scope of the study focuses on linguistics, especially in metaphor and identity. For the limitation, the researcher focuses on 3 types of conceptual metaphors such as ontological, structural, and orientational metaphor.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Metaphor is a device of the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish and a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language. (Lakoff and Johnson,1980) In my opinion, metaphor is a figurative language that has implied meaning.

2. Conceptual mapping is a mapping that depicts suggested relationships

between concepts. (Wikipedia) In my opinion, conceptual mapping is a mapping that represents the knowledge between source and target.

3. Identity is people's concept of who they are, what sort of people they are, and how they relate to others. (Hogg and Abrams 1988, 2). In my opinion, identity is a uniqueness that is owned by everyone who refers to how he speaks and behaves to others.

G. Previous Studies

There are some previous studies related to the research. First, I found the previous study from the thesis which was conducted by Putri (2018). in the thesis, the writer used the novel of the old man and the sea by Ernest Hemingway a research object. She focused on the conceptual metaphor used in the book. besides, the thesis by Jati (2018). The writer used the song lyric in bringing me the horizons as the research object. Both of the writers used the theory of Lakoff and Johnson. The thesis was written by Syarwani (2017), Emily Dickinson's poem as the research object. The theory also used Lakoff and johnson.

Second is the journal was written by Jata (2017), Triartha and Ginting (2014). The theories used by Jata were Lakoff and Johnson's theory while for Triartha and Ginting is a metaphor theory in SFL. the first writer used the queen's song lyrics as a research object while the second is the people magazine's advertisement.

From the explanation above, it is clear that the research has a gap

with previous studies. some researchers used the metaphor theory of Lakoff and Johnson and poem as a research object. This novel that I use in my research related to the topic. Because of the content of the novel most use metaphor utterances. So in the study focuses to extend the find out of the gap that already explained in the previous studies.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

The methodology of the study is qualitative by using content analysis because the study is conducting the book as a novel. According to Cresswell (1994), Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The researcher builds analyzes words and conducts the study in the novel.

The study has some point to categorize as qualitative research First, the researcher uses soft rich data taken from the book itself. Second, the aims of the study based on the qualitative definition which is to understand metaphorical words and its meaning in the book. Qualitative research is a method used to answer research questions that provide a depth understanding of the metaphorical content in the book.

The study uses semantic and sociolinguistic approaches because the present study investigates conceptual metaphors and identity manifested in the metaphoric expressions. The cognitive semantics approach uses a

conceptual metaphor that depends on the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and Kovecsec (2010) and the identity is employed based on Burke and Stets (2009).

2. Research Instrument

The main instrument of the present study is the researcher himself because the researcher himself is active and directly participate in data collection and analysis. The author is considered the main instrument because he collects data by reading the novel

3. Data and Data Source

The data source of the study is the novel entitled The time machine. Data of the study are the sentences that contain metaphors.

4. Data Collection

In the study, the data is collected by comprehensive reading because we need to read all the chapters in the novel which consists of 12 chapters. Then, after reading the novel, the researcher note-taking of the sentences which contain metaphor. Next, the researcher highlighted the sentences that contain metaphor, It can make the researcher easy in classifying the data into three types of metaphor, they are an ontological, structural, and orientational metaphor. Finally, the researcher checks the data and ready to analyze it.

5. Data Analysis

After getting the data from the data source, the researcher began to analyze the data. The researcher do several steps for finishing the

analysis of the study. First, the researcher identify the sentences that contain the types of metaphors. Second, the researcher is underlining the types of metaphors based on Lakoff and Johnson's theory that consist of three types, namely structural, orientational, and ontological metaphor. Besides, the researcher also explains the meaning of the metaphor. Third, The researcher makes a conceptual mapping of metaphors found in the book based on Kovecsec' theory. Fourth, the researcher explains the identity of the writer through the language used in the book depends on Burke and Stets (2009). Last, the researcher makes the conclusion of the study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED TO LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the review on related to literature that covers this content of the topic. There are four kinds of reviews related to literature, such as novel, semantics, metaphor, conceptual metaphor, types of metaphor, conceptual mapping, identity, and personal identity. The researcher makes the reader easy to understand and capture the content of the discussion in the chapter.

A. Definition of Metaphor

Metaphor is defined as a figure of speech that one concept or thing is compared with another thing without giving comparison words explicitly 'like' or 'as' that is called a simile. Zhao, Coombs, & Zhou (2010) stated that metaphor is not only figurative but also an important mechanism of the mind that allows modeling and verification of previous experience. Besides, a metaphor is sending images, meanings, or expressive qualities to other expressions that have the same purpose. The transfer was carried out by referring one concept to another to mark the analogy or relationship of the two concepts. (Classe,2000)

Metaphor is often used by the people to analogy of a concept of objects to other concepts that still have similarities with each other, as Holman (1980) said that Metaphor can be defined as an implied analogy with one object with

13

another. The depiction can be in the form of objects, physical, ideas, traits, or deeds. The function of metaphor is to express one's imagination about something. It is also interpreted as something that is pervasive in everyday life, it is not only into language but also into thoughts and actions. In other words, metaphor can also be interpreted about the use of deliberate words that must have special talents to use them well. It is used in special effects that are not part of everyday human communication.

Then, the researcher uses the theory adopted by George Lakoff and Mark Jonhson in 1980. Their theory is known as the "cognitive linguistic view of metaphor". They claim that metaphor is a property concept. The function of the metaphor is not only artistic purposes that are not only used by special talented people but rather understand certain concepts that are used easily every day by ordinary people. In addition, they state that metaphors are not justdescriptors of reality, they reflect a cognitive framework in which the actors understand each other.

1. **Metaphor in a novel**

Novels are one form of literary work that is in great demand by people, besides containing interesting stories, novels are also a medium for writers to express their feelings, as said by Nursito (2000) Novels are a medium for pouring thoughts, feelings, and ideas of the author in responding to life around him. When in the life around new problems arise,the conscience of the writer's novel will be called upon to immediately create a story. As a form of middle

literary work (not a short story or a romance) novel is ideal for raising important events in human life in a critical condition. Tensions arise with various problems that demand resolution.

Novels are works of fiction that are built through various intrinsic elements. Nurgiyantoro (2010: 10) argues that the novel is a work of fiction built by the building elements, specifically intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements consist of a plot, themes, characterization, background, point of view of the author. while the extrinsic element consists of the background of creation, the conditions at which the novel was created, and the author's biography. These elements are deliberately integrated by the author and made similar to the real world complete with the events in it so that it looks real and happens.

For producing a good novel also requires language processing. Language is a means or medium for conveying an author's ideas or thoughts as outlined in a work such as a novel. The authors often use metaphors to describe an object with direct and precise comparisons based on the similarity in the nature of the object. In addition, the metaphorical form is also a direct expression in the form of analogical comparisons of which words or phrases used are not actual meanings but to describe the comparison or similarity of an object with the others. for example you are my baby. the word "baby" does not describe a child but is a figure of speech

for the person he loves.

Hence for this present study, the researcher examines metaphor in the novel. The genre of the novel is science fiction because the novel is telling about the experience of a traveler who travels time with a time machine he made. He succeeded in creating a sophisticated technology in the form of a time machine that managed to bring it to the future, thanks to the exploration of time, he got a lot of interesting stories and valuable experience.

After discussing the definition of metaphor. The researcher also present the conceptual metaphor adopted from George Lakoff and Mark Johnson and Kovecsec which becomes the topic of the study.

B. **Conceptual Metaphor**

According to Zoltan Kovecsec (2014), Conceptual metaphors consist of two conceptual domains, where one domain is understood in terms of another. The conceptual domain is a coherent organization of experience. The two domains used in conceptual metaphors have special names. They are source domain and target domain. source domain is a metaphor concept that has the function to prove the meaning of understanding another concept, for example, travel, war, food, animals, and plants. Whereas the target domain is the domain that is understood through the use of source domains, such as life, arguments, theories, love, and ideas.

In cognitive linguistics, conceptual metaphor or cognitive metaphor refers to the understanding of one idea or conceptual domain in terms of

another. An example of this is the understanding of quantity in terms of directionality, for example, I spent time at work today. The sentence has the understanding of time in the concept of money.

The conceptual domain can be a coherent organization of human experience. Regularity with different languages using the same metaphor which often appears based on perception has led to the hypothesis that the mapping between conceptual domains corresponds to the mapping of nerves in the brain.

Lakoff and Johnson introducing the conceptual metaphor through their book entitled Metaphor We Live By. According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003:4), The metaphor for most people is a poetic imagination tool and rhetoric develops beyond normal language. In addition, metaphors are also usually seen as characteristics of language. That focuses on word problems rather than thought or action. For this reason, most people think they can get along well without a metaphor. We have found, on the contrary, that metaphors permeate daily life not only in language but in the thoughts and actions carried out by them. Basically, our usual conceptual system that we think and act is metaphorical.

The concept that governs our minds is not just a matter of intellect. The concept also regulates our daily functions down to the most mundane details. It composes what we understand, how we travel the world, and how we relate to other people. This conceptual system plays a central role in defining everyday reality. If we justify that our conceptual system is largely

metaphorical, then the way we think, what we experience, and what we do every day is a matter of metaphor.

To provide a deeper understanding of the conceptual metaphor, the researcher give an example of the concept to structure an everyday activity. for example in the concept of war in the term of Argument as the conceptual metaphor "Argument is war". This metaphor is reflected in our everyday language by a wide variety of expressions:

ARGUMENT IS WAR

Your claims are *indefensible*.

I *demolished* his argument.

If you use that *strategy*, he'll *wipe you out*.

The example sentences above are part of the conceptual metaphor "Argument is war"because the source domain is war while the target domain is an argument. The Sentences are talking about the argument but the way to describe it uses metaphor sentences such as indefensible, demolished, and strategy. Those sentences tend to lead to the concept of warfare. so, the example shows that the concept of war is used as a source domain to understand the target domain of argument.

C. **Types of Metaphor**

According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), conceptual metaphor can be classified into three types: orientational metaphor, ontological metaphor, and structural metaphor. The three types of metaphor would be explicated in the following sub chapter.

1. **Orientational Metaphor**

Kovecses (2010) stated that orientational metaphors provide even less conceptual structure for target concepts than ontological ones. Their cognitive job is to make a set of target concepts coherent in our conceptual system. The name of this metaphor derives from the fact that serves this function has to do with basic human spatial orientations.

George Lakoff and Mark Johnson in Metaphor We live by (1980) stated that orientational metaphor is a metaphor concept where one concept is metaphorically structured in terms of another. But there is another kind of metaphorical concept, one that does not structure one concept in terms of another but instead organizes a whole system of concepts concerning one another, such as up-down, in-out, front-back, on-off, deep-shallow, central-peripheral. These spatial orientations arise from the fact that we have bodies of the sort we have and that their function as they do in our physical environment. For example, sad is down. The fact that the concept SAD is oriented Down leads to English expressions like "I'm feeling down".

2. **Ontological Metaphor**

The ontological metaphor is about understanding our experience in terms of entities and substances metaphors (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). This allows us to choose a part of our

experience and treat it as a separate entity or substance of its own. After we can identify our experience as an entity or substance, we can refer to it, classify it, classify it, measure it, in this way, and reason about it.

Kovecses (2010:38) stated that ontology is a branch of philosophy relating to the nature of existence. Their cognitive work is to provide new ontological statuses for general categories of abstract target concepts and to produce new abstract entities. That means that we understand our experience in the matter and container.

Moreover, Lakoff and Johnson (1980:25) claimed that the most obvious ontological metaphors are cases when we specify a physical object as being a person. When we see something non-human as human. This is called personification. For example, Life *has cheated* me. in the case, the inanimate object (life) has the capability to cheat like the organism.

3. **Structural Metaphor**

Kovecses (2010) in the book "Metaphor" explains that the source domain of this type provides a relatively rich knowledge structure for the target concept. In other words, the cognitive function of these metaphors is to enable the reader to understand target A employing the structure of source B.

Structural metaphor is grounded in systematic correlations

within our experience (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). it means that the explanation of needs is understood through the appropriate source domain. Let us examine how the rational ARGUMENT IS WAR metaphor might be grounded. This metaphor allows us to conceptualize what a rational argument is in terms of something that we understand more readily, namely, physical conflict. Therefore the argument is war means like I defend my argument as I defend my kingdom. So the activity like awar.

Next, from the metaphors found in the novel, the researcher draw the conceptual mapping. So the researcher explains what and how the conceptual mapping can be drawn in the metaphor.

D. **Conceptual Mapping**

The concept usually enclosed in circles or boxes of some type, and relationships between concepts indicated by a connecting line linking two concepts. According to Novak and Canas (2006), a concept map is graphical tools for organizing and representing knowledge.

In this case, the researcher draw the conceptual mapping of the metaphor. The mapping is built from the structure of conceptual metaphors which has two conceptual domains, they are target and source. Source domain is the conceptual domain that we try to understand in the linguistic expression, while for the source domain is about the concept which we draw a metaphorical expression. It makes us understand the structure of the target

domain. For Example, Immorality is anillness

For drawing the mapping of conceptual metaphor, the projection from one domain to another must be consistent with the topology of both domains as follows :

Table 2.1

The Example of Conceptual Mapping

SOURCE: ILLNESS	TARGET: IMMORALITY
Dire sickness	unhealthy and negative attributes that can cause immorality
Dead	Demolish the good moral value
Spread	Immorality increases
Widespread	Extensive phenomenon immorality

Through the metaphorical mapping is drawn from the conceptual metaphor. the researcher uses *dire sicknesses* to describe the critical symptoms of the illness which reflect the negative conditions. The critical symptoms indicate the condition left untreated, neglected, and left to decay. Since the symptoms do not refer to a physical but a spiritual illness, the elements that are affected are the heart, mind, and soul through the weakening of faith in God, the mind being not God-centred and the soul not attached to God. Thus, it entails negative attributes that eventually cause immorality. The researcher mentions *dead,* he expresses his thoughts that the critical illness can cause the destruction of feelings of the heart that leads to dishonesty.

Eventually, it demolishes all good moral values. Through *spread* and *widespread* the researcher expresses how the illness can affect the large community through bad moral influence. Thus, the unhealthy practices of the heart, mind, and soul may eventually lead to immorality in the community.

In addition to examine metaphors, the researcher also identifies the identity of characters through metaphorical sentences found in the novel. Therefore, the researcher explains what is the meaning of identity.

E. **Identity**

Identity is an issue that discusses everyone's personality. Scollon (1996) stated that identity in discourse is a complex issue that goes beyond the question of either the social or personal identities of the participants. It requires a deep understanding of the role of someone in the discourse. Likewise in a novel, we need to read and understand the language used by these players before determining their identity. in addition, we also have to understand how their behavior in everyday life.

In other words, identity is telling about the uniqueness of each person whether seen personally or in group. Baggioni & Kasbarian (1996) divide it into 2 types of identity. namely the personal and the collective or social identity. It is different from social identity, as said by Hogg, Terry, and White (1995) that Identity theory should not be confused with social identity theory because the identity theory focuses on oneself or that person while social identity focuses on groups that belong to other people who can define who they are.

Therefore, identity is interesting concept to know each other, as Stets and Serpe (2013:31) clarified that An interest in the concept of identity is based on a primary interest in understanding individuals who are in social interaction and embedded in society. In general, we consider identity to be divided into a set of meanings that define individuals especially in a society such as teachers, parents, workers, and occupational identities. As a member of certain groups in society such as soccer clubs, and book club identities. As people who have special characteristics that make them unique from others such as the identity of an athletic person.

For this present study, the researcher will identify the identity in the sense of personal identity because we will examine the identity of the characters in the novel. Therefore, the researcher will explain about personal identity.

F. Personal identity

Personal identity is a concept that is inherent in every individual. as Fearon (1999: 11) stated that Personal identity is a set of attributes, beliefs, desires, or principles of action that someone thinks to distinguish them in a socially relevant way and show that the person is proud, that person takes something special that cannot be abandoned by him, or the person feels he cannot change even though he wants to change. So the use of the language of personal identity can usually be polished as an aspect or attribute of someone who shapes his self-esteem. From the definition, this personal identity has

become a partial and indirect substitute for dignity, honor, and pride.

When we say that my identity is "who I am," we mean "who I am," is essentially or fundamentally. We talk about aspects of ourselves that are in some ways important to us. This would conflict with our use and understanding of the concept to say that some aspects of one's (personal) identity are a matter of complete independence and one can either take it or leave it with total equanimity. The problem in explaining personal identity (as we speak) is a matter of stating what aspects of a person are referred to and precisely in what sense is this important or"essential."

In addition, personal identity can also be seen from something that the most important in their life. In Making Modern Identity book, Taylor (1989) seems to take this approach. He said that the question of identity is often expressed spontaneously by people in the form of the word Who I am, in this question for us is an understanding of what is very important to us and becomes our identity (p 27). This is not true as stated, because oxygen or many other things may be important to me but are not part of my identity. Taylor continues the statement by limiting matters that consist of identity and understanding where those things are important. She clarified that dentistry is determined by commitment and identification that provides a framework or horizon through which we can try to determine from case to case what is good and valuable, or what must be done, or what is agreed and rejected. Thus, in Taylor's interpretation, personal identity is a code or personal moral compass that shows a set of moral principles, goals, or goals that a person

uses as normative work and guidelines for action.Actually, we are free in determining the identity we want, but I don't think this statement is not a good job of understanding the concept as it is currently understood. We believe that what people say as (personal) identity often includes personal moral codes and normative frameworks that are seen as important. But other things can naturally be included in statements of personal identity that are not understood as moral orientation and commitment.

For example, consider someone who adopts a special dress style wearing a brightly colored bow tie almost every day. After years of wearing a purple tie, the person might say that this is part of his identity, even though he and others do not view aspects of his identity as a matter of moral orientation or evaluative framework. And this is not an example of a strange or extraordinary rival. Especially in popular discourse, the question of identity is often interpreted as a question of personal style from the way people distinguish themselves from fashion, language, and so on. While it is often true that personal style choices express a moral framework by showing membership in social categories, this is not always the case, as the example of a bow tie shows. Indeed, often the notion of personal style presents itself as an individual and thus not as a group member. The same thing can be said about identity. In popular discourse, we will accept statements of someone's identity expressed in terms of membership in social categories, but also statements that do not refer to group membership. Therefore, identity may also be shown from what is unique to us, but it also becomes a difference in

our character with others.

So, we can conclude that personal identity is a fundamental moral orientation and too narrow. It means that personal identity can be seen in several aspects. The example of personal style also undermines several other ways we might try to show what is very important or essential for us to be ourselves. First, recognizing that someone might answer your question by stating membership in many different social categories, depending on the context, we can try an approach that says that personal identity is the most important social category for one's way of life. Second, as stated earlier, the example of personal style undermines efforts to understand our current concept of identity in terms of a philosophical understanding of identity. and Third, sometimes people talk about their personal identity as consisting of aspects of themselves that they cannot change or which in their experience they cannot choose, such as sexual orientation or membership in social categories. A definition that is incorporated into these terms alone will not capture the whole understanding of the concept, because we will also recognize as aspects of personal identity that are subject to deliberate choices, such as personal style.

Moreover, the identity of the characters can be described by some aspects. According to Deng stated (1995) that identity is used in the book to describe the way individuals and groups define themselves and by the others on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion, language, and culture. In other words, Burke and Stets (2009) stated that the importance of organizing identities into

three bases, they are role, group and person's identity helps us to understand how individuals are tied to various aspects of the social structure. The role identities can be understood from the shared expectations attached to social positions in society such as a student, a teacher, and so on. Then, group identity is the meaning that emerges in interaction with a specific set of others like a family, a football club, and the like. meanwhile, personal identity is based on a set of meanings that distinguish the person as a unique individual, not a person who holds a member of the group. So the personal identity is culturally recognized characteristics that are defined and internalized in distinct ways, as the writers in the novels, they represent the personal identity of the characters through their metaphoric sentence in the novel.

Afterward, relating with metaphoric sentences, the researcher tries to reveal the personal identity of the characters represented by the writer through the sentences which contain metaphor.

G. Metaphor and Identity

Metaphor as elements of language and thought that provided a rich information about how people make sense of their lives. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphor is not just descriptors of reality but also reflects cognitive frameworks within which actors make sense of their own actions and those of others. It means that metaphor is not only a parable from one concept to another but there is also an implied meaning in it. The meaning can define how one's self concept.

For this present study, the researcher identifies the identity of the characters through metaphoric sentences in the novel. The researcher determines a person's identity by looking at the meaning and context of the story of the metaphor's sentence. It means that the researcher examines some intrinsic elements contained in the metaphor such as characterizations and settings. Therefore, the researcher can define the identity of the characters in the novel.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The chapter consists of finding and discussion. The finding includes the data description and results of the analysis. The analysis is done for answering the research question in chapter one which is about the identity of the writer seen from the metaphor used in the novel. Besides, the researcher makes conceptual mapping from metaphors found in the novel. Then, the discussion has purposed to discuss the result of the analysis. In addition, the researcher has 2 theories for this topic. Metaphor analyzing based on George Lakoff and Johnson (1980) while identity was conducted by Burke and Stets (2009).

A. Findings

In this present study, the researcher found 13 sentences contain metaphors. The researcher analyzed the data based on Lakoff and Johnson's theory. From 13 metaphorical sentences in the data, two sentences were classified as ontological metaphors, nine sentences were classified as structural metaphors, and two sentences were classified as the orientational metaphor. The analysis of the data depending on each type of metaphor is presented as follows:

1. **Types and Meaning of Metaphor**

   a. **Ontological Metaphor**

   Ontological metaphor is a type of metaphor that has ways of viewing abstract things such as an activity, feelings, or ideas that are transformed into an entity. In everyday interactions, we experience this type of metaphor with objects and substances. In other words, we categorize the activities, feelings, or ideas which are unbounded and unstructured as concrete entities and substances. There are 2 data of ontological metaphors as follows:

   Table 3.1

   List of ontological metaphor

No	Metaphorical Expressions
1	When *thought roams* gracefully free of trammels of Precision
2	Filby's anecdote *collapsed*

   To begin with, the researcher will explain the theoretical discussion toward two data based on the typical and meaning of the metaphor. The type of metaphor is "Ontological Metaphor" as follows :

   Datum 1

   When *thought roams* gracefully free of trammels of

   precision

The denotative meaning of the sentence is how the mind can think well because there is no burden or pressure. Meanwhile, digging into the hidden meaning of the underlined words, the sentence above can be categorized as an ontological metaphor. It happens because the abstract concept of thinking is manifested using linguistic metaphoric lexical roam, as we know that roam is a human's experience, while the mind is one of the human devices to think. That cannot roam like the organism. So, the sentence comes from **MIND IS ORGANISM.**

Datum 2

Filby's anecdote *collapsed*

The denotative meaning of the sentence is how the Filby's anecdote is not funny to the other around him. Meanwhile, That is the hidden meaning of the underlined word, the sentence above can be categorized as an ontological metaphor. It happens because the abstract concept (anecdote) is manifested as something concrete (building) by using the metaphorical lexical collapse, as we know that the collapse is the fall of a building caused by unstable building materials. while anecdote is a funny story. So the sentence comes from **ANECDOTE IS BUILDING**.

b. Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is where one concept is expressed to another structured and defined concept. The concept aims to enable the readers to get and understand the target A by means the structure of source B. There are 9 data of structural metaphor as follows :

Table 3.2

List of Structural Metaphor

No	Metaphorical expression
1	You can show **black is white** by argument
2	**The ghost of his old smile flickered** across his face
3	He stopped, held out his glass for more, and took it off at **Draught**
4	I felt **a nightmare** sensation of falling
5	All that commerce which constitutes **the body** of our World
6	I felt **naked** in a strange world
7	The **black** bushes behind us
8	The **bitterness of death** came over my soul
9	**the little doll** of a creature presently gave my return to the neighborhood of the white sphinx

And now the researcher will explain the theoretical discussion about nine data depending on the type and

meaning of the metaphor. The type of metaphor is Structural metaphor as follows :

Datum 3

You can show *black is white* by argument

In the context, the sentence has the meaning that the concept of the time machine is a fact by the argument. The metaphorical expression above is categorized as a structural metaphor because the color "black and white" is structuring the symbol of impossible or possibly things. whereas in the literal meaning, black and white are the kinds of color. So the sentence comes from **GOODNESS IS WHITE, EVIL IS BLACK.**

Datum 4

The ghost of his old smile flickered across his face

The sentence above can be categorized as a structural metaphor because the word "the ghost of his old smile flickered" is structuring the shadow of the smile of the characters. In literal meaning, the ghost is an abstract creature that cannot be seen with the eyes. So the sentence has the meaning that the character smiles slightly to those around him. So the sentence comes from **GHOST IS ORGANISM.**

Datum 5

He stopped, held out his glass for more, and took it off at

draught

The metaphorical expression above can be categorized as a structural metaphor because the word the abstract meaning "thirsty" is structuring as something concrete "draught". In literal meaning, draught is a human's activities in the drinking of water. In this context, the sentence has the meaning that the man feels thirsty after time travel. So the sentence comes from **DRAUGHT IS THIRSTY.**

Datum 6

I felt *a nightmare* sensation of falling

The sentence can be categorized as a structural metaphor because the abstract concept of failure is structuring in the term of a nightmare. as we know that a nightmare is a human's dream that contains the bad thing. So the sentence has the meaning that the man felt his initial experiment with the time machine made him nervous. Therefore, the conceptual metaphor from this sentence is **NIGHTMARE IS FAILURE.**

Datum 7

All that commerce which constitutes *the body* of our world

The sentence can be categorized as a structural metaphor because the abstract concept of an organism is structuring in the term of the world by using the metaphoric word "the body". In literal meaning, the body is the structure of the organism. So the metaphoric expression has the meaning that trade is one of the fields that sustains the progress of the world. Therefore, the conceptual metaphor of this sentence is **THE BODY IS BUILDING.**

Datum 8

I felt *naked* in a strange world

The sentence can be categorized as a structural metaphor because the abstract concept of odd is structuring as something concrete naked, as we know naked is the condition that does not wear any clothes. It means that the people stand by themselves without any clothes on their bodies. therefore, the naked word can be implemented with various kinds of hardening. It suits the context. But in this context, Naked means foreign which is no one friend in the one. So the sentence has the meaning that the man feels strange around the creatures of that era. Therefore, the conceptual metaphor of the sentence is **BEING NAKED IS BEING STRANGER**

Datum 9

The *black* **bushes** behind us

The expression above can be categorized as a structural metaphor because the abstract meaning dark as the symbol is structuring in the term of color as black. So the sentence has the meaning that he is in a thick bush so as to make him invisible to other creatures. Therefore, the conceptual metaphor of this sentence is **BLACK IS DARK.**

Datum 10

The *bitterness of death* came over my soul

The sentence can be categorized as a structural metaphor because the abstract meaning "taste" is structuring in the term of the feeling of death by using the metaphoric word as bitter, as we know that bitterness is the kind of taste of something. Meanwhile, death is a condition that is very scary and terrible. When death comes, everything we have in this world becomes meaningless. We can no longer feel the sweetness of life when gathering with family. many people consider death a bitter event that must be faced by every who lives such as humans and animals. Therefore, the writer associates bitter taste to death. So, the sentence comes from the conceptual metaphor **DEATH IS BITTER.**

<u>Datum 11</u>

The little doll of a creature presently gave my return to the

neighborhood of the white sphinx

The sentence can be categorized as a structural metaphor because the abstract concept of the organism is structuring the terms of the doll. as we know that a doll is an inanimate object. The little doll means a cute girl named Weena. So the sentences have the meaning that Weena invites the man back to the place with the white sphinx. Therefore, the conceptual metaphor of this sentence is **DOLL IS ORGANISM.**

c. **Orientational Metaphor**

Orientational metaphor is a system of the idea which organized in the relation and interaction in space like up-down, inside-out, and the like. there are 2 data of orientational metaphor as follows :

Table 3.3

List of Orientational Metaphor

No	Metaphorical Expression
1	I felt *hopelessly cut off* from my own kind a strange animal in unknown world
2	I *struggled* up

In this stage, the researcher will elaborate on the theoretical discussion about two data depending on the type and meaning of the metaphor. The type of metaphor is an orientational metaphor.

Datum 12

I *felt hopelessly cut off* from my own kind a strange animal in unknown world

The sentence above is a representation of extending orientation, the word "hopelessly" shows the spatial orientation from the conceptual metaphor **SAD IS DOWN** Meanwhile, that sentence can be categorized as an orientational metaphor. So the meaning of the sentence is he felt like going back to the origin when he lost his time machine and met with a variety of strange animals so he was scared and felt alienated in the world.

Datum 13

I *struggled* *up*

Orientational metaphor is organizing a whole system of concepts concerning spatial orientation such as up-down,front-back, and the like.

The word struggle is a representation of extending orientation and show the spatial term from conceptual metaphor **GOODNESS IS UP,** so that sentence can be categorized as an orientational metaphor. The sentence has the meaning that the man is struggling to rise again after being attacked by monsters.

2. **Conceptual mapping**

Conceptual mapping is a graphical representation of some domains which come from conceptual metaphor. More precisely, It is about a technique to visualize the relationship between different concepts. In this case, the researcher will draw the conceptual mapping derived from the finding of conceptual metaphor in the novel as below:

a. **MIND IS ORGANISM**

ORGANISM	MIND
Energetic	The strength of mind
The problem	A load of mind
Tired	Stressing level

Through this mapping, the researcher can draw conceptual mapping from the conceptual metaphor. First, When the researcher mentions "energetic", he refers to the power of the mind to work, because when humans are eager to think, it means they have strong thoughts. Second, "The problem" shows the burdens on the human mind, because when

the problem comes, every human being must think about how to solve it. Then, the researcher mentions are "tired". It shows a situation where people are already at the stressing level so that makes their mind tired.

b. **ANECDOTE IS BUILDING**

BUILDING	ANECDOTE
Collapse	Taken from a not familiar thing
Sand	Boring topic
Rock	Current topic

Through this mapping, the researcher explains how the conceptual metaphor is built. First, When the researcher uses collapse, It shows an anecdote taken from something that is not familiar will be difficult to be accepted by the listeners or readers so that it fails to say anecdote. Second, "sand" refers to a boring topic in an anecdote. Likewise with buildings that are built with sand will make the building not sturdy. last, the researcher uses "rock" to refer to the material used for a. It will make the building strong, as well as the anecdote, if someone fills it with the current topic, then the meaning of the anecdote will be successfully conveyed to the audience.

c. **GOODNESS IS WHITE**

WHITE	GOODNESS
Purity	Good Attitude
Virtue	Willingness
righteousness	Worship

The metaphorical mapping is drawn from the conceptual metaphor. first, the researcher mentions "purity". It is the symbol of white which refers to good behavior towards others. Secondly, "virtue" as the symbol of white which refers to willingness. It is the condition where the man does not expect a reward from the kindness done. Lastly, the researcher mentions "righteousness". It refers to the worship in goodness. When human beings do good to others, it will be considered worship by God so that they will be rewarded.

d. **EVIL IS BLACK**

BLACK	EVIL
Dark	Crime
Bad deeds	Vicious
Negative energy	The bully

Through this mapping, the researcher draws it from the conceptual metaphor. First, the researcher uses "Dark" as the symbol of black, It refers to the crime which is the cause of crime. Second, the researcher mentions "bad deeds" as the

symbol of black. It refers to the viciousness of the evil. Lastly, the researcher mentions "negative energy", It refers to the bully in the evil.

e. **GHOST IS ORGANISM**

ORGANISM	GHOST
Animate object	Realistic
The influencer	Bringing negative attitude
The seducer	Asking to do the sin

Through this mapping, the researcher draws conceptual mapping from the conceptual metaphor. First, when the researcher mentions "unexpected", it refers to unwanted things in the nightmare. Second, the researcher uses the trial to express the imagination in the nightmare. Lastly, the researcher uses surrender, It refers to the nightmare that does not want to be repeated.

f. **DRAUGHT IS THIRSTY**

THIRSTY	DRAUGHT
Water	Drink
the dehydration	Lack of fluid
The body needed for metabolism	Less the nutrition

This mapping, the researcher draws the conceptual mapping from the conceptual metaphor. First, When the

researcher mentions "water", it refers to the drink. Second, "the dehydration" refers to a body that lacks fluids so it requires more fluid to stabilize it again. Lastly, the researcher mentions "the body needed for metabolism", It refers to the condition of the body that lacks nutrition, so that metabolism in the body becomes small.

g. **NIGHTMARE ISFAILURE**

FAILURE	NIGHTMARE
Unexpected	Unwanted things
The trial	The imagination
Surrender	Not repeated

Through this mapping, the researcher draws conceptual mapping from the conceptual metaphor. First, when the researcher mentions "unexpected", It refers to unwanted things in the nightmare. Second, the researcher uses the trial to express the imagination in the nightmare. Lastly, the researcher uses surrender, It refers to the nightmare that does not want to be repeated.

h. **THE BODY IS BUILDING**

BUILDING	THE BODY
Building structure	The formation of body
A rock	Immunity of body
Collapse	Getting sick

Through this mapping, the researcher explains how the conceptual metaphor is built. First, When the researcher uses collapse, It shows an anecdote taken from something that is not familiar will be difficult to be accepted by the listeners or readers so that it fails to say anecdote. Second, "sand" refers to a boring topic in an anecdote. Likewise with buildings that are built with sand will make the building not sturdy. last, the researcher uses "rock" to refer to the material used for a. It will make the building strong, as well as the anecdote, if someone fills it with the current topic, then the meaning of the anecdote will be successfully conveyed to the audience.

i. **BEING NAKED IS BEING ASTRANGER**

BEING A STRANGER	BEING NAKED
The foreigner	The people who are brave
The different dialect	The unique way
Adaptation	Humble to the others

Through this mapping, the researcher made the conceptual mapping from the conceptual metaphor. First, when the researcher mentions the foreigner, It refers to a brave person who goes alone somewhere. Second, the researcher mentions the difference in dialect. It refers to the unique way that is different from each individual. Lastly, the researcher uses adaptation to refer to the traits that must be carried out by

strangers, ie familiar to those around.

j. BLACK IS DARK

DARK	BLACK
Confusion	Death of color
Abstract thing	Faded color
Needed the light	Extinguished color

Through this mapping, the researcher draws conceptual mapping from the conceptual metaphor. First, the researcher mentions "black". It refers to the death of color. Second, the researcher uses "bad thing". It refers to the faded color. It means an abstract color. Last, the researcher mentions needed the light that referring to the extinguished color.

k. DEATH IS BITTER

BITTER	DEATH
Misery	The torture in the grave
The struggle	Patient of the death
Anxious thing	The ending of life

Through this mapping, the researcher draws conceptual mapping from the conceptual metaphor. First, the researcher mentions "misery", It refers to the torture in the grave. It means about the torment in the tomb. Second, the researcher uses "the struggle", It shows patience in dealing with death. It means

Last, the researcher mentions anxious thing, It refers to how the feeling when death comes and signs of the ending of this life.

1. **DOLL IS ORGANISM**

ORGANISM	DOLL
Creature	handmade
Lover	Sign of love
Alive	Inanimate object

Through this mapping, the researcher draws conceptual mapping from the conceptual metaphor. First, "creature" is referring to something that is made by the hand. The doll is a thing made by the hand. Second, the researcher mentions "Lover". It shows that love needs proof. Therefore, the doll is a sign of love by the human to the other. and the last, the researcher uses alive to refer to the object is real but inanimate. It means like the doll.

3. **Identity**

From the explanation of the data above, the researcher found the metaphorical expressions that show the personal identity of the characters in the novel. While, in this section, the researcher will reveal how the writer represents the personal identity of the characters through metaphorical expression that found in the novel but some sentences not define the personal

identity.

a. **Datum 1**

> (When ***thought roams*** **gracefully** free of trammels
>
> of precision)

Based on the context in the novel, the word "thought roams" describes the thoughts that drift everywhere caused by the paradox told by the time traveler. The incident occurred when after dinner, the time traveler explained the time machine as his new invention. It can make the others pay close attention to it, making them daydream by thinking about the time traveler's paradox. From the explanation, the researcher cannot find the personal identity of the characters, because, from the context of the story, the expression describes something common to humans.

b. **Datum 2**

> (Filby's anecdote *collapsed*)

Based on the story in the novel, the expression occurs when Filby does not tell the fortune teller who came from Burslem. because before he finishes opening the story, the time traveler comes. It makes Filby stop the story so the anecdote is messy. From the explanation, the researcher sees that Filby is an interrupt

man. It is indicated by the anecdote that is used to divert the story of the time traveler. He told the other story that he felt more interested than the traveler's story.

c. **Datum 3**

(You can show ***black is white*** by argument)

The sentence above is what Filby said to the time traveler. That happens when the time traveler tries to convince him about the exploration of time. Filby is very doubted to the time machine. He assumed that there is no machine that could travel time to the future. Based on the connotative meaning of the colors, black is a symbol of something impossible. It refers to a time machine. while white symbolizes truth or reality. It refers to the truth of the story of the time traveler who has successfully traveled time with his time machine. From the explanation, the sentence expresses that he did not believe easily to something out of the ordinary before he saw the incident with his eyes. So, the researcher can conclude that his personal identity is skepticism.

d. **Datum 4**

(***The ghost of his old smile*** flickered across his face)

Based on the story in the novel, the sentence happens when the time traveler seems tired and poor. He did not say anything and only smiled a little to his friends. that's because he has done a time study. From the context, there is no word that shows its identity. So the researcher cannot find the personal identity from the metaphoric sentence.

e. **Datum 5**

(He stopped, held out his glass for more, and took it off

at *draught*)

In this sentence, the writer represents how the time traveler drinks. At the moment, the time traveler asks more the water to drink, then he drinks it at one gulp. Normally, people drink one glass with several gulps while the time traveler drinks it with one gulp. It happens because he is very thirsty after traveling time. It can happen because his friends began to be curious about what time the traveler had experienced, so he drank in a hurry and then continued chatting with his friends. From the explanation, the researcher did not find the personal identity from the sentence.

f. **Datum 6**

(I felt *a nightmare* sensation of falling)

In this sentence, the writer represents how the traveler feels when he operates his time machine for the first time. He felt it was a nightmare because the engine was not working as his expectation, he was very surprised when the engine was rocking. but he continued action tea. It shows that he appreciates whatever he has made so he cares about the problems that occur. From the sentence, the researcher does not find an expression showing his personal identity because the sentence is just describing his feelings when operating the machine for the first time.

g. **Datum 7**

(All that commerce which constitutes *the body* of our world)

In the sentence, the researcher represents how the time travelers explain the world of exploration. he told to their friends that the trade was scarce at the time. It caused human beings were already rich so that no one works as a trader. From the explanation, the personal identity is not detected because it does not tell about the

character in the novel but the condition of the strangeworld.

h. Datum 8

(I felt *naked* in a strange world)

In the sentence, the writer represents how the time traveler feels when in the new world, exactly in the future. Precisely, when he traveled time. He was in a very strange place before he met with Weena, he stood alone without being accompanied by anyone. He thinks the world in the future is more advanced and the people are more friendly. But in reality, it turns out with his mind. He met strange creatures. Actually, he is afraid of them. but he was curious about the world so he continued to explore it. Based on the connotative meaning of naked, It expresses that it is different from other creatures. It refers to his solitude while in that strange world, It means that he went alone without thinking about hissafety. so, the researcher concludes that his personal identity is a brave man. That is indicated by the word "naked".

i. **Datum 9**

(The ***black bushes*** behind us)

This sentence, the writer represents the time of traveler's hideout with Weena by using the word "Black Bushes". He was afraid of being eaten by monsters that were out there, so they hide in a thick bush that could not be seen from the outside. From the explanation, the word black bushes show the hiding place. they hide because of the fear of the monster. So the researcher concludes that his personal identity is a coward man.

j. **Datum 10**

(***the little doll*** of a creature presently gave my return to the neighborhood of the white sphinx)

The little doll is a term for a little girl named Weena. The writer represents it how the time traveler tells about Weena. The time traveler called it a doll because she was a cute little girl, she always followed him wherever he went. She is very loyal. She was very happy to be beside him, as well as the time traveler. He felt comfortable even though she only met and knew him at that time. as we know, Doll is a cute thing. when someone gives a doll to his girlfriend, It is a sign that he loves his girlfriend. From the explanation, the researcher

concludes that is a personal identity is a lover man. It was shown in the word the little doll he gave to Weena.

k. **Datum11**

(The ***bitterness of death*** came over my soul)

In the sentence, the writer represents how the feelings of the time traveler when he is gripped by Morlocks. They are small creatures that live underground. He imagined the horror of death if they are killing him. The imagined that death is near. Based on the context, the bitterness of death is referring to the bad feeling when death is coming. So, the researcher concludes that the personal identity of the expression is not detected.

l. **Datum 12**

(I felt ***hopelessly cut off*** from my own kind a strange

animal in unknown world)

in this sentence, the writer represents how the traveler feeling when he met the creatures that different from him. It makes him cry and feel desperate to return to its original place. but, at that time, his time machine was stolen by the monsters. Besides, they have a different language, so he could not ask for the machine back. As a result, he chooses to sleep and cry. From the

explanation, the phrase "hopelessly cut off" is indicating that he is easy to give up. So, the researcher concludes that his personal identity is the man who does not want to struggle.

m. **Datum 13**

(I *struggled* up)

In the sentence, the writer represents how the time traveler's feelings when the Morlocks attacked him.their teeth have begun to bite him. but he tried to attack them by taking the iron that was near him and then swinging it at them so that they made him run away from him. So from the explanation, the researcher concludes that the personal identity of him is never to give up because he managed to rise and escape from the Morlocks.

B. **Discussion**

In the section, the researcher discusses the result of the data analysis of the metaphor proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and the theory of personal identity conducted by Burke and Stets (2009). This part states and clarifies the types of metaphor and its meaning that is used by the writer in the novel entitled The Time Machine. After analyzing the novel, the researcher found that there are several types of metaphors used in the novel. Those are 2 ontological metaphors, 9 structural metaphors, and 2 orientational metaphors. Therefore, the researcher can conclude that the most frequently

used in the novel is the structural metaphor.

The first type is the ontological metaphor. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), ontological metaphor is a metaphor that conceptualizes abstract things into something concrete. in addition, this type also conceptualizes something, experience, and other abstract processes into something that has a certain physical property. for this study, the researcher found 2 ontologies, they are Datum 1 and 2. Those ontologies have different concepts. In datum 1, the writer represents that the mind has the capability to roam like the human. While in Datum 2, the writer conceptualizes anecdotes to those that thing can collapse. It means like a building.

The second type is a structural metaphor. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), Structural metaphor is a metaphor that shows the depiction of a concept by using another concept. It will make the reader easy to understand. Therefore in this study, The researcher found 9 metaphors, That is started from Datum 3 until 11. In those sentences, the writer used another concept to express a concept that is more concrete. For example in Datum 3, the writer represents the concept of the body in the term of building.

The third type is the orientational metaphor. Based on Lakoff and Johnson (1980), orientational metaphor is a metaphor that involves spatial relationships like up-down, front-back, on-off, and so on. For this present study, The researcher found 2 metaphors, they are Datum 12 and 13. Those sentences are derived from physical or cultural experiences involved up and down. Datum 12 is about the representation of down in the term of sad, while

in Datum 13, goodness is up that represented from the concept of struggle.

Then, the researcher makes a conceptual mapping from the finding of metaphors. According to Kovecsec (2010), the metaphorical mapping is constituted by two domains, they are a source and a target. In the study, the researcher draws conceptual mapping from the conceptual metaphor found in the novel. The researcher just draws it from 2 types of metaphor, they are structural and ontological. It happens because the source domain in the orientational metaphor is represented by the spatial relationship.

The last, the researcher identified the personal identity of the characters in the novel. It is seen from how the writer represents it through the metaphoric sentences found in the novel. Besides, the researcher also read and try to understand how the context metaphoric sentences. Relating to the theory of Burke and Stets (2009), the person's identity is about how the individual is tied to the social structure. It means that personal identity can be identified from the moral of the individual to others. In the study, the researcher found two characters who are described using metaphors. They are the time traveler and Filby. The first character is associated with particular personalities described in Datum 8,9,10,12, and 13. The researcher found the personalities after reading how the context of the sentence described in the novel. From the metaphor, the personal identity representations are: datum 8 tells about the personal identity of the time traveler has high courage. It was shown when he went traveling alone time. Datum 9 tells that the time traveler has a fear of monsters. It is seen how he is hiding from monsters.

Datum 10 tells that the time traveler has a loving child. It is indicated from his mention of the little doll to a cute girl. Datum 12 tells that the time traveler is pessimistic. It is indicated when the time traveler cries and sleeps when the time machine is stolen by the monster. and In datum 13, It indicates that the personal identity of the time traveler is optimistic. It is seen from how the time traveler attacks the Morlocks with the power of his hands. From the explanation, the researcher concludes that the time traveler has a good personal identity. Meanwhile, the second character is described in Datum 2 and 3. The personal identity of Filby is described from his utterance to the others. Datum 2 tells that Filby likes to distract someone. It is seen from how Filby diverts the time traveler's story to his anecdote. and Datum 3 tells that Filby is a skeptic. It is seen from how Filby responds to the time traveler's story. From the explanation, the researcher concludes that Filby has a bad personal identity.

So from all the discussion has been discussed in this chapter, the researcher gets fourteen result that related to the theory that researcher uses for analyzing the data. Then, the researcher concluded that there are two personal identity of the characters described through metaphor used in the novel. They are Filby and the time traveler. They have different personal identity, Filby has bad personal identity while the time traveler has good personal identity, it is more over in say something, expressing their act in utterances and their story context. Even though in this novel, the researcher uses metaphor for identifying the identity which is different to the previous

study. Then, from personal identity, the researcher finds the differentiation between the previous study and present study which is the previous researcher see the uniquness of a songwriter while in the present study, the researcher sees the uniqueness of the characters in the novel.

BAB IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This chapter presents the conclusion of the study on the analysis and discussion explained in the previous chapter. It includes types of metaphor, conceptual mapping, and the identity of the characters in the novel.

From the first statement problem, there are 13 metaphors used in the novel. The researcher finds the three types of metaphors used in the novel. Those data consist of two sentences of ontological metaphor, nine sentences of structural metaphor, and two sentences of orientational metaphor. Structural metaphor is the dominant used by the writer in the novel. Structural metaphor is commonly used in literature such as novels and poems. The researcher concluded that structural is used to structure a concept into other concepts that are easier to understand. The second and the third types have the same number which has two sentences.

The second problem, from the metaphors, that the researcher found in the novel, the researcher draws the conceptual mapping from 2 types which are ontological and structural. Meanwhile, the researcher does not make the mapping from the orientational metaphor because the source domain is represented by the spatial orientation like up and down. therefore, the researcher cannot connect to the target domain.

In the third statement problem, the researcher identified the identity of the characters through the metaphor used in the novel. From the metaphoric sentences, the researcher just finds out the personal identity from two characters, they are the time traveler and Filby. The other sentences do not indicate personal identity but just explain the inanimate object. Therefore, the researcher cannot find the personal identity from that sentence.

After analyzing and discussing the metaphor used in the novel, the researcher can conclude that there are few metaphoric sentences found in the study. The metaphoric sentences that are often found in the novel are a structural metaphor because that is a depiction of the abstract concept to the other concept that is more concrete and familiar. The researcher also concludes that the making of conceptual mapping needs a concept that meaning of something. That is not just up-down. Besides, the researcher also concludes that the two characters have a different personal identity. The time traveler has a good personal identity while Filby has a bad personal identity.

B. Suggestion

In the study, the researcher analyzes the types of metaphors and the identity of the characters in the novel. That is seen from the metaphoric sentences used by the writer. Therefore, in this part, the researcher would like to contribute some suggestions for the teacher, students of the English Department, and for further the researcher.

It is recommended for English teachers ask the students to read a work fiction such as a novel.It will make the students more active in reading.

Especially in the Semantics class that discuss metaphors, because with the object, it will make the students easily understand the meaning of the metaphor and identity that exists in the novel. Besides, it can increase their reading interest. For the students of the English Department, the researcher hopes that the students can find a way to improve their capability, especially in metaphors and identities by using other objects such as movies, poems, etc. Furthermore, to further researchers who have the same topic and are interested in conducting research. The present study can be a reference. Besides, the further researchers can analyze using the other theory of metaphor and identity. The researcher expects that this present study gives the benefits to another the researchers.
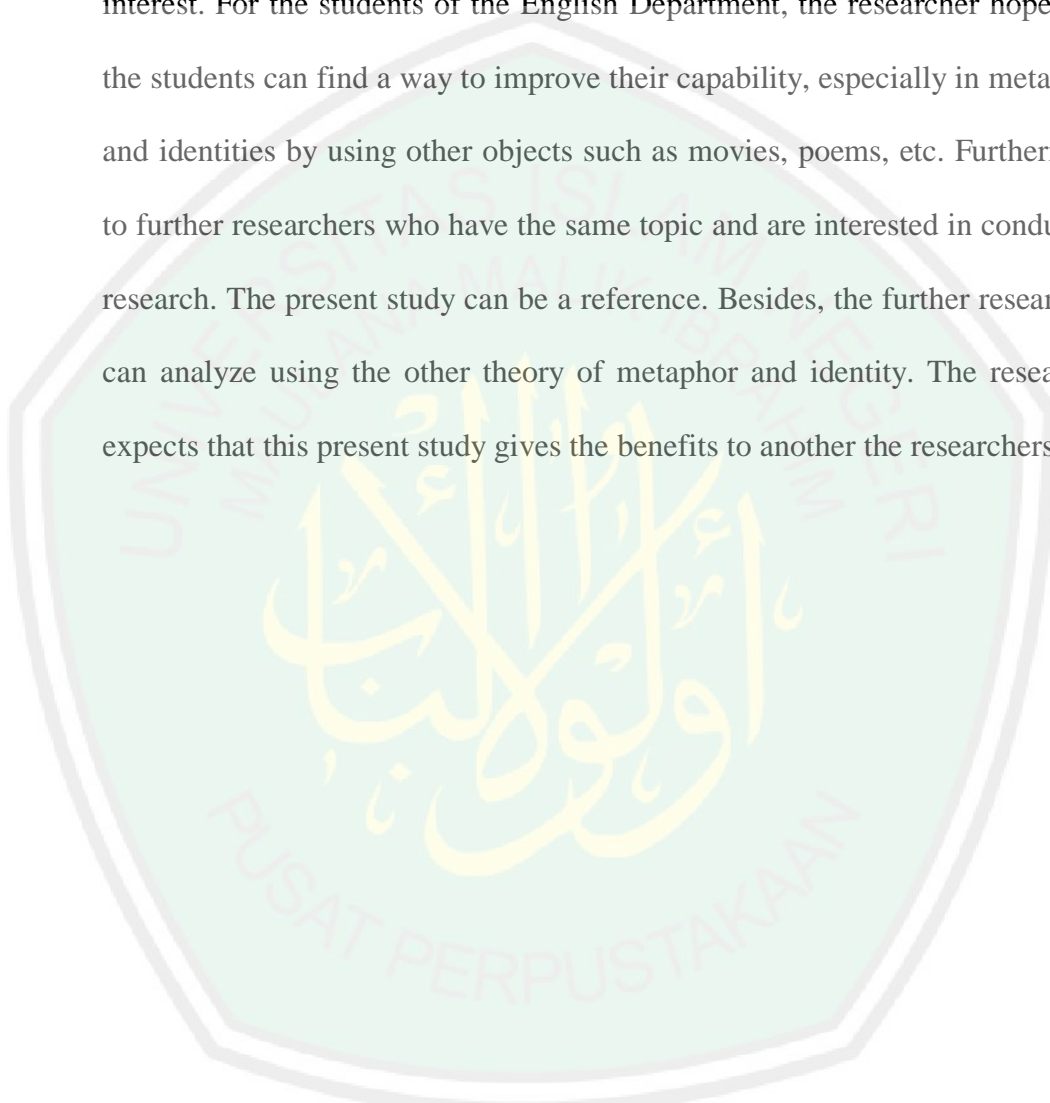
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CURRICULUM VITAE

Muhammad Fahmi Amiruddin was born in Pasuruan on June 18,1998. He graduated from MAWH in 2016. During his study at the Senior High School, he actively participated in OSIS as the member. He also joined PMR. He started his higher education in 2016 at the English Letters Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2020. During his study in English Literature, He joined Main English club (MAINEC).