

**METAPHOR ANALYSIS ON THE MAIN CHARACTER
UTTERANCE IN DAVID PELZER'S NOVEL
"A CHILD CALLED IT"**

THESIS

By:

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM
MALANG
2021**

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THESIS

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)*

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IBRAHIM
MALANG
2021**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **“Metaphor Analysis on The Main Character Utterance in David Pelzer’s Novel “A Child Called It””** is my original work. I do not included any materials previously written of published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography, Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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The Author



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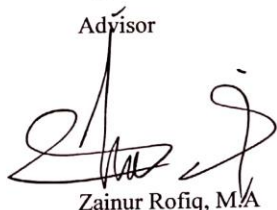
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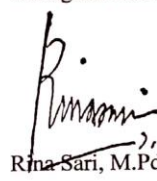
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Acknowledge

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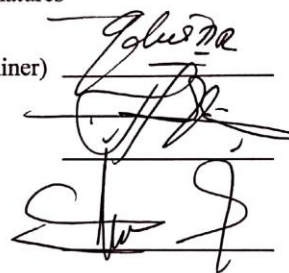
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MOTTO

**“Berbahagialah tanpa merusak kebahagiaan orang lain”
(Be happy without destroying the happiness of others)**

(By: Fiersa Besari)

DEDICATION

This paper is dedicated to all of the people who have always prayed and supported me in completing this paper, they are :

Priono and Sutini, who never forget to pray for and give me support and advice. To my big family who has given encouragement and support. My friends have always been there for me throughout the degree program, especially Yellis, Lely, and Mita, who always helped and gave me such great encouragement. To my sincerely virtual person who always helps me in many cases and gives me motivation about everything. And to myself, Tiyas, for being this good at finishing this thesis even though everything is not easy.

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This thesis could be completed because of the help, guidance, and prayers from family, lecturers, and friends. Therefore, on this occasion, the author would like to thank:

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I hope that this thesis can be useful for all who read it.

Malang, June 02, 2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nur Laily Tantiasari', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Nur Laily Tantiasari

ABSTRACT

Tantiasari, Nur Laily (2021). *Metaphor Analysis on The Main Character Utterance in David Pelzer's Novel "A Child Called It."* Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Zainur Rofiq, M. A.

Keywords: *Semantics, Conceptual Metaphor, A Child Called It, Child abuse*

Semantics is the study of meaning with the assumption that meaning is part of the language. In the study of semantics, there is such a thing as figurative language. Figurative language or figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the word's literal meaning. One of the figurative languages is metaphor. This study discusses the application of metaphor in a novel entitled *A Child Called It*, one of the works of David Pelzer. The study entitled "Metaphor Analysis on The Main Character Utterance in David Pelzer's Novel *"A Child Called It"* will identify the types of metaphors and analyze their meaning based on the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980).

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method to understand the conceptual metaphors of the main characters in the novel. The data is taken from the novel by David Pelzer entitled *A Child Called It*. The data is in the form of a novel script entitled *A Child Called It*. The data is investigated through several stages. First, the researcher reads all the data from the novel *A Child Called It*. Second, the researcher analyzed the data by classifying the types of conceptual metaphors and explaining the meaning of the data based on the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980). The types of metaphors are divided into three ontological metaphors, structural metaphors, and orientational metaphors.

The results of this study indicate that the researcher found 54 data included in the three types of conceptual metaphors in the novel *A Child Called It*, which are divided into 32 data on ontological metaphors, 18 data on structural metaphors, and 4 data on orientational metaphors. From these results, it can be concluded that there are three types of conceptual metaphors that have meaning in the novel *A Child Called It*.

ABSTRAK

Tantiasari, Nur Laily (2021). *Analisis Metafora pada Ucapan Karakter Utama dalam Novel David Pelzer "A Child Called It"*. Skripsi, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing Zainur Rofiq, M. A.

Kata Kunci : *Semantik, Metafora Konseptual, A Child Called It, Kekerasan anak*

Semantik merupakan studi tentang makna dengan anggapan bahwa makna menjadi bagian dari bahasa. Dalam studi semantik ada yang namanya bahasa kiasan. Bahasa kiasan atau majas adalah cara mengatakan sesuatu selain secara literal arti kata tersebut. Salah satu dari bahasa kiasan ialah metafora. Studi ini membahas tentang penerapan metafora dalam novel yang berjudul *A Child Called It*, salah satu karya dari David Pelzer. Dalam Studi yang berjudul "Metaphor Analysis on The Main Character Utterance in David Pelzer's Novel *"A Child Called It"* akan mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis metafora dan menganalisis maknanya berdasarkan teori Lakoff dan Jhonson (1980).

Dalam studi ini peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang mendalam tentang metafora konseptual pada tokoh utama dalam novel. Data tersebut diambil dari novel karya David Pelzer yang berjudul *A Child Called It*. Data berupa skrip novel yang berjudul *A Child Called It*. Data diinvestigasi melalui beberapa tahap. Pertama, peneliti membaca seluruh data dari novel *A Child Called It*. Kedua, peneliti menganalisis data tersebut dengan cara mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis metafora konseptual dan menjelaskan makna dari data tersebut berdasarkan teori dari Lakoff dan Johnson (1980). Jenis metafora tersebut dibagi menjadi tiga yaitu metafora ontologi , metafora struktur dan metafora orientasi.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa peneliti menemukan 54 data yang termasuk dalam tiga jenis metafora konseptual dalam novel *A Child Called It* yang terbagi atas 32 data metafora ontologi, 18 data metafora struktural, dan 4 data metafora orientasi. Dari hasil tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada tiga jenis metafora konseptual yang memiliki makna dalam novel *A Child Called It*.

مستخلص البحث

تانتياساري ، نور ليلي (2021). تحليل استعاري لخطاب الشخصية الرئيسية في رواية ديفيد بيلزر "طفل يطلق عليه". أطروحة ، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، مولانا مالك إبراهيم الدولية الإسلامية جامعة مالانج. المحاضر الاستشاري زينور رفيق .

الكلمات المفتاحية: الدلالات ، الاستعارة المفاهيمية ، الطفل يطلق عليه ، الإساءة للأطفال

علم الدلالة هو دراسة المعنى بافتراض أن المعنى جزء من اللغة. في دراسة الدلالات ، هناك شيء مثل اللغة التصويرية. اللغة التصويرية أو شكل الكلام هي طريقة لقول شيء آخر غير المعنى الحرفي للكلمة. إحدى اللغات التصويرية هي الاستعارة. تناقش هذه الدراسة تطبيق الاستعارة في رواية بعنوان "طفل يطلق عليه" أحد أعمال ديفيد بيلزر. في الدراسة المعنوية "تحليل الاستعارة على الكلام الرئيسي للشخصية في رواية ديفيد بيلزر" طفل يطلق عليه" سوف تحدد أنواع الاستعارات وتحلل معانيها بناءً على نظرية لاکوف وجونسون 1980

في هذه الدراسة ، استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي النوعي لاكتساب فهم عميق للاستعارات المفاهيمية A Child Called It للشخصيات الرئيسية في الرواية. البيانات مأخوذة من رواية ديفيد بيلزر بعنوان يتم التحقق من البيانات عبر عدة مراحل. أولاً ، A Child Called It البيانات في شكل نص جديد بعنوان ثانياً ، قام الباحث بتحليل البيانات من خلال A Child Called It ، تقرأ الباحثة جميع البيانات من رواية تصنيف أنواع الاستعارات المفاهيمية وشرح معنى البيانات بناءً على نظرية لاکوف وجونسون (1980). تنقسم أنواع الاستعارات إلى ثلاثة ، وهي الاستعارات الوجودية والاستعارات البنيوية والاستعارات التوجيهية

تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن الباحث وجد 54 معطيات متضمنة في الأنواع الثلاثة من الاستعارات والتي تم تقسيمها إلى 32 بيانات حول الاستعارات A Child Called It المفاهيمية في رواية الأنطولوجية ، و 18 بيانات عن الاستعارات الهيكلية ، و 4 بيانات عن التوجه. استعارات. من هذه النتائج ، يمكن استنتاج أن هناك ثلاثة أنواع من الاستعارات المفاهيمية التي لها معنى في رواية "طفل يطلق عليه".

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers some points related to the area of the research; those are the background of the study, research question, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, definition of key terms, previous studies, and research methodology.

A. Background of the Study

Language has an essential role in humans. It has many functions for humans, one of which is as a means of communication. Language is a means for communicating verbally and expressing our feelings or thoughts nonverbally, such as writing (Ernawati, 2015). Sometimes, there is someone who cannot speak and convey his feelings verbally to other people. Because not all of these things can be said and discussed directly, in that case, a person can express his feelings through a literary work in the form of writing such as novels, poetry, etc. However, the language in literary works is sometimes different from our everyday language. Language in literary works sometimes uses somewhat unique language (Riarianti, 2010). Language in literary works is usually the expressive language of the author.

The novel is one of several literary works. The author can convey and express his feelings in writing in the form of a novel. It is typically made up of two elements: intrinsic and extrinsic (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 10). Both are related because they influence each other in a literary work (Rostamaji, 2016). Novels are a form of literary work with social, cultural, moral, and educational values

(Nurhadi, 2016). A novel is a form of literary work that is very popular globally and widely circulated (Jakob, 2016). In general, novels can be grouped into several types: fiction and non-fiction novels, romantic novels, horror novels, comedy novels, inspirational novels, etc.

A novel is a literary work whose creation requires creativity from the author. One of the creativity in writing novels can be seen from the style of the language under operation. Using a beautiful language style influences the reader's interest. The more attractive and unique the language style is, the more it will be enjoyable and captivate the readers (Riarianti: 2010). Most novels use a beautiful language style to make a stunning impression and have a lot of meaning. One of the types of language is a metaphor.

The concept of metaphor began to develop since the publication of Lakoff with Johnson's book "Metaphor We Live By" (1980). According to them (2003: 10-32), a metaphor has another meaning, and its primary function is to understand or compare one thing to another. And metaphor is a decorative aspect of literary works and a structure of how we writers think or interpret reality. They observe that all human language uses metaphorical meaning to communicate various abstractions from concrete reality. This metaphor theory is later known as the Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) (Dwi, 2019).

Traditionally, metaphors are viewed as the most critical use of figurative language and can reach the most sophisticated literary or poetic language (Saeed, 1997: 302). Then metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else

(Kennedy, 1983: 680). A metaphor uses language to refer to something that makes some similarities or connects two things (Knowles, 2005).

In this study, the researcher chose David Pilzer's novel, "*A Child Called It*" to be analyzed using a metaphor as a reference for readers or novel lovers to more easily understand the intrinsic elements in the novel and also to provide a clearer understanding of the language style, especially metaphors in the novel. The author analyzes the novel using metaphorical theory because most of the words from this novel have a different language from everyday language. One of them is that there are many metaphor languages. For example, my brain screams, Mother was as solid as a rock, Mother became more like a monster, etc. Previously, the researcher read several novels by Dave Pelzer, such as *The Lost Boy* and *A Man Named Dave*. But the author prefers uses the novel "*A Child Called It*" because it is exciting to read, in which it tells a true story of a young child whose life is very miserable. Every day he feels misery, so it makes the writer's heart very touched when reading it. It is told and described in great detail so that the writer seems to feel what the child feels. The novel tells the story of the child's experience very deeply and uses many metaphoric languages.

There are several previous studies related to metaphor. First, the research was done by Memy (2018) that explores a person's identity, which is formed through the use of language. This research focuses on identity and language to show the essence of figurative language in song lyrics. This research uses qualitative methods. The object of this research is the main new album of Maher Zain's song lyrics. The researcher found ten sentences used by the songwriters that

contained figurative language. The figurative language's identity representation shows that the songwriter's identity is based on his character and uniqueness, making him different.

Second, the research was done by Aisyah (2020) that discusses the application of metaphors and focuses on analyzing metaphors in JuzAmma's translation. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to provide deep and understandable analysis. Researchers analyzed based on the theory of Kovecses (2010). The results obtained from this study are the researchers found several topics in the surahs that use metaphors.

Third, the research carried out by Ulfa (2016) investigates the metaphors in Anne Bradstreet's Poetry. The purpose of this study is to determine the meaning and types of metaphors in the poetry "To My Dear and Loving Husband," "A Letter to Her Husband," and "For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June 1661" by Anne. Bradstreet. In this study, researchers used a structural approach. Primary data in this study are three poems by Anne Bradstreet. The results showed that in the three poems by Anne Bradstreet, which were classified as metaphors, there were 27 lines, including the metaphor of the crook to convert. In addition, there are 17 lines, which include anthropomorphic metaphors, there are eight lines, and there two lines are classified as synesthetic metaphors. For example, the poem "To My Dear and Loving Husband" has the meaning of loyalty, and the following poem entitled "Letter to Her Husband" has the purpose of sadness and longing and the last poem allowed and "For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague. , June 1661" also has the

meaning of sadness. After this research, it can be concluded that metaphor has an essential role in poetry. Therefore, the writer uses metaphors to explain his feelings in his poetry so that many sentences become metaphors. Using metaphors makes the poem more beautiful to read and helps the reader visualize the poem's content.

Fourth, the research conducted by Chairunnisa (2017) investigates the metaphor found in the Moana movie. The method used in this research is the descriptive qualitative method. Researchers analyzed the data based on the theory from Lakoff and Johnson (1980) regarding conceptual metaphors and used Kovecses theory. The result of this research is that the writer found three types of metaphors and nine types of emotions in the film.

Fifth, the research was done by Saifur (2017) that investigates metaphor in Surah Ali Imran in the English translation by Yusuf Ali. The method used in this research is the qualitative method. The researchers analyzed the data based on the theory from Newmark's. This research shows that there are two strategies applied to translate metaphors into English, and there are three strategies applied to Indonesian.

Sixth, the research was done by Bella(2017) that investigates metaphor in the translation of Surah Ash-Shura. The method used in this research is the descriptive qualitative method. The researcher analyzed the data based on the theory from Lakoff and Jhonson (1980). The data analysis revealed that structural and ontological metaphors were used in some verses of Surah Ash-Shuraa.

Seventh, the research was done by Lestari (2017) that investigates Metaphors in The Song Lyrics of Green Day. The method used in this research is qualitative analysis. The research analyzed the data based on the theory from Lakoff and Johnson (1980). The results showed that all types of metaphors were found in the data, with the ontological metaphor being the type of metaphor most often used based on Lakoff and Johnson's theory. Thus, the meaning of the metaphor can be more easily understood by using theory to analyze.

The gap between the current research and previous studies is the difference in the subject and object analyzed. Researchers use a different theory than before. Researcher also focus on the types and meanings of metaphors found in the main characters of the novel *A Child Called It*. It can be analyzed using the theory of Lakoff and Johnson, which explains the types and kinds of metaphors. Researcher hope that this research can provide broader benefits and knowledge for readers about metaphors' meaning and types.

Many previous researchers have discussed this topic. However, there is a difference between this study and the previous research, which lies in the object. Researcher used novel objects, whereas in previous studies in films, surah in the Al-Quran, song lyrics, and poetry. So it is clear that this research will become a new reference for future researchers. In this study, the authors used the metaphor theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980). Researchers will investigate the types and meanings of metaphors in David Pilzer's *A Child Called It* novel.

B. Research Question

According to the background above, the problem of the study are discussed as:

1. What are the types of metaphor used by the main character utterance in the novel *A Child Called It*?
2. How is the meaning of a metaphor used by the main character utterance in the novel *A Child Called It*?

C. Objectives of the Study

Related to the previous problems above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To find out what kind of metaphor the main character utterance uses in the novel *A Child Called It*.
2. To find out the metaphor meaning used by the main character utterance in the novel *A Child Called It*.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study of linguistics is in the semantic field because it is related to the meaning of words and sentences used in the novel *A Child Called It*. This research is limited to figurative language, especially using metaphors in the comments and corrections made by the main character in the novel *A Child Called It*. Each type of symbolic meaning will be discussed using Lakoff and Johnson's theory (1980).

E. Significance of the Study

The results of this study are expected to help writers and readers to understand the metaphors found in David Pilzer's *A Child Called It* novel. By

doing this research, it is hoped that the authors can understand the benefits of theoretical and practical. Practically, this research will be used for reference by future researchers. And the existence of this research is used to facilitate readers in knowing the types of metaphors in the novel *A Child Called It*.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, the general terms used in this study defined as follows:

1. Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech. A metaphor is a figure of speech that is interpreted as a word that does not mean it. A metaphor is a figure of speech, which implies comparing two things that are not the same that have something in common. This study focuses on conceptual metaphors which are divided into three types, namely ontological metaphors, structural metaphors, and orientational metaphors.

2. Main Character

The main character is a character who is always there from beginning to end in a film or story. The main character is a character who has power throughout the story. The nature of this main character can change. This study focuses on the utterance of the main character.

3. Child

A child is a boy or girl who is still small or immature and does not understand much about something.

4. Child Abuse

Child abuse is an act of physical or non-physical violence against a child that causes a child to be afraid, and there is also trauma.

5. Novel

A novel is a literary work that contains a long story.

G. Previous Studies

There are several previous studies related to discussing metaphor. First, the research was done by Memy (2018) that explores a person's identity, which is formed through the use of language. This research focuses on identity and language to show the essence of figurative language in song lyrics. This research uses qualitative methods. The object of this research is the main new album of Maher Zain's song lyrics. The researcher found ten sentences used by the songwriters that contained figurative language. The figurative language's identity representation shows that the songwriter's identity is based on his character and uniqueness, making him different.

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and types of metaphors in the poetry "To My Dear and Loving Husband," "A Letter to Her Husband," and "For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June 1661" by Anne Bradstreet. In this study, researchers used a structural approach. Primary data in this study are three poems by Anne Bradstreet. The results showed that in the three poems by Anne Bradstreet, which were classified as metaphors, there were 27 lines, including the metaphor of the crook to convert. In addition, there are 17 lines, which include anthropomorphic metaphors, there are eight lines, and there two lines are classified as synesthetic metaphors. For example, the poem "To My Dear and Loving Husband" has the meaning of loyalty, and the following poem entitled "Letter to Her Husband" has the purpose of sadness and longing and the last poem allowed and "For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague. June 1661" also has the meaning of sadness. After this research, it can be concluded that metaphor has an essential role in poetry. Therefore, the writer uses metaphors to explain his feelings in his poetry so that many sentences become metaphors. Using metaphors makes the poem more beautiful to read and helps the reader visualize the poem's content.

Fourth, the research conducted by Chairunnisa (2017) investigates the metaphor found in the Moana movie. The method used in this research is the descriptive qualitative method. Researchers analyzed the data based on the theory from Lakoff and Johnson (1980) regarding conceptual metaphors and used Kovecses theory. The result of this research is that the writer found three types of metaphors and nine types of emotions in the film.

Fifth, the research was done by Saifur (2017) that investigates metaphor in Surah Ali Imran in the English translation by Yusuf Ali. The method used in this research is the qualitative method. The researchers analyzed the data based on the theory from Newmark's. This research shows that there are two strategies applied to translate metaphors into English, and there are three strategies applied to Indonesian.

Sixth, the research was done by Bella (2017) that investigates metaphor in the translation of Surah Ash-Shura. The method used in this research is the descriptive qualitative method. The research analyzed the data based on the theory from Lakoff and Jhonson (1980). This research revealed that structural and ontological metaphors were used in some verses of Surah Ash-Shuraa.

Seventh, the research was done by Lestari (2017) that investigates Metaphors in The Song Lyrics of Green Day. The method used in this research is qualitative analysis. The research analyzed the data based on the theory from Lakoff and Jhonson (1980). The results showed that all types of metaphors were found in the data, with the ontological metaphor being the type of metaphor most often used based on Lakoff and Johnson's theory. Thus, the meaning of the metaphor can be more easily understood by using theory to analyze.

The gap between the current research and previous studies is the difference in the subject and object analyzed. Researchers use a different theory than before. Researchers also focus on the types and meanings of metaphors found in the main characters of the novel *A Child Called It*. It can be analyzed using the theory of Lakoff, Johnson, and Kovecsecs, which explains the types and kinds of

metaphors. Researchers hope that this research can provide broader benefits and knowledge for readers about metaphors' meaning and types.

H. Research Methodology

This research explains the methodology used in this research, consisting of research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

In this study, researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. The descriptive research method is a research method that aims to describe, explain an object of research. According to Nazir (1988:63), the descriptive way is a method of examining the status of a group of humans, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of events in the present. This descriptive research aims to make descriptions, accurately regarding the facts, characteristics, and relationships between the investigated phenomena.

Qualitative research prefers to use indepth analysis techniques, namely examining issues on a case by case basis. The qualitative methodology believes that one issue's nature will be different from the nature of another problem. (Yusuf, 2013: 334) Qualitative research aims to find answers to a phenomenon or question by systematically applying scientific procedures using a qualitative approach. This study used a qualitative method because the collected data were analyzed take the form of words, phrases, and sentences used by the main character in the novel, *A Child Called It*.

2. Research Instrument

In analyzing the data, researcher used qualitative methods to obtain data. Because the researcher used a qualitative method, this research was conducted using the researcher herself as an instrument to investigate and analyze the data on the novel *A Child Called It*.

3. Data Source

The primary data is in the form of a novel entitled *A Child Called It*. This script makes a file of words, phrases, speech, or sentences pronounced by the characters more clearly. The writing is taken from the site to make it easier to find the complete text. The novel *A Child Called It* is an international bestselling novel by Dave Pelzer. *A Child Called It* was first published in 1995 and was listed on The New York Times Best Seller List for several years. Secondary data is taken from books, journals, internet, articles, and other sources to add information about metaphors.

4. Data Collection

In this study, researcher used several steps to collect data. Previously, the researcher read several novels by Dave Pelzer, such as *The Lost Boy* and *A Man Named Dave*. But the researcher prefers to use a novel entitled *A Child Called It* because it is interesting to read, and there are many metaphorical sentences in it. First, the researcher searched the internet for the novel *A Child Called It* and downloaded it. Second, the researcher looked for a translation of the novel. Third, the researcher reads the text thoroughly to fine out words, phrases, or sentences deemed as metaphoric relevant to this study.

5. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher began to analyze the data. The researcher analyzes the data based according to Lakoff and Johnson (1998), metaphor is a thing that has another meaning, and its main function is understanding. In other words, metaphor is a part of figurative language that compares one thing to another. Choose which metaphors are included in the metaphor and explain them based on the metaphor of Lakoff and Johnson.

6. Triangulation

Triangulation is an attempt to check the correctness of data or information obtained by researcher from different points of view by reducing as much as possible the bias that occurs during data collection and analysis (Rahardjo, 2010). (Norman K. Denkin) defines triangulation as a combination or combination of various methods used to study related phenomena from different perspectives. According to him, triangulation includes four things, namely: (1) method triangulation, (2) inter-researcher triangulation (if the research is conducted in groups), (3) triangulation of data sources, and (4) theory triangulation. The first is method triangulation which is done by comparing information or data in different ways. The second is a triangulation between researcher, using more than one person in data collection and analysis. The third is a triangulation of data sources, namely exploring the truth of certain information through various methods and data acquisition sources. The last one is theory triangulation, the final result of qualitative research in an information statement or thesis statement. In this study,

researcher only used two triangulations, namely triangulation of data sources and theory triangulation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses several research fields, namely Semantics, Metaphors, Types of metaphors, Novels, Main characters, A Child Called "It," Child Abuse, and David Pelzer.

A. Semantics

Etymologically, the word semantics comes from English semantics, and the adjective is semantic (Chaedar. 2011). Derived from the Greek "sema," a noun meaning "sign" or "symbol," the verb is *semaino* which means "to mark" or "to symbolize" (Chaere. 2013). In this context, semantic is the science of language or linguistics that studies meaning (Chaere, 2013). This explanation is referred to as a sign or symbol, as stated by Ferdinand De Saussure (1996), which consists of (1) interpreting components, which are in the form of language sounds, and (2) components that are interpreted or the meaning of the first component. These two components are a sign or symbol.

Meanwhile, in terminology, semantics means the study of meaning. Therefore, semantics here is an analytical research of linguistic meanings (Parera, 1991). In line with Yule (2010), he states that semantics studies the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. According to Verharr (2001: 384), semantics can be divided into grammatical and lexical semantics. Linguists use this term to refer to a branch of linguistics that studies meaning. Semantics can be divided into four. Namely, (1) lexical semantics, which is a type of semantics whose research

object is the lexicon of a language, (2) grammatical semantics, which is a type of semantics whose research object is grammatical meanings from the morphological level, (3) semantics syntax, which is a type of semantics, which the objective of the investigation rests on matters related to syntax, (4) meaning semantics, which is a type of semantics relating to the use of stylistic forms, such as metaphors, irony, litotes, and so on (Chaer, 2009). : 6-11). Thus, semantics means a theory of meaning or theory of meaning, a systematic branch of language that investigates meaning or meaning (J.W.M Verhaar, 1981: 9).

Semantics is the study of meaning with the assumption that meaning is part of language, semantic meaning is part of linguistics (Aminuddin, 2011). Thus, meaning is inseparable from language. According to Leech (1974), the meaning is divided into 7, namely (1) denotative or conceptual meaning, namely the literal meaning of words that indicate an idea or concept, (2) the connotative meaning, namely the cumulative value that an expression has based on what is intended, (3) the affective meaning, namely meaning that reflects the speaker's personal feelings and attitudes through the use of language, (4) reflective meaning, namely meaning that has more than one conceptual or multiple conceptual the meaning of other words, (6) social meaning, namely the meaning of social context, and (7) thematic meaning, which is the meaning communicated according to the way the speaker or writer arranges the message. In focus, sequence, and emphasis.

In the semantic study, there is such a thing as figurative language. Figurative language or figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the word's literal meaning (Fitria, 2018). Figurative language is a language that uses various figures of speech (Minderop, 2005). One of the figurative languages is metaphor. In general, figurative language is traditionally used, literally describing people or things (Fitria, 2018). Figurative language is divided into 10, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, metonymy, irony, personification, allusion, paradox, synecdoche, and dead metaphor (Knickerbocker, 1963). Figurative language is words that make explicit comparisons between different things using figures of speech such as metaphors and parables (Risdianto, 2011). In this study, the writer only focuses on one figurative language, namely metaphor.

B. Metaphor

A metaphor is an expression or word whose meaning is figurative and not literal because metaphor explains a concept so that the concept becomes easier to understand (Budianta, 2003: 40). A metaphor, according to O'Grady, is an understanding of a concept based on other concepts (O'Grady, 1996: 278). Metaphors are said to be the most important part of language styles (Saeed 1997: 302). Then metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else (Kennedy, 1983: 680). Metaphor uses language to refer to something other than what was originally applied or what it means or could be said to suggest some similarities or make a connection between two things (Murray Knowles 2006: 3). According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003: 36), metaphor has meaning from other things whose main function is to ease understanding the abstract concept.

Metaphor uses words or phrases for meanings different from the literal meaning or the original meaning (Cruse 2004: 198). A metaphor is a thing that has another meaning, and its main function is understanding. The part of figurative language that compares one thing to another (Lakoff and Johnson: 1998). Conceptual metaphor theory "that all human languages use metaphorical meanings to communicate at various levels of abstraction from concrete (real) reality." Conceptual metaphors are generally known as something abstract. Besides that, the symbolic image is a concrete one. The two conceptual domains included in the metaphor have their respective names. The conceptual domain from which metaphorical expressions understand other conceptual domains is called the source domain.

Meanwhile, the conceptual domain that must be understood is called the target domain. Life, Arguments, Love, Theory, Ideas, Social Organization, etc., are the target domains. Besides, Travel, War, Buildings, Food, Plants, and others are the source domains. So, the target domain is the domain that must be understood from the source domain.

C. Types of Metaphors

Metaphors penetrate our daily lives, not only in language but also in thoughts and actions (Lakoff, 2003: 4). Metaphor, as a phenomenon, involves conceptual mapping and individual linguistic expressions (George Lakoff, 1987). This metaphorical correspondence is often referred to as mapping. Metaphor can be defined as the implied analogy of an object with another object. For example, "Love is a journey."

LOVE IS A JOURNEY

Look *how far* we've come.

We're *at a crossroads*.

We'll just have to *go our separate ways*.

We can't turn back now.

I don't think this relationship is going anywhere.

Where are we? We're *stuck*.

It's been a *long, bumpy road*.

This relationship a *dead-end street*.

We're just *spinning our wheels*.

Our marriage is *on the rocks*.

We've *gotten off the track*.

This relationship is *foundering*.

Love Is Travel. Travel is the source domain, and love is the target domain.

Love is explained as abstract, and Travel is explained as concrete.

Source domain:

Target domain:

JOURNEY		Love
The travelers	>	The lovers
The vehicle	>	The love relationship itself
The journey	>	Events in the relationship
The distance covered	>	The progress made
The obstacles encountered	>	The difficulties experienced
Decisions about which way to go	>	Choices about what to do
The destination of the journey	>	The goal(s) of the relationship

Metaphor is an implicit comparison between two different things. Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) say that Metaphor is a figure of speech in which an implied comparison is made between two different things that actually have something in common. Aristotle in Levin (1977:79) says that metaphor is the transfer of the basic meaning of words from a general meaning to a specific meaning, from a specific meaning to a certain general meaning, or from a particular meaning to another specific meaning by using an analogy. In addition, Lehmann (2000: 79) says that metaphor is a stylistic language based on similarities. Metaphor is different from simile. Metaphors do not use words like, as, and like to compare things. Lakoff divides the metaphor into three parts. Namely Structural Metaphors, Orientational Metaphors, and Ontological Metaphors :

1. Structural Metaphors

Structural metaphors are one of the concepts that are structured metaphorically in other concepts (Lakoff, 2003). Michael Reddy said that conceptual metaphors are objects, linguistic expressions are containers, and communication is sent (Lakoff, 2003: 10). The speaker gives the idea into a word and sends it to the listener, who brings it the idea out from the word. In structural metaphors, the source domain provides structural knowledge for the target concept. This metaphor exists based on a systematic correlation of everyday experiences. For example, an Argument is a war. We do many things arguing so that the concept of Argument is structured around the concept of war.

- Arguments: oral concepts

- War: clash of weapons

However, readers can understand the structure of the sentence. The word war above indicates argument causes debate. In this case, argument and war have different concepts. Argument is indicated as a concept of oral speech and war is indicated as a clash of arms. Through structural metaphors, the reader can assume that war in a sentence is like a debate, not a clash of arms. Without a structural metaphor, it would be difficult to imagine what the concept of the argument would be. Kovekses (2010) says that most of the metaphorical structures provide structuring and understanding for their target concepts.

2. Orientational Metaphors

Orientational metaphors govern the whole system of concepts that are related to one another. This metaphor arises because we have the body we have and function like our physical environment (Lakoff, 2003). This metaphor is oriented towards physical and cultural experiences such as up-down, in-out, on-off, deep-shallow, front-back, etc. (Lakoff, 2003).

For example

- "happy is up; sad is down."

"I am feeling up."

"Up" is categorized as a metaphor because it represents people's feelings, whether sad, happy, satisfied, comfortable, etc.

- HEALTH AND LIFE ARE UP; SICKNESS AND DEATH ARE DOWN

He's at the peak of health. Lazarus rose from the dead. He's in top shape.

As to his health, he's way up there. He fell ill. He's sinking fast. He came down with the flu. His health is declining. He dropped dead.

Physical basis: Serious illness forces us to lie down physically. When you're dead, you are physically down.

- GOOD IS UP; BAD IS DOWN

Things are looking up. We hit a peak last year, but it's been downhill ever since. Things are at an all-time low. He does high-quality work.

The physical basis for personal well-being: Happiness, health, life, and control the things that principally characterize what is good for a person are all up.

3. Ontological Metaphor

Ontological metaphor it appears when we see events, activities, emotions, and ideas as entities and substances. Lakoff (2003) says that once we can identify our experiences as entities or substances, we can refer to them, categorize them, group them, and measure them and reason about them. Ontological metaphors serve various purposes and different types of metaphors. In other words, people can understand without classifying object type, substance, and container rather than general level.

Example: "my mind is not working today."

The speaker conceptualizes his thoughts, experiences, and processes, something that must have nature.

D. Novel

A novel is a small new item, or it can be interpreted as a short story in prose (Nurgiyantoro: 2010). A novel is a form of literary work in prose that has intrinsic and extrinsic elements. A novel is a long essay that contains the life story of a person with another by showing the character and nature of each actor in the story. In a novel, there are social, cultural, educational, and moral values. A novel is a medium for channeling thoughts, feelings, and ideas of a writer in the life around him. When there is a new event or problem in life or the

environment, a writer will feel called to make or create a story and turn it into a novel. When creating a novel, depending on the life and experience of the author, the novel can be expressed following the author's life reality or can be expressed when seeing and hearing other people's experiences (Hermawan: 2018). According to Abram, novels tell something imaginary, fictional, or something, which is not serious, so there is no need to seek the truth (Ismawati: 2013).

E. Main Character

Character is a human inner trait that influences thoughts and behavior that distinguishes one human from another (Prwadarminta: 2002,149). According to Abrams, characters are presented in a narrative work or drama, which readers interpret as having certain moral qualities and tendencies expressed in words and actions (Nurgiyantoro: 2010). According to Baldick (2001), a character is an actor in fiction or drama. Therefore, it can be concluded that the characters in a narrative have certain moral qualities and tendencies expressed in their words and actions in a narrative (Truman, 2017). Characters can be divided into two, namely, the main character and the supporting character. The main character is very important and often appears in a story. In contrast, the supporting characters do not have an important role in a story, so they are only complementary or auxiliary characters (Fadlun. 2016).

F. A Child Called "It"

A Child Called "It" is a novel by David Pelzer that tells real life. This novel is the first novel in a series. This novel contains the life journey of the author from the age of 4 to 12 years. This novel tells about the life of a child who initially lives happily with his family, with a loving mother and father who is like a superhero to him—often vacationing with his parents and older siblings, celebrating Christmas together, going to the beach, getting gifts, etc. However, before everything changed so drastically, suddenly, the nature of his very affectionate mother changed drastically into a very cruel monster. Every day Dave was tortured, scolded, and completely ignored. He received various kinds of torture, ranging from not being fed, beaten, burning on the stove, soaking in a bath, and many more. Dave has two siblings about the same age, but strangely enough, only Dave gets such treatment from his mother. However, the novel does not say why the mother could change like that.

In this novel, it is told that Dave's father rarely comes home because he has to work. Dave's mother's bad attitude will turn out to be very gentle when her father is at home. Therefore Dave is very happy when his father is at home, and he considers his father a helper for him. But over time, his father became indifferent to him. Even though his father knew Dave was being tormented, his father was silent because his mother was always pressuring him. His mother and father bickered a lot. Dave thought he was the main cause of his father and mother fighting. If his father had fought with his mother, then his father would

get drunk and then go to work and would not come home. Then his mother would drive off at high speed and inconsiderate, and Dave would become an easy target for his mother's temper tantrums. The torture for Dave started from being burned, stabbed, not given food, so he stole his friends' food at school, was forced to drink ammonia so that he had difficulty breathing, beaten, slapped, etc.

G. Child Abuse

Violence contains destructive behavior. Child violence is the behavior of adults or older people using their power against helpless children, which results in suffering, misery, disability, or death (Sutanto, 2006). Violence against children often occurs in the family environment. Parents often punish children for stopping unwanted behavior (Setiorini, 2016). The punishment that is often carried out is physical punishment, with the aim that the child is afraid if he repeats the wrong thing because he will get violence against him. Children who experience abuse can experience the Empathic Complex, an emotional bond between individuals and people (Setiorini, 2016). One of them is the problem of the child's intimacy with the father and mother. If the child's relationship with the parents is not warm and stable with the parents, he will also have difficulties dealing with other friends or family. He will tend to be individual, preventing children from having emotional relationships with other people (Hurlock, 2003).

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter covers some points related to the area of the research namely, the background of the novel examination, findings, and discussion of the research question.

A. Finding

Novels often use abstract language to make them appear attractive to readers. But this makes the novel difficult for the reader to understand. This way makes the reader misunderstand the true meaning. Besides, the abstract meaning in it makes readers ask questions about the message. For example, Lakoff and Johnson (1998) divided conceptual metaphors into structural metaphors, orientational metaphors, and ontological metaphors. The author collects data based on this theory. After collecting the data, the authors categorize them by type.

An example, taken from a novel by David Pilzers, will show how metaphors are used in a novel entitled "*A Child Called It*." In this study, 54 conceptual metaphors were found in 7 chapters divided into 32 ontological metaphors, 18 structural metaphors, and four orientational metaphors. At the end of the discussion, the researcher describes the meaning of the metaphorical sentences in the novel.

The novel *A Child Called "It"* is a novel by David Pelzer which tells the real story. This novel is the first novel in a series. This novel contains the life

journey of the author from the age of 4 to 12 years. This novel tells about the life of a child who initially lives happily with his family, with a loving mother and father who is like a superhero to him, often vacationing with his parents and older siblings, celebrating Christmas together, going to the beach, getting gifts, etc. However, before everything changed so drastically, suddenly, the nature of his very affectionate mother changed drastically into a very cruel monster. Every day Dave was tortured, scolded, and completely ignored. She received various kinds of torture, ranging from not being fed, beaten, burning on the stove, soaking in a bath, and many more. Dave has two siblings about the same age, but strangely enough, only Dave gets that kind of treatment from his mother. However, the novel does not say why the mother could change like that.

Table 1. Sentences containing metaphors

Sample	Sentence	Conceptual Metaphor
Datum 1	<i>Another blow pushed my head</i> against the tile counter top.	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 2	I almost <i>leap out of my skin with fear</i> .	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 3	“He’s going to call Mother again!” <i>my brain screams</i> .	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 4	I can feel <i>my self shrink into the chair</i> .	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 5	<i>A reflection from the sun hits my eyes</i> .	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 6	With Mom, <i>everything she touched turned into gold</i> .	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 7	<i>Mother threw me into her bedroom</i> , yelling about a letter she had received from the North Pole.	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 8	Mother and I were the only ones in the house, and I could tell by the look on <i>her face that she was after blood</i> .	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 9	<i>Mother’s eyes were bloodshot</i> and <i>her voice sounded as if she were possessed</i> .	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 10	<i>My brain became numb</i> , and my legs wobbled. I wanted to disappear.	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 11	<i>My skin seemed to explode</i> from the heat.	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 12	<i>The second hand seemed to creep ever so</i>	Ontological Metaphor

	<i>slowly.</i>	
Datum 13	<i>I had bought a few precious minutes.</i>	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 14	When asked, I had my readymade excuses <i>Mother brainwashed into me.</i>	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 15	When I returned to the house that day, <i>it was as if somebody had dropped an atomic bomb.</i>	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 16	When I returned from school the next afternoon, <i>Mother smiled as if she had won a million-dollar sweepstakes.</i>	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 17	<i>I knew I needed to lock my concentration on something</i> , in order to keep any kind of control of the situation.	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 18	I could feel my mouth begin to water, <i>but my heart sank as I looked into an empty trash can.</i>	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 19	<i>A river of tears rolled down my cheeks.</i>	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 20	Running to the house from school that afternoon, <i>my feet felt as though they were encased in blocks of cement.</i>	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 21	<i>My thoughts became cloudy</i> , but my trance broke when Mother got up and strolled over to the kitchen sink.	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 22	As much as I wanted to, <i>I could not get my numbed brain into gear.</i>	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 23	By then, <i>her upper body looked like a rocking chair that was out of control.</i>	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 24	I tried to remain standing, but my legs gave out, and <i>my world turned black.</i>	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 25	<i>The clock was running.</i>	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 26	“Some day you and I will both <i>get out of this madhouse.</i> ”	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 27	<i>My hope deteriorated</i> and I began to believe that my life would never change.	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 28	<i>I felt as though a bomb had exploded deep in the pit of my stomach.</i>	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 29	<i>I soaked it up like a sponge.</i>	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 30	I stood motionless, <i>gazing at the letter which lay like snowflakes at my feet.</i>	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 31	With every step, <i>pain ripped through my ribs</i> and blood seeped through my ragged T-shirt.	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 32	Soon, <i>the sound of Mother’s voice began to send tremors down my spine.</i>	Ontological Metaphor
Datum 33	<i>Mother enjoys using food as her weapon.</i>	Structural Metaphor
Datum 34	“God,” <i>I tell my self, “She is so warm”</i>	Structural Metaphor
Datum 35	I never could remember the color of her hair or eyes, <i>but Mom was a woman who glowed with love for her children.</i>	Structural Metaphor

Datum 36	When it came to housekeeping, <i>Mom was an absolute clean fiend.</i>	Structural Metaphor
Datum 37	<i>Each day was a new adventure.</i>	Structural Metaphor
Datum 38	My relationship with Mom drastically changed from discipline that developed into a kind of <i>lifestyle that grew out of control.</i>	Structural Metaphor
Datum 39	When she yelled at us, <i>her voice changed from the nurturing mother to the wicked witch.</i>	Structural Metaphor
Datum 40	<i>“You’ve made my life a living hell!”</i>	Structural Metaphor
Datum 41	<i>Mother was as solid as a rock.</i>	Structural Metaphor
Datum 42	<i>Mother became more like a monster.</i>	Structural Metaphor
Datum 43	<i>I was a walking disgrace.</i>	Structural Metaphor
Datum 44	<i>I froze</i> in the aisle, not knowing what to do.	Structural Metaphor
Datum 45	<i>My thoughts were clear</i> , but no sound escaped from my mouth.	Structural Metaphor
Datum 46	<i>Food was little more than a fantasy.</i>	Structural Metaphor
Datum 47	<i>I brainwashed myself</i> to block out the pain.	Structural Metaphor
Datum 48	<i>“You eat like a pig!”</i>	Structural Metaphor
Datum 49	<i>I felt like an alligator in a swamp.</i>	Structural Metaphor
Datum 50	It said, <i>“Love and honor thy mother, for she is the fruit that gives thou life.”</i>	Structural Metaphor
Datum 51	Mother stood behind him with her arms folded across her chest, <i>and a grim smile on her face.</i>	Oriental Metaphor
Datum 52	<i>My brain locked up</i> when I felt Mother’s hand clamp my arm as if it were in a vice grip.	Oriental Metaphor
Datum 53	<i>“Slow her down,”</i>	Oriental Metaphor
Datum 54	A few minutes later <i>my luck ran out.</i>	Oriental Metaphor

This section will explain the meaning of the metaphors used in the novel *A Child Called It*, which consists of 3 types of metaphors: ontological metaphors, structural metaphors, and orientational metaphors. The metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. Structural metaphor where the metaphor puts a concept into another concept, ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something living, and orientational metaphor where the metaphor is obtained from the physical or cultural experience.

1. Ontological Metaphor

Datum 1

Another blow pushed my head against the tile counter top.

Datum 1 appears in chapter 1 on page 7, paragraph 3. This paragraph tells the atmosphere at that time was very tense because Mother was scolding and torturing Dave. As usual, whatever Dave does is always wrong in the eyes of his mother. Therefore Dave gets tortured every day by his mother.

The sentence *another blow pushed my head* belongs to the category of ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something living. In the sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *another blow* which has the meaning that the child does not only get one hit, but gets hit many times. Dave got hit so many times by his mother that he was pushed to the tabletop, more precisely, getting hit many times and very hard.

Datum 2

I almost leap out of my skin with fear.

This Datum 2 appears in chapter 1 on page 10, paragraph 15. This paragraph tells that Mr. Hansen wants to call Dave's mother so she can come to school. He would ask about the bruises on Dave's body. Because every day, more and more bruises on Dave's body. Hearing mom will be called to the school. Dave was very scared.

The sentence *leaps out of my skin with fear* are included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In the sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *leaps*. According to the literal meaning of the word leaps is jump or sping a long way, to a great height, or with great force. The author intention of the metaphorical sentence is that Dave was so scared that he wanted to die. It was as if his life was about to leave his body.

Datum 3

“He’s going to call Mother again!” my brain screams.

Datum 3 appears in chapter 1 on page 10, paragraph 15. This paragraph tells about the atmosphere at that time, which was very tense. Dave's mother will be called back to school because Dave is often late and often has bruises on his body. Dave was terrified when he heard that mom would be called to the school.

The sentence *my brain screams* is included in the ontological metaphor because it describes something abstract as something alive. In the sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *brain screams*. According to the literal meaning of the word brain an organ of soft nervous tissue contained in the skull of vertebrates, functioning as the coordinating center of sensation and intellectual and nervous activity, its impossible that that brain will talk even scream. But in the sentence it means that Dave was confused when he got the news that his mother

would be called to school again, he screamed silently because he was very scared. He would be scolded and tortured again if he was caught talking about his mother's cruel and cruel treatment towards him.

Datum 4

I can feel myself shrink into the chair.

This Datum 4 appears in chapter 1 on page 11, paragraph 19. This paragraph tells that Mr. Hansen called the police to report the mother's treatment to Dave. Dave was so scared, and he was confused about answering the police questions. There was no way he could be honest that all of this was his mother's treatment. All of that would only make Dave suffer so much. Mother will be cruel to him.

The sentence "*my self shrink into the chair*" is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *shrink*. According to the literal meaning of the word shrink is become or make smaller in size or amount or it can also be interpreted move back or away, especially because of fear or disgust. But in this sentence it means that Dave was afraid when the police asked him. And he hides in the chair.

Datum 5

A reflection from the sun hits my eyes.

This Datum 5 appears in chapter 1 on page 14, paragraph 31. This paragraph tells that when Dave was taken by the police and was about to be secured from his mother, he thought that the police would arrest him

and put him in jail, even though the police wanted to take him to a safe place from his mother's crime. In the car, he looks at the scenery.

The sentence a *“reflection from the sun hits my eyes”* is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *reflection*. According to the literal meaning of the word reflection is the throwing back by a body or surface of light, heat, or sound without absorbing it. Therefore, the sentence means that the shadow from the sun affects Dave's eyes, so that makes his eyes teary.

Datum 6

With Mom, everything she touched turned into gold.

This datum 6 appears in chapter 2 on page 16, paragraph 5. In my mother's yard, she has a small garden filled with very beautiful flowers. Every day my mother watered and gave fertilizer to prevent death. Then, mother took care of the flowers.

The sentence *“everything she touched turned into gold”* is included in the ontological metaphor, where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *gold*. According to the literal meaning of the word gold is a yellow precious metal, used especially in jewelry and decoration and to guarantee the value of currencies. But in this sentence it means that is a mother can make anything she touches becomes very

beautiful and looks expensive like gold. So that it makes the neighbors who see mother's garden become jealous.

Datum 7

Mother threw me into her bedroom, yelling about a letter she had received from the North Pole.

This datum 7 appears in chapter 3 on page 26, paragraph 17. This paragraph tells about Dave, who his mother is punishing. Because of a letter from the school that made Dave get punished. Mom said Dave couldn't celebrate Christmas and wouldn't get presents from Santa because he was a bad boy.

The sentence “***mother threw me into her bedroom***” is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *threw*. According to the literal meaning of the word threw is propel (something) with force through the air by a movement of the arm and hand. In this metaphorical sentence, the author means that the mother pushes Dave very hard into the bed. That's because Dave is a naughty boy.

Datum 8

Mother and I were the only ones in the house, and I could tell by the look on her face that she was after blood.

Datum 8 appears in chapter 3 on page 27, paragraph 19. At that time, only mother and Dave were at home. The atmosphere is very tense.

No father at home means mother will treat Dave harshly without hindrance because there is no one to defend him anymore.

The sentence “*her face that she was after blood*” is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *was after blood (eyeing blood)*. According to the literal meaning of the word eyeing is look at or watch closely or with interest, and blood is the red liquid that circulates in the arteries and veins of humans and other vertebrate animals, carrying oxygen to and carbon dioxide from the tissues of the body. But in this sentence it means that the mother wants to do more violence against Dave. Therefore, mother eyeing blood can mean that mother is after Dave, who is at home alone.

Datum 9

Mother's eyes were bloodshot, and her voice sounded as if she were possessed.

Datum 9 appears in chapter 3 on page 27, paragraph 19. At that time, only Mom and Dave were at home. The atmosphere is very tense. No father at home means mother will treat Dave harshly without hindrance because there is no one to defend him anymore.

The sentence “*Mother's eyes were bloodshot*”, and “*her voice was heard as if she were possessed*” is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. So there are two metaphorical sentences in the sentence. The first is **Mother's**

eyes were bloodshot, which means that the mother is furious. Then in the second sentence, namely, **her voice sounded as if she were possessed**. So it can be interpreted that the mother's voice is very loud and uncontrollable, or it can also be interpreted that the mother is very angry by making a very loud.

Datum 10

My brain became numb, and my legs wobbled. I wanted to disappear.

This Datum 10 appears in chapter 3 on page 28, paragraph 21. At that time, my mother was doing violence to Dave. Mother said she once read an article about a mother putting her naughty son on a burning stove. Dave was terrified.

The sentence *“my brain became numb”* is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor assumes that something abstract is alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *numb*. According to the literal meaning of the word numb is deprived of the power of sensation. But in this sentence it means that Dave can't think of anything because he's very afraid that his mother will burn him on the stove.

Datum 11

My skin seemed to explode from the heat.

This datum 11 appears in chapter 3 on page 28, paragraph 22. This paragraph tells of a time when the mother was violent against Dave. Mother said she once read an article about a mother putting her naughty

son on a burning stove. Dave was terrified. He was speechless when his mother gripped his hand very tightly and was about to put it on the burning stove.

The sentence *“my skin seems to explode”* is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *explode*. According to the literal meaning of the word *explode* is burst or shatter violently and noisily as a result of rapid combustion, decomposition, excessive internal pressure, or other process, typically scattering fragments widely. But in this sentence it means that Dave's skin is blistered from the heat from the stove that his mother used to torture him.

Datum 12

The second hand seemed to creep ever so slowly.

This Datum 12 appears in chapter 3 on page 28, paragraph 23. This paragraph tells of a time when the mother was violent against Dave. Mother said she once read an article about a mother putting her naughty son on a burning stove. Dave was terrified. He was speechless when his mother gripped his hand very tightly and was about to put it on the burning stove. It happened so long ago until Dave screamed in pain.

The sentence *“the second hand seems to creep ever so slowly”* enters into an ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. According to the literal meaning of

the word *creep* is move slowly and carefully in order to avoid being heard or noticed. A clock hand is an object that is said to be moving or creeping very slowly. An object seems to walk like a living creature. Therefore the sentence is entered into a metaphor, meaning that so much time has passed.

Datum 13

I had bought a few precious minutes.

This datum 13 appears in chapter 3 on page 29, paragraph 24. At that time, the mother was violent against Dave. Mother said she once read an article about a mother putting her naughty son on a burning stove. Dave was terrified. He was speechless when his mother gripped his hand very tightly and was about to put it on the burning stove. It happened so long ago until Dave screamed in pain. After a while, the door opened. A sign that someone is coming. Immediately Dave took his shirt and ran as fast as he could to hide from his mother.

The sentence “*I had bought a few precious minutes*” is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *bought*. According to the literal meaning of the word bought is obtain in exchange for payment. But in this sentence it means that Dave has made good use of some very important time for him.

Datum 14

When asked, I had my ready-made excuses Mother brainwashed into me.

This datum 14 appears in chapter 4 on page 30 of the first paragraph. This paragraph tells of when Dave thought that school was the only safe place for him. After the incident was burned on the stove by his mother, he was very scared when alone with his mother. Because mom would be free to check on Dave at school, if Dave were asked by the teacher what caused the bruises on his body, he would have to answer that he got hit or something. If he answered that the wound was due to his mother, he would be punished again.

The sentence “*mother brainwashed into me*” is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *brainwashed*. According to the literal meaning of the word brainwashed is make (someone) adopt radically different beliefs by using systematic and often forcible pressure. But the meaning of the metaphorical sentence is that mother has influenced and ordered me to obey her, answering all questions with answers that are by what she ordered.

Datum 15

When I returned to the house that day, it was as if somebody had dropped an atomic bomb.

Datum 15 appears in chapter 4 on page 33, paragraph 11. This paragraph tells of the atmosphere at that time was very chaotic. Because

mom got even more furious after hearing Dave's school sari report. That Dave had stolen food at school. And there is one teacher who knows his violence against Dave all this time. So mother became increasingly angry with Dave.

The sentence *“it was as if somebody had dropped an atomic bomb”* included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *atomic bomb*. According to the literal meaning of the word atomic bomb is a bomb which derives its destructive power from the rapid release of nuclear energy by fission of heavy atomic nuclei, causing damage through heatblast, and radioactivity. But in this sentence it means that the atmosphere at that time was very tense. Mother became very angry and behaved even more cruelly with Dave. It can also be interpreted that the mother is in an outburst of anger.

Datum 16

When I returned from school the next afternoon, Mother smiled as if she had won million-dollar sweepstakes.

Datum 16 appears in chapter 4 on page 33, paragraph 11. The paragraph tells that the mother is very happy because she has lied to the principal. The mother said that no mother would have the heart to torture her child. Unfortunately, Dave has a high imagination and often hurts himself to get attention from his parents.

The sentence “*mother smiled as if she had won million-dollar sweepstakes*” in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something living. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *won*. According to the literal meaning of the word won is successful or victorious in (a contest or conflict). But in this sentence it means the mother feels very happy, and the author equates it with someone who has earned a lot of money.

Datum 17

I knew I needed to lock my concentration on something in order to keep any kind of control of the situation.

Datum 17 appears in chapter 4 on page 35, paragraph 20. The paragraph tells the atmosphere at that time was very sad. Dave was tortured again by his mother. This time he was thrown from his sister's diaper, which had dirt in it. Not enough with just one diaper, behind the mother, shows that there are still many diapers in which there is dirt. Dave was waiting for someone to come and open the door while continuing to look at the clock.

The sentence “*I knew I needed to lock*” my concentration on something is included in the ontological metaphor, where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *to lock*. According to the literal meaning of the word to lock is a mechanism for keeping a door, lid, etc., fastened, typically operated only by a key of a particular form. But in this sentence it

means that Dave must stay alert, focus, and concentrate on his mother. For fear, if suddenly mother will attack him again.

Datum 18

I could feel my mouth begin to water, but my heart sank as I looked into an empty trash can.

Datum 18 appears in chapter 4 on page 38, paragraph 28. This paragraph discusses that after Dave managed to steal the cake at the shop, he was confused about hiding it. So, finally, Dave ran fast while hiding the cake under his uniform and storing it in the trash while waiting for school time.

The sentence “*but my heart sank as I looked*” into an empty trash can is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *sank*. According to the literal meaning of the word sank is go down below the surface of something, especially of a liquid; become submerged. But in this sentence it means that Dave's heart is sad, very disappointed, and feels that his efforts are in vain when he sees the cake he had hidden in the trash can missing.

Datum 19

A river of tears rolled down my cheeks.

Datum 19 appears in chapter 4 on page 41, paragraph 41. In this paragraph, the mother tortures Dave with the heart. Very sad and concerning. To prove that Dave stole the food again or not, his mother told

Dave to vomit all the food in his stomach. After that, Dave found out if he stole again because there was food residue in his vomit. Mother had the heart to tell Dave to eat his vomit again. Dave couldn't help but cry when it happened.

The sentence “*a river of tears rolled down my cheeks*” is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that *river of tear*. According to literal meaning of the word river is large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another such stream. But in this sentence it means that Dave is crying because he can't swallow his vomit again. It is because Dave cried so many tears and because the many tears were running down his cheeks. And it is likened to a river that flows without end.

Datum 20

Running to the house from school that afternoon, my feet felt as though they were encased in blocks of cement.

Datum 20 appears in chapter 4 on page 43, paragraph 45. After school, Dave always feels afraid to go home. Because at home, there must be a mother who is ready at any time to find fault and torture her.

The sentence “*my feet felt as though they were encased in blocks of cement*” is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something living. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *encased*. According to the literal meaning

of the word encased is enclose or cover in a case or close-fitting surround. But the meaning of the metaphorical sentence is that Dave's legs feel stiff, heavy, and numb because he ran from school to home so that his mother would not scold him again for being late.

Datum 21

My thoughts became cloudy, but my trance broke when Mother got up and strolled over to the kitchen sink.

Datum 21 appears in chapter 4 on page 46, paragraph 51. Dave is called mom upstairs. Full of fear, Dave slowly approached the mother. He saw his mother's staggering behavior as a sign that she was drunk.

The sentence “*my thoughts became cloudy*” is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers that something abstract is alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *cloudy*. According to the literal meaning of the word cloudy is (of the sky or weather) covered with or characterized by clouds; overcast. But the metaphorical sentence in this novel means that Dave can't think positively of his mother because all of his mother's treatment so far has been very cruel to him. So even though her mother was drunk, it didn't mean she wouldn't torture her.

Datum 22

As much as I wanted to, I could not get my numbed brain into gear.

Datum 22 appears in chapter 4 on page 46, paragraph 51. This paragraph tells when Dave's younger siblings are asleep. That night Dave

called his mother upstairs. With fear, Dave slowly approached the mother. He saw his mother's staggering behavior as a sign that she was drunk.

The sentence "*I could not get my numbed brain into gear*" is included in the ontological metaphor, where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *numbed*. According to the literal meaning of the word numbed is deprive of feeling or responsiveness. But in this sentence it means that can't move the brain has the real meaning that Dave can't think anything because of his excessive fear.

Datum 23

By then, her upper body looked like a rocking chair that was out of control.

Datum 23 appears in chapter 5 on page 52, paragraph 11. This paragraph tells the atmosphere at that time was very tense. As usual days, Dave always gets torture by his mother. This time the mother was drunk from drinking too much liquor. He is drunk, holding a knife. Dave was very afraid that the knife would be made into a weapon by his mother this time.

The sentence "*her upper body looked like a rocking chair that was out of control*" is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something living. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *rocking chair*. According to the literal meaning of the word rocking chair is a chair mounted on

rockers or springs, so as to rock back and forth. But in this sentence it means mother body looked like a rocking chair. This metaphorical sentence means that the mother's body staggers because of drinking too much liquor.

Datum 24

I tried to remain standing, but my legs gave out, and my world turned black.

Datum 24 appears in chapter 5 on page 52, paragraph 11. This paragraph tells about Dave's daily life. As usual days. The atmosphere was very tense. Dave always gets torture by his mother. This time the mother was drunk from drinking too much liquor. He is drunk, holding a knife. Dave was very afraid that his mother would make the knife a weapon. Mother continued to swing the knife with a staggered body from drunkenness. It wasn't long before Dave's fears came true. The knife stabbed him in the stomach.

The sentence "*my world turned black*" is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *black*. According to the literal meaning of the word black is of the very darkest color owing to the absence of or complete absorption of light; the opposite of white. So in this sentence the author meant that Dave was unconscious in the metaphorical sentence. His eyes were closed so that

everything went dark. So my world turned black in this sentence means that Dave fainted.

Datum 25

The clock was running.

Datum 25 appears in chapter 5 on page 53, paragraph 15. This paragraph tells when a knife hit Dave's stomach, and his mother did not immediately take him to the hospital. Dave tried to stand up but couldn't. The longer he breathed, the more difficult and the pain in his stomach increased. Finally, he was unable to stand but kept trying to stand up for help.

The sentence "*the clock was running*" is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *running*. According to the literal meaning of the word running is the action or movement of a runner. But in this sentence it means that time keeps changing. Dave gets more and more in pain because his stomach was stabbed with a knife, but no one took him to the hospital.

Datum 26

"Some day, you and I will both get out of this madhouse."

Datum 26 appears in chapter 6 on page 60, paragraph 3. This paragraph tells when Dave was washing dishes in the kitchen. Dad told him that he wanted to help Dave but that he couldn't because he would get even angrier if he argued against his mother. Even though his father

couldn't defend him when his mother abused dave, Dave knew that he still cared and loved him. Dave always felt safe and comfortable when dad was around.

The sentence "*gets out of this madhouse*" is included in the ontological metaphor, where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *madhouse*. According to the literal meaning of the word madhouse is an institution providing care to mentally ill individuals. It refers to the fact that the house where the atmosphere is no longer good. A house where every day there is only violence and fights. A house where every day there is no peace in it.

Datum 27

My hope deteriorated, and I began to believe that my life would never change.

Datum 27 appears in chapter 6 on page 69, paragraph 34. This paragraph tells that Dave no longer hopes for his father. He could not believe his father's words that would take him away from the house. He thought that what his father said was just a hoax. He no longer imagined that a superhero would come to his aid because all of that is just Dave's wishful thinking that will never come true.

The sentence "*my hope deteriorated*" is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is

deteriorated. According to the literal meaning of the word deteriorated is to make inferior in quality or value, become progressively worse. But the meaning of the metaphorical sentence in this novel is that Dave no longer has any hope of living a calm and peaceful life without any torment from his mother.

Datum 28

I felt as though a bomb had exploded deep in the pit of my stomach.

Datum 28 appears in chapter 6 on page 74, paragraph 47. This paragraph tells about the nature of the mother, who suddenly changed very drastically. The mother, who was always angry and tortured Dave every day, has become a gentle, patient, and loving mother. Dave was very surprised at the change in his mother's attitude. But he was very happy to have a mother's love that he had not received for years. But it turned out to be just a mother's drama. Because the next day, there was a woman from social services who interviewed my mother and me. The woman asked about my mother and me at home and asked about my condition.

The sentence "*I felt as though a bomb had exploded deep in the pit of my stomach*" is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *bomb*. According to the literal meaning of the word bomb is a container filled with explosive, incendiary material, smoke, gas, or other destructive substance, designed to explode on impact or when detonated by a time mechanism, remote-control device,

or lit fuse. But the metaphorical sentence in this novel means that Dave feels a pressure in his stomach that makes him want to throw up, knowing that yesterday's wonderful mother's act was just a drama.

Datum 29

I soaked it up like a sponge.

Datum 29 appears in chapter 7 on page 82, paragraph 17. This paragraph tells that Dave's work was chosen as the winner at his school. The name of the newspaper he proposed won and was chosen, even though the participants were all students and staff at the school. Mr. Ziegler called Dave and said he was very proud of Dave. Dave was very happy because it had been years since he did not get praise from anyone. Until Dave almost cried.

The sentence "*I soaked it up like a sponge*" is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is like a *sponge*. According to the literal meaning of the word sponge is a piece of a soft, light, porous substance originally consisting of the fibrous skeleton of an invertebrate but now usually made of synthetic material. Sponges absorb liquid and are used for washing and cleaning. But in this sentence it means that Dave enjoys a compliment that he hasn't heard from anyone in a long time. He wanted to cry because of the compliment and enjoyed it from the bottom of his heart. He absorbed the compliment wholeheartedly.

Datum 30

I stood motionless, gazing at the letter which lay like snowflakes at my feet.

Datum 30 appears in chapter 7 on page 82, paragraph 19. Dave is very happy with the achievements he has achieved. He immediately came home by running very fast. He hoped that his mother would be proud of him. But again, it's all just Dave's wishful thinking. Mother even cursed and tore and threw the notification letter. Mom cursed so badly that she called Dave that he wasn't who Dave was "it." And never thought to exist.

The sentence "*gazing at the letter, which lays like snowflakes at my feet*" is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *snowflakes*. According to the literal meaning of the word snowflakes is Water particles that fall down from the sky, making everyone feel the special winter magic. So the meaning of the metaphor in the sentence is that the letter that has been torn apart by the mother is scattered at Dave's feet.

Datum 31

With every step, pain ripped through my ribs, and blood seeped through my ragged T-shirt.

Datum 31 appears in chapter 5 on page 53, paragraph 15. This paragraph tells that Dave did not have time to care for himself because he is busy with all the mother's orders and is afraid of making mistakes.

The sentence "*pain ripped through my ribs*" is included in the ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *ripped*. According to the literal meaning of the word ripped is torn, cloven, slit, shredded, riven, split, lacerated, tore, belittled. But in this sentence it means that Dave doesn't have time to feel affection for himself. Although he did activities such as walking, sleeping, and eating, he felt pain and torment due to his mother's behavior, who treated him harshly every day.

Datum 32

Soon, the sound of Mother's voice began to send tremors down my spine.

Datum 32 appears in chapter 3 on page 21, paragraph 4. This paragraph tells about a mother who speaks in a high tone and scared everyone at home.

The sentence "*the sound of Mother's voice began to send tremors down my spine*" is entered into an ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something alive. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *my spine*. According to the literal meaning of the word spine is a series of vertebrae extending from the skull to the small of the back, enclosing the spinal cord and providing support for the thorax and abdomen; the backbone. But in this sentence it means that when Dave listens to his mother's voice, he feels very scared.

2. Structural Metaphor

Datum 33

Mother enjoys using food as her weapon.

Datum 33 appears in chapter 1 on page 7, paragraph 4. It tells about the moment when Dave's mother requests him to wash the dishes. Unfortunately, Dave was given a very short time to complete his work. Otherwise, his mother will not provide him with food.

The sentence "*Mother enjoys using food as her weapon*" is included in a structural metaphor where the metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *weapon*. According to the literal meaning of the word weapon is a thing designed or used for inflicting bodily harm or physical damage. But in this sentence has the meaning that the mother uses food as a threat to Dave. If Dave does not complete his task on time, then the mother will not feed him. Although, in the actual world, the weapon covers items, such as a knife, sword, rifle, etc., that might be used to threaten someone. In this sentence, food is used as an ingredient to threaten. Because if Dave weren't fed, he would starve and fall sick.

Datum 34

"God," I tell myself, "She is so warm."

Datum 34 appears in chapter 1 on page 9, paragraph 13. This paragraph tells about Dave, who was late for school and had to report to the administration room. When in the administration room, the school

nurse checked Dave's condition because he saw many bruises on his face. Then the nurse was moved when she found out the cause of Dave's injuries due to torture from his mother.

The sentence "*I tell myself, "She is so warm,"*" is included in a structural metaphor where the metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *warm*. According to the literal meaning of the word warm is of at a fairly or comfortably high temperature. But in this sentence means that Dave speaks in his heart that she is so warm. He feels warmth which can be interpreted as comfortable if he is in the nurse's arms, and it can be interpreted that he hugs Dave with affection so that his hug feels very warm.

Datum 35

I never could remember the color of her hair or eyes, but Mom was a woman who glowed with love for her children.

Datum 35 appears in chapter 2 on page 15, paragraph 4. This paragraph tells of a mother who has strong determination. A mother who has many ideas and always decides all family matters. A mother who is very understanding and loves her children.

The sentence "*but Mom was a woman who glowed with love for her children*" is included in a structural metaphor where the metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *glowed*. According to the literal meaning of

the word glowed is give out steady light without flame. But in this sentence A woman who glows with love means that a mother loves her children very much. Glowing shows that love for her child is shown openly.

Datum 36

When it came to housekeeping, Mom was an absolute clean fiend.

Datum 36 appears in chapter 2 on page 16, paragraph 5. This paragraph tells about the atmosphere when a mother and her children are cleaning the house. The mother's attitude must always be maintained when teaching her child about the cleanliness of the house.

The sentence "*mom was an absolute clean fiend*" included in a structural metaphor where metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *clean fiend*. According to the literal meaning of the word *fiend* is an evil spirit or demon. But in this sentence can be interpreted that the mother is very skilled in hygiene. Everything he worked on would be clean and tidy.

Datum 37

Each day was a new adventure.

Datum 37 appears in chapter 2 on page 20, paragraph 20. This paragraph tells that Dave and his family always went on vacation before the holidays when Dave was still in kindergarten. On the way, he was very happy to see very beautiful and cool scenery, lots of trees and plantations.

A family vacation for a few days is very fun with various exciting activities to do together.

The sentence "*Each day was a new adventure*" is included in a structural metaphor where the metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *adventure*. According to the literal meaning of the word adventure is an unusual and exciting, typically hazardous, experience or activity. But in this sentence the meaning of the metaphorical sentence is that every day we can get something new, something we have never done, and add new experiences.

Datum 38

My relationship with Mom drastically changed from discipline that developed into a kind of lifestyle that grew out of control.

Datum 38 appears in chapter 3 on page 21, paragraph 1 of the first sentence. In chapter 3, the author tells about Dave's relationship with his mother. What was initially been kind and loving has now turned violent.

The sentence "*lifestyle that grew out of control*" is included in a structural metaphor where the metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *out of control*. According to the literal meaning of the word out of control is no longer possible to manage. But in this sentence 'He grew out of control' can be interpreted as his lifestyle is not as usual. His mother is getting worse, and the punishments given to Dave are beyond reasonable limits.

What was originally taught discipline with gentleness has now turned into a discipline with violence.

Datum 39

When she yelled at us, her voice changed from the nurturing mother to the wicked witch.

Datum 39 appears in chapter 3 on page 21, paragraph 4 of the first sentence. The paragraph tells the changes in the nature and attitude of the mother. Mother drastically changed without knowing the reason.

The sentence "*her voice changed from the nurturing mother to the wicked witch*" is included in a structural metaphor where the metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *wicked witch*. According to the literal meaning of the word wicked is evil or morally wrong. But in this sentence of a voice that turns into an evil which can be interpreted that when she is angry, her mother's voice turns very loud and scary like an evil witch in a fairy tale who will kidnap and torture a naughty child.

Datum 40

"You've made my life a living hell!"

Datum 40 appears in chapter 3 on page 28 of the first 22 paragraphs. This paragraph tells of a time when the mother was violent against Dave. Mother said she once read an article about a mother putting her naughty son on a burning stove. Dave was terrified. He was speechless

when his mother gripped his hand very tightly and was about to put it on the burning stove.

The sentence "*you've made my life a living hell*" is included in a structural metaphor where the metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *hell*. According to the literal meaning of the word hell is a place regarded in various religions as a spiritual realm of evil and suffering, often traditionally depicted as a place of perpetual fire beneath the earth where the wicked are punished after death. But in this sentence meaning is that the mother feels like she is living in hell, which is a life that is not comfortable, full of suffering, and tormented. Therefore mother will make Dave's life like real hell, by putting it on a burning stove.

Datum 41

Mother was as solid as a rock.

Datum 41 appears in chapter 4 on page 37, paragraph 7. This paragraph tells about the atmosphere when Dave's only hope was to be able to eat. Father persuaded mother to feed Dave, but in vain, mother would be even angrier.

The sentence "*mother was as solid as a rock*" is included in a structural metaphor where the metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *a rock*. According to the literal meaning of the word a rock is the solid mineral material forming part of the surface of the earth and other similar planets,

exposed on the surface or underlying the soil or oceans. But in this sentence Solid as a rock is included in a metaphorical sentence that means that the mother behaves as hard as a rock, evil, rude, and it can also be interpreted that the mother is not gentle.

Datum 42

Mother became more like a monster.

Datum 42 appears in chapter 4 on page 32, paragraph 7. This paragraph tells about the atmosphere when Dave's only hope was to be able to eat. Dad persuaded mom by getting her drunk so she could melt and feed Dave, but in vain, mom would get even angrier.

The sentence "*mother became more like a monster*" is included in a structural metaphor where the metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is a *monster*. According to the literal meaning of the word a monster is an imaginary creature that is typically large, ugly, and frightening. In this sentence is a metaphor which means that the mother's behavior towards Dave is very evil, harsh, cruel. Like the monsters in the movies.

Datum 43

I was a walking disgrace.

Datum 43 appears in chapter 4 on page 36, paragraph 22. This paragraph discusses the incident after mother found out that Dave often stole food at school, mother became furious. He had made his mother very embarrassed in front of the teachers and many people. Since then, Dave is

no longer escorted to school. Instead, the mother told him to go to school on foot as punishment.

The sentence "*I was a walking disgrace*" is included in a structural metaphor where the metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *disgrace*. According to the literal meaning of the word disgrace is loss of reputation or respect as the result of a dishonorable action. But in this metaphorical sentence means Dave is a child who has embarrassed his father and mother because of Dave's actions, who often steal food at school because he is hungry.

Datum 44

I froze in the aisle, not knowing what to do.

Datum 44 appears in chapter 4 on page 38, paragraph 27. This paragraph tells that Dave was planning another strategy to steal cakes at the shop at that time. He had to do this because his mother did not feed him at all. Since Dave had no money at all, then the only way he could do was steal.

The sentence "*I froze in the aisle*" is included in a structural metaphor where the metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *froze*. According to the literal meaning of the word froze is (of a liquid) be turned into ice or another solid as a result of extreme cold. But in this sentence means that

Dave remains silent, doesn't know what to do when he was almost caught by people when he stole at the store.

Datum 45

My thoughts were clear, but no sound escaped from my mouth.

Datum 45 appears in chapter 4 on page 47, paragraph 56. This paragraph tells about a very tense atmosphere. Mom tortures Dave again for his mistake of stealing food. This time mom forced Dave to drink ammonia. Father was by his side but could not do anything. Because if dad helps Dave, then things get even worse. Mother will be even angrier.

The sentence "*my thoughts were clear*" is included in a structural metaphor where the metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *were clear*. According to the literal meaning of the word were clear is easy to perceive, understand, or interpret. But in this sentence it means that Dave can still think like normal people, but he can't speak because he has swallowed ammonia.

Datum 46

Food was little more than a fantasy.

Datum 46 appears in chapter 5 on page 50, paragraph 3. This paragraph tells about Dave's feelings that are very sad and can only surrender. Mother rarely feeds him. He didn't even get the rest of the food. Sometimes he could only get dinner once for three days.

The sentence "*food was little more than a fantasy*" is included in a structural metaphor where the metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *a fantasy*. According to the meaning of the word a fantasy is the faculty or activity of imagining things, especially things that are impossible or improbable. But in this sentence it means that food is just wishful thinking. He is very hungry and wants to eat, but his mother will not feed him until the task given by the mother is completed on time. So fantasy in this sentence means wishful thinking that is not necessarily realized.

Datum 47

I brainwashed myself to block out the pain.

Datum 47 appears in chapter 5 on page 58, paragraph 32. In this paragraph, Dave is still confused about overcoming the stab wound to his stomach. Mother only took a cloth, did not immediately take Dave to the doctor. Dave endured the pain as he continued to wash the wound with a cloth. He cleaned his blood without anyone's help. Dave was already in a lot of pain, but he was trying to endure the pain to survive.

The sentence "*I brainwashed myself*" is included in a structural metaphor where the metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *brainwashed*. According to the literal meaning of the word brainwashed is make (someone) adopt radically different beliefs by using systematic and often

forcible pressure. But in this sentence it means that Dave convinces and strengthens himself not to complain and survive.

Datum 48

"You eat like a pig!"

Datum 48 appears in chapter 6 on page 63, paragraph 16. This paragraph tells that Dave has not eaten for ten days. After finishing preparing the food, Dave was allowed to eat by his mother. Before mom changed her mind, Dave immediately ate his food so fast. In just a few seconds, Dave finished the food. Dave was very happy. He would never waste his chance to be able to eat.

The sentence *"you eat like a pig"* is included in a structural metaphor where the metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *like a pig*. According to the literal meaning of the word *pig* is an omnivorous domesticated hoofed mammal with sparse bristly hair and a flat snout for rooting in the soil, kept for its meat. Or it can also be interpreted a greedy, dirty, or unpleasant person. But in this sentence it means that Dave eats his food quickly and voraciously. He ate greedily because his mother had not fed him for a long time. Therefore, like a pig can be interpreted that Dave eats like a very greedy pig.

Datum 49

I felt like an alligator in a swamp.

Datum 49 appears in chapter 6 on page 67, paragraph 25. In this paragraph, it is told that the mother's torture for Dave continues. This time mom soaked Dave in the tub. Dave was told to put his whole body in the tub for a long time. Dave immediately obeyed his mother's words before another anger arose. He quickly got into the bath and left his nose so he could breathe.

The sentence "*I felt like an alligator in a swamp*" is included in a structural metaphor where the metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *an alligator in a swamp*. According to the literal meaning of the word *an alligator* is a large semiaquatic reptile similar to a crocodile but with a broader and shorter head. But in this sentence it means like an alligator in a swamp, the metaphorical sentence can be interpreted that Dave feels like a crocodile because his mom told Dave to sink his face in the tub. And looks like a crocodile floating in the swamp.

Datum 50

It said, "Love and honor thy mother, for she is the fruit that gives thou life."

Datum 50 appears in chapter 2 on page 16, paragraph 7. This paragraph tells about a mother who is talented in many ways. Talented in cooking, talented in caring for children and their families.

The sentence "*loves and honors thy mother, for she is the fruit that gives thou life*" is included in a structural metaphor where the metaphor puts one concept into another concept. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *the fruit that gives thou life*. According to the literal meaning of the word *life* is the condition that distinguishes animals and plants from inorganic matter, including the capacity for growth, reproduction, functional activity, and continual change preceding death. But in this sentence it means that that we will get everything or a reply from God if we love our mother. Or when we love our mother, we will get the world and everything in it, which can also be called true happiness.

3. Orientational Metaphor

Datum 51

Mother stood behind him with her arms folded across her chest and a grim smile on her face.

Datum 51 appears in chapter 3 on page 23, paragraph 21. This paragraph tells that my father is going away and will likely leave the house for a long time. Dave is sad because if dad isn't home, there's no one to protect him from his mother's harsh treatment. Mother would be free to torture Dave without anyone stopping him.

The sentence "*a grim smile on her face*" is an orientational metaphor where the metaphor is obtained from the physical or cultural experience. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *a grim*.

According to the literal meaning of the word a grim is (of humor) lacking genuine levity; mirthless; black. But in this sentence it means that can be interpreted that the mother smiles forcefully.

Datum 52

My brain locked up when I felt Mother's hand clamp my arm as if it were in a vice grip.

Datum 52 appears in chapter 3 on page 28, paragraph 21. This paragraph tells that at that time, mother was being violent towards Dave. Mother said she once read an article about a mother putting her naughty son on a burning stove. Dave was terrified. He was speechless as his mother gripped his hand very tightly.

The sentence "*my brain locked up*" is included in the orientational metaphor, where the metaphor is obtained from the physical or cultural experience. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *locked up*. According to the literal meaning of the word locked up is an act of locking : the state of being locked. But in this sentence it means that Dave is in a state of fear and depression, so he can't think when his mother holds his hand tightly and is about to start torturing him. The word locked up is usually used in the context of an object. In this sentence, the author combines it with the physical, namely the brain.

Datum 53

"Slow her down,"

Datum 53 appears in chapter 4 on page 35, paragraph 18. The paragraph tells that the atmosphere was tense when his mother tortured Dave. Dave was crying because he couldn't stand the pain. However, crying is not a way out for the mother to stop torturing her. Instead, crying made mother angrier and added more blows to Dave.

The sentence "*Slow her down*" is an orientational metaphor where the metaphor is obtained from the physical or cultural experience. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *down*. According to the literal meaning of the word down is toward or in a lower place or position, especially to or on the ground or another surface. But in this sentence meant that Dave wished the beating from his mother would be a little slower, even if it could stop.

Datum 54

A few minutes later, *my luck ran out*.

Datum 54 appears in chapter 4 on page 35, paragraph 19. It tells the atmosphere at that time was very poor. Dave was tortured again by his mother. This time, he was thrown with his sister's diaper, which had dirt in it.

The sentence "*my luck ran out*" is included in the orientational metaphor, where the metaphor is obtained from the physical or cultural experience. In this sentence there is a metaphorical sentence that is *ran*

out. According to the literal meaning of the word ran out is to come to an end, expire time ran out, to become exhausted or used up the gasoline ran out, to jut out. But in this sentence it means that he is no longer lucky, his luck is over, he has no luck, is unlucky, and is down.

B. Discussion

The next stage that the researcher will do after analyzing the data is the discussion. Analysis and investigation have been carried out in the novel *A Child Called It*, one of the novels by Dave Pelzer. The novel *A Child Called It* is an international bestselling novel by Dave Pelzer. *A Child Called It* was first published in 1995 and was listed on The New York Times Best Seller List for several years. The novel *A Child Called It* is one of the works of writer David Pelzer which is based on his own true story. The novel is told that there is a happy family and always celebrates Christmas full of happiness, before anything drastically turned into a household like hell. For no apparent reason, the mother changed from being patient, loving, and gentle to be a mother who was evil, cruel, and a monster. Dave, as the main character in this novel, life cannot be separated from the word torture. He thought that he was like in hell when he was at home alone. Every day Dave gets very cruel torture from his mother. Until the father, who initially always stood up for and helped Dave, now didn't care about him.

As a result, around 54 sentences are categorized as conceptual metaphors. Unfortunately, the language in the novel turns out to contain many languages which are classified as abstract and difficult to understand. Therefore, readers have a little difficulty understanding the true meaning of the abstract sentences in

the novel. Therefore, a discussion is needed to answer the research problems raised by the researcher in the first chapter as follows: (1) What are the types of metaphor used by the main character utterance in the novel *A Child Called It*? (2) How is the meaning of a metaphor used by the main character utterance in the novel *A Child Called It*?

In the next discussion, the researcher describes the types of conceptual metaphors used in the novel *A Child Called It* according to the theory of Lakoff & Johnson (1980), then explain the meaning of the conceptual metaphor in the novel *A Child Called It* according to its true meaning. Based on the data that has been examined by the researchers above, the researcher found 54 data that fall into three types of conceptual metaphors, 32 data for ontological metaphors, 18 data for structural metaphors, and 4 data for orientational metaphors.

The first type is an ontological metaphor where the metaphor considers something abstract as something living. Ontological metaphor it appears when we see events, activities, emotions, and ideas as entities and substances. Lakoff (2003) says that once we can identify our experiences as entities or substances, we can refer to them, categorize them, group them, and measure them and reason about them. In this study, researcher found 32 ontological metaphors contained in datum 1 until datum 32. For example on the datum 3 "*my brain screams*". His brain screamed as if it was alive and could talk.

The second type is structural metaphors, where one of the concepts that are structured metaphorically in other concepts (Lakoff, 2003). Michael Reddy said that conceptual metaphors are objects, linguistic expressions are containers, and

communication is sent (Lakoff, 2003: 10). The speaker gives the idea into a word and sends it to the listener, who brings it the idea out from the word. In structural metaphors, the source domain provides structural knowledge for the target concept. This metaphor exists based on a systematic correlation of everyday experiences. In this study, researcher found 18 structural metaphors contained in datum 33 until datum 50. For example on the datum 33 “*Mother enjoys using food as her weapon*”. The sentence has the meaning that the mother uses food as a threat to Dave. If Dave does not complete his task on time, then the mother will not feed him. Although, in the actual world, the weapon covers items, such as a knife, sword, rifle, etc., that might be used to threaten someone. In this sentence, food is used as an ingredient to threaten. Because if Dave weren't fed, he would starve and fall sick.

The third type is orientational metaphor, where the metaphor is obtained from the physical or cultural experience. Orientational metaphors govern the whole system of concepts that are related to one another. This metaphor arises because we have the body we have and function like our physical environment (Lakoff, 2003). This metaphor is oriented towards physical and cultural experiences such as up-down, in-out, on-off, deep-shallow, front-back, etc. (Lakoff, 2003). In this study, researcher found 4 structural metaphors contained in datum 51 until datum 54. For example on the datum 53 “*Slow her down*”. The metaphorical sentence meant that Dave wished the beating from his mother would be a little slower, even if it could stop.

In the discussion above, the researcher describes how the use of metaphor in the novel *A Child Called It*. In short, this research has answered the research problem regarding the types of metaphors and the meaning of the metaphors used by the main character's utterances in the novel *A Child Called It*. In this study, the novel *A Child Called It* was chosen as the object of this research because after the researcher read several novels by Dave Pilzer, the researcher was more interested in this novel as the object of his research. Because this novel contains a lot of metaphorical sentences in it.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer discusses the conclusions and suggestions. First, the conclusion is written based on a research question. Then written suggestions intend to provide input and information for further researchers who wish to research in the same field.

A. Conclusion

This study examines the conceptual metaphor used by the main character utterance in David Pilzer's *A Child Called It* novel. This novel is based on the true story of a writer who tells about violence against children.

This research explains that there are three types of conceptual metaphors according to the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980), namely, structural metaphors, ontological metaphors, and orientational metaphors. In this study, the authors found 54 data included in the three types of conceptual metaphors in the novel *A Child Called It*, divided into 32 data for ontological metaphors, 18 data for structural metaphors, and 4 data for orientational metaphors.

As a result, the writer clearly explains the conceptual metaphor data used by the main character in the novel *A Child Called It*. Researchers can understand that many words and sentences are abstract and contain metaphors. So that the writer can convey to the reader the type of conceptual metaphor used by the main character in David Pilzer's *A Child Called It* novel.

B. Suggestion

The researcher conducted this research to investigate the work in the semantic field, especially on metaphors. The research focuses on using the conceptual metaphor used by the main character in David Pilzer's *A Child Called It*, which is based on his own real story. Then the researcher also described the type of metaphorical data found. Furthermore, the researcher explains the meaning of the sentences that fall into this type of metaphor. For future researcher who want to research in the same field, researcher suggest that they can expand the study. Many metaphors are used in novels and other objects, such as surah in the Al-Quran, song lyrics, poetry, films, and many more to enrich the study.

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APPENDIX

A. Type of Metaphor

NO	DATA	TYPES			PAGE
		ON	S	OR	
1.	<u>Another blow pushed my head</u> against the tile counter top.	√			7
2.	I almost <u>leap out of my skin with fear.</u>	√			10
3.	“He’s going to call Mother again!” <u>my brain screams.</u>	√			10
4.	I can feel <u>my self shrink into the chair.</u>	√			11
5.	<u>A reflection from the sun hits my eyes.</u>	√			14
6.	With Mom, <u>everything she touched turned into gold.</u>	√			16
7.	<u>Mother threw me into her bedroom,</u> yelling about a letter she had received from the North Pole.	√			26
8.	Mother and I were the only ones in the house, and I could tell by the look on <u>her face that she was after blood.</u>	√			27
9.	<u>Mother’s eyes were bloodshot and her voice sounded as if she were possessed.</u>	√			27
10.	<u>My brain became numb, and my legs wobbled. I wanted to disappear.</u>	√			28
11.	<u>My skin seemed to explode</u> from the heat.	√			28
12.	<u>The second hand seemed to creep ever so slowly.</u>	√			28
13.	<u>I had bought a few precious minutes.</u>	√			29
14.	When asked, I had my readymade excuses <u>Mother brainwashed into me.</u>	√			30
15.	When I returned to the house that day, <u>it was as if somebody had dropped an atomic bomb.</u>	√			33
16.	When I returned from school the next afternoon, <u>Mother smiled as if she had won a milliondollar sweepstakes.</u>	√			33
17.	<u>I knew I needed to lock my concentration on something,</u> in order to keep any kind of control of the situation.	√			35
18.	I could feel my mouth begin to water, <u>but my heart sank as I looked into an empty trash can.</u>	√			38
19.	<u>A river of tears rolled down my cheeks.</u>	√			41
20.	Running to the house from school that afternoon, <u>my feet felt as though they were encased in blocks of cement.</u>	√			43

21.	<u>My thoughts became cloudy, but my trance broke when Mother got up and strolled over to the kitchen sink.</u>	√		46
22.	As much as I wanted to, <u>I could not get my numbed brain into gear.</u>	√		46
23.	By then, <u>her upper body looked like a rocking chair that was out of control.</u>	√		52
24.	I tried to remain standing, but my legs gave out, and <u>my world turned black.</u>	√		52
25.	<u>The clock was running.</u>	√		53
26.	“Some day you and I will both <u>get out of this madhouse.</u> ”	√		60
27.	<u>My hope deteriorated</u> and I began to believe that my life would never change.	√		69
28.	<u>I felt as though a bomb had exploded deep in the pit of my stomach.</u>	√		74
29.	<u>I soaked it up like a sponge.</u>	√		82
30.	I stood motionless, <u>gazing at the letter which lay like snowflakes at my feet.</u>	√		82
31.	With every step, <u>pain ripped through my ribs</u> and blood seeped through my ragged Tshirt.	√		53
32.	Soon, <u>the sound of Mother’s voice began to send tremors down my spine.</u>	√		21
33.	<u>Mother enjoys using food as her weapon.</u>		√	7
34.	“God,” <u>I tell my self, “She is so warm”</u>		√	9
35.	I never could remember the color of her hair or eyes, <u>but Mom was a woman who glowed with love for her children.</u>		√	15
36.	When it came to housekeeping, <u>Mom was an absolute clean fiend.</u>		√	16
37.	<u>Each day was a new adventure.</u>		√	20
38.	My relationship with Mom drastically changed from discipline that developed into a kind of <u>lifestyle that grew out of control.</u>		√	21
39.	When she yelled at us, <u>her voice changed from the nurturing mother to the wicked witch.</u>		√	21
40.	“ <u>You’ve made my life a living hell!</u> ”		√	28
41.	<u>Mother was as solid as a rock.</u>		√	37
42.	<u>Mother became more like a monster.</u>		√	32
43.	<u>I was a walking disgrace.</u>		√	36
44.	<u>I froze</u> in the aisle, not knowing what to do.		√	38
45.	<u>My thoughts were clear,</u> but no sound escaped from my mouth.		√	47
46.	<u>Food was little more than a fantasy.</u>		√	50
47.	<u>I brainwashed myself</u> to block out the pain.		√	58

48.	<u>“You eat like a pig!”</u>		√		63
49.	<u>I felt like an alligator in a swamp.</u>		√		67
50.	It said, <u>“Love and honor thy mother, for she is the fruit that gives thou life.”</u>		√		16
51.	Mother stood behind him with her arms folded across her chest, and <u>a grim smile on her face.</u>			√	23
52.	<u>My brain locked up</u> when I felt Mother’s hand clamp my arm as if it were in a vice grip.			√	28
53.	<u>“Slow her down.”</u>			√	35
54.	A few minutes later <u>my luck ran out.</u>			√	35

Note : ON : Ontological, S : Structural, OR : Orientational

B. Meaning of Metaphor

NO	DATA	MEANING
1.	<u>Another blow pushed my head</u> against the tile counter top.	Getting hit multiple times.
2.	I almost <u>leap out of my skin with fear.</u>	So scared as if to die.
3.	“He’s going to call Mother again!” <u>my brain screams.</u>	Screaming without making a sound from being so scared.
4.	I can feel <u>my self shrink into the chair.</u>	Feeling scared and he hides in the chair.
5.	<u>A reflection from the sun hits my eyes.</u>	Shadows from the sun affect the eyes, thus making tears come out.
6.	With Mom, <u>everything she touched turned into gold.</u>	It makes anything that is touched becomes very beautiful and looks expensive, like gold.
7.	<u>Mother threw me into her bedroom,</u> yelling about a letter she had received from the North Pole.	Push very hard.
8.	Mother and I were the only ones in the house, and I could tell by the look on <u>her face that she was after blood.</u>	Want to torture and do violence.
9.	<u>Mother’s eyes were bloodshot and her voice sounded as if she were possessed.</u>	Mother was very angry by making a very loud and scary sound.
10.	<u>My brain became numb,</u> and my legs wobbled. I wanted to disappear.	I can't think of anything because I'm so scared.
11.	<u>My skin seemed to explode</u> from the heat.	His skin was blistered

		from exposure to heat.
12.	<u>The second hand seemed to creep ever so slowly.</u>	So much time has passed.
13.	<u>I had bought a few precious minutes.</u>	It has been put to good use some very important time.
14.	When asked, I had my readymade excuses <u>Mother brainwashed into me.</u>	Mother has influenced and ordered Dave to obey and answer all questions with answers that are mother's orders.
15.	When I returned to the house that day, <u>it was as if somebody had dropped an atomic bomb.</u>	Mother is very angry or in a rage that explodes.
16.	When I returned from school the next afternoon, <u>Mother smiled as if she had won a milliondollar sweepstakes.</u>	Feeling very happy.
17.	<u>I knew I needed to lock my concentration on something,</u> in order to keep any kind of control of the situation.	Dave had to stay alert, focused and concentrated on mom.
18.	I could feel my mouth begin to water, <u>but my heart sank as I looked into an empty trash can.</u>	He was feeling sad, very disappointed, and feeling that his efforts were in vain.
19.	<u>A river of tears rolled down my cheeks.</u>	Cry until you shed a lot of tears.
20.	Running to the house from school that afternoon, <u>my feet felt as though they were encased in blocks of cement.</u>	His legs felt stiff, heavy and numb.
21.	<u>My thoughts became cloudy,</u> but my trance broke when Mother got up and strolled over to the kitchen sink.	Can't think positive.
22.	As much as I wanted to, <u>I could not get my numbed brain into gear.</u>	He was not able to think anything because of excessive fear.
23.	By then, <u>her upper body looked like a rocking chair that was out of control.</u>	Mother's body staggered from drinking too much alcohol.
24.	I tried to remain standing, but my legs gave out, and <u>my world turned black.</u>	Dave passed out.
25.	<u>The clock was running.</u>	Time keeps changing.
26.	“Some day you and I will both <u>get out of this madhouse.</u> ”	A house where every day there is only violence and fighting.
27.	<u>My hope deteriorated</u> and I began to believe that my life would never change.	There is no hope for a quiet and peaceful life

		without any torment.
28.	<u>I felt as though a bomb had exploded deep in the pit of my stomach.</u>	Dave felt a pressure in his stomach that made him want to throw up.
29.	<u>I soaked it up like a sponge.</u>	Dave took the compliment wholeheartedly.
30.	<u>I stood motionless, gazing at the letter which lay like snowflakes at my feet.</u>	The letter my mother had torn to shreds lay at Dave's feet.
31.	<u>With every step, pain ripped through my ribs and blood seeped through my ragged Tshirt.</u>	Dave had no time to feel affection for himself.
32.	<u>Soon, the sound of Mother's voice began to send tremors down my spine.</u>	Dave, when he heard his mother's voice, he felt very scared.
33.	<u>Mother enjoys using food as her weapon.</u>	Mom uses food as her threat to Dave. If Dave doesn't finish his assignments on time, then Mom won't feed him.
34.	<u>"God," I tell my self, "She is so warm"</u>	Dave felt a warmth that could be interpreted as comfortable if he was in the nurse's arms.
35.	<u>I never could remember the color of her hair or eyes, but Mom was a woman who glowed with love for her children.</u>	A mother loves her children very much.
36.	<u>When it came to housekeeping, Mom was an absolute clean fiend.</u>	Mother is very good at cleaning.
37.	<u>Each day was a new adventure.</u>	Every day, we can get something new, something we've never done, and add new experiences.
38.	<u>My relationship with Mom drastically changed from discipline that developed into a kind of lifestyle that grew out of control.</u>	His lifestyle is not as usual, his mother is getting worse.
39.	<u>When she yelled at us, her voice changed from the nurturing mother to the wicked witch.</u>	When angry mother's voice turns very loud and scary.
40.	<u>"You've made my life a living hell!"</u>	His life is like living in hell, which is a life that is not comfortable, full of suffering, and torture.
41.	<u>Mother was as solid as a rock.</u>	Mother behaves as hard as a rock, evil, rude, and it can also be interpreted that

		the mother is not gentle.
42.	<u>Mother became more like a monster.</u>	Mother's behavior towards Dave is very evil, violent, cruel, like a monster.
43.	<u>I was a walking disgrace.</u>	Dave was a child who had embarrassed his father and mother.
44.	<u>I froze</u> in the aisle, not knowing what to do.	Dave just stood there, not knowing what to do.
45.	<u>My thoughts were clear,</u> but no sound escaped from my mouth.	Can still think like normal people.
46.	<u>Food was little more than a fantasy.</u>	Food is just wishful thinking for him because his mother will not feed him.
47.	<u>I brainwashed myself</u> to block out the pain.	Dave convinced and braced himself not to complain and to stay alive.
48.	<u>“You eat like a pig!”</u>	He eats greedily.
49.	<u>I felt like an alligator in a swamp.</u>	Mom told Dave to bury his face in the tub. And he looks like a crocodile floating in the swamp.
50.	It said, <u>“Love and honor thy mother, for she is the fruit that gives thou life.”</u>	If we love mother, then we will get everything or get a reward from God. It can also be called real happiness.
51.	Mother stood behind him with her arms folded across her chest, and <u>a grim smile on her face.</u>	He was smiling forcefully.
52.	<u>My brain locked up</u> when I felt Mother's hand clamp my arm as if it were in a vice grip.	Dave was so frightened and depressed that he couldn't think.
53.	<u>“Slow her down,”</u>	Dave wished his mother's hitting was a little slower, even if they could stop.
54.	A few minutes later <u>my luck ran out.</u>	He's out of luck, and his luck is over, he's not lucky, he's unlucky, he's at the bottom.

CURRICULUM VITAE



Nur Laily Tantiasari was born in Malang on February 22, 1999. She was the first child from Priono and Sutini. She graduated from Islamic Senior High School Kepanjen, in 2017. During in Senior High School, she was active in Badan Dakwah Islam (BDI) and IPPNU in 2016. She started collage in 2017 at the English Letters Departmen of Faculty Humanities in Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. She joined in UKM Seni Religius (SR).