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AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHORS IN THE OTHER HANDS NOVEL BY CHRIS CLEAVE

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Abstract: Metaphor was figurative expression, the transferred sense of physical word, the personification of an abstraction, the application of a word or collocation to what it did not literally denote to describe one thing in terms of another. Metaphor could be found in many media like newspapers, magazines, novels, etc. In this research the researcher indentified the metaphor and described meaning of metaphor in The Other Hands Novel. The data in this research were the sentence that contained metaphor in The Other Hands Novel. This research was done by analyzing the data qualitatively. There was some steps to analyze the data they were: Identifying the sentences in The Other Hands novel, analyzing the metaphors in the sentences to identify the components of metaphor. The researcher defined the source domain and the target domain and analyzed the metaphors in the sentences to find out the literal and non-literal meaning of the metaphor. The findings of the analysis reveal that there were eighteens data of meaning in metaphors found by researcher. The researcher expected the next researchers to do the analysis on metaphors with other object of research. The researcher also expected the next researchers to identify metaphors with different relevant theories.

Keywords: metaphors, meaning, the other Hands novel.

INTRODUCTION

Figurative language was one of tools to express an idea or message. Many writers used figurative languages to convey their ideas and messages. Figurative language also could be an identity to the writers by knowing the frequency of figurative languages used. Figurative languages also made the language in the novels or stories more beautiful. There were many kinds of figurative languages, such as simile, hyperbole, metaphor, etc. Simile was a kind of figurative language that compared one thing and another thing by using as and like.

Hyperbole was figurative language that was used to overstate something or situation. Metaphor was figurative language that was mentioning something by stating another thing. According to Newmark (1988: 104) metaphor was figurative expression, the transferred sense of physical word, the personification of an abstraction, the application of a word or collocation to what it did not literally denote to describe one thing in terms of another. This research was chosen because the researcher wanted observing about metaphor.

The researcher analyzed metaphor in different novel that was The Other Hands Novel By Chris Cleave. The researcher analyzed metaphors that was based on the theory Lakoff and Johnson (1980:3).

Based on that, the researcher conducted this research based on two research problems, it were what the metaphors are used in The Other Hands novel by Chris Cleave? and what are the meanings of the sentences that contain metaphor in The Other Hands novel by Chris Cleave? then, the research objectives to answer the research problem were to identify the metaphors used in The Other Hands novel by Chris Cleave and to describe the meaning of the sentences that use metaphor in The Other Hands novel by Chris Cleave.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Metaphor

Lakoff and Mark Johnson (1980: 3) stated that: Metaphor is for most people a device of the poetic imagination and rhetorical flourish-a

matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language. Moreover, metaphor is typically viewed as characteristic of language alone, a matter of words rather thought or action. On the contrary, that metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not just in language but in thought and action. Our ordinary conceptually system, in term of which we both think and act, is fundamentally metaphorical in nature.

Another definition or general theory of metaphor was from Simpson (2004: 41): Given by characterizing such cross-domain mappings. And in the process, everyday abstract concepts like time, states, change, causation and purpose also turn out to be metaphorical. The other, based on Paul Simpson: a metaphor is a process of mapping between two different conceptual domains.

The view of metaphor proposed by Lakoff and Johnson showed that metaphor had an important role in human cognition. The definition by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) showed known as conceptual metaphor. Both definitions also

showed that metaphorical language used different way to show another thing.

Meaning

According to Farkhan (2006: 97) semantics described how user of a language represents the meaning of a word, or linguistic form above or below a word in his mind and how he used this representation in construing sentence. Meaning could be separated into two kinds of meaning. They were literal meaning and non-literal meaning. Literal meaning was the meaning that was constitutive of the language. According to Recanati (2004: 68), literal meaning was a property of the expression type; for it was the expression type which the conventions of the language endowed with a particular meaning. Non-literal meaning is on the contrary to literal meaning. According to Recanati (2004:81) non-literal meaning was special, it involved a form of deviance or departure from the norm, a form of deviance or departure must be transparent to the language users. Non-literal meaning was known as figurative meaning.

Figurative meaning was not the real meaning of the lexical items that appear in the phrases or sentences. One of the case that had figurative meaning was metaphor. According to Croft and Cruse (2010: 194) metaphorical meaning was not, at least in basic functional respect, a special kind of meaning; it was rather the case that metaphor was the result of special process for arriving at, or construing, a meaning. It meant that metaphor had no literal meaning.

The Other Hands Novel

Using alternating first-person perspectives, the novel told the stories of Little Bee, a Nigerian refugee, and Sarah O'Rourke (née Summers), a magazine editor from Surrey. After spending two years detained in a British immigration detention centre, Little Bee was illegally released after a fellow refugee performed sexual favours for a detention officer. She traveled to the home of Sarah and her husband Andrew, whom she met two years previously on a beach in the Niger Delta. Sarah was initially unaware of Little Bee's presence, until Andrew, haunted by guilt of their

shared past, commits suicide. Little Bee revealed herself to Sarah on the day of Andrew's funeral, and helped her to care for her four-year-old son Charlie.

Through a mutual reflection on their past, it was revealed that Sarah and Andrew were on holiday at the time of their meeting with Little Bee. The trip was an attempt to salvage their marriage after Andrew discovered Sarah had been unfaithful to him, embarking on an affair with Home Office employee Lawrence Osborn. While walking on the beach one morning, they were approached by a then 14-year-old Little Bee, and her older sister Nkiruka. The girls were being pursued by soldiers who had burned down their village and intended for there to be no witnesses left alive. The soldiers arrived and murdered a guard from the O'Rourkes' hotel, but offered to spare the lives of the girls if Andrew would amputate his own middle finger with a machete. Afraid, and believing the soldiers would murder the girls anyway, Andrew refused, but Sarah complied in his place. The soldiers took both girls away, leaving the

couple in doubt as to whether the soldiers would leave one girl alive in response, as they promised. After spending several days together, Sarah, Lawrence, Little Bee and Charlie took a trip to the park. Charlie went missing, and Little Bee called the police while Sarah searched for him. Although he was quickly found, the police became suspicious of Little Bee, and discovered that she was in the country illegally. During a trip to the same beach where they first encountered one another, soldiers arrive to take Little Bee away. Despite being captured, Little Bee was not dispirited, and instead was ultimately hopeful at the sight of Charlie played happily with a group of Nigerian children.

METHODOLOGY

This research used qualitative method. According to Bogdan and Taylor cited in Potter (1996: 21) qualitative methodologies referred to research produced descriptive data: people's own written and spoken words and observable behaviour. In this research, the spoken and written words were analyzed. They were the

metaphors found in *The Other Hands* novel. The steps of collecting data were read *The Other Hands* novel, selected sentences contain metaphor in *The Other Hands* novel and made notes every sentence that consisted metaphors. There were some steps to analyze the data: Identified the sentences in *The Other Hands* novel whether consisting metaphors or not, analyzed the metaphors in the sentences to identify the components of metaphor. The researcher defined the source domain and the target domain, and analyzed the metaphors in the sentences to find out the meaning.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

This section presented the data of metaphor in *The Other Hand* Novel By Chris Cleave. There were 19 data found by researcher. The classification and analysis of the data was shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Table of Details and Analysis of the Data

No	Metaphorical Expression	Page
1	Most days I wish I was a British pound coin instead of an African Girl.	1
2	And very quickly my own story would get lost in this great ocean of wonders because it would seem as if your country was an enchanted federation of miracles and my own story within it was really very small and unmagical.	8

Datum 1

“Most days I wish I was a British pound coin instead of an African Girl.”

The expression of metaphor showed comparing between two concepts. A metaphor in the sentence above was shown by the bold utterance. The source of the concept was the “British pound coin” and the target concept was “the little bee” , Little bee itself was African girl.

In this case, the British pound coin was the decorated by the face of queen. The queen in the British pound coin symbolized the great of her country and the power of the queen. In this case, Little Bee was compared with the queen. In this case, coin meant the tools to trade, while the Little Bee was the little girl from Africa.

Datum 2

“And very quickly my own story would get lost in this great ocean of wonders because it would seem as if your country was an enchanted federation of miracles and my own story within it was really very small and unmagical.”

The data above was in the bold utterance. The metaphor used the source concept “great ocean” which meant the ocean that was large and wide. While, wonder was something that caused amazement or awe. In this case, the story about the life of Little Bee was something small compared to the great of Great Britain. “Get lost in this great ocean of wonders” meant something big and the story of Little Bee’s life was something small. Hence, the great ocean here was used as the source concept to show something large and big.

Discussion

Based on the result of data analysis, the researcher found were 18 data in this research. After the researcher found the result of data analysis, the researcher compared the result with the previous results of

researches. They were Santiani and Kadiwanu. There were differences between this research to the results of previous researches. First, this research was compared with Santiani's research. The result of her research showed about four forms of figurative language in Rihana's songs, they were comparison, contradiction, contact, and repetition. In addition, the kinds of figurative language were metaphore, personification, simile, hyperbole, and alliteration. The meanings of figurative language were used in the songs of Rihana were generally expressed in connotative and denotative meaning.

Second, this research was also compared to Kadiwanu's research. The result of her researches showed that there were five of seven procedures applied to translate the metaphors namely reproducing the same image in the TL (20 data), replacing SL image with a standard TL image (6 data), translating metaphor by simile (11 data), converting the metaphor into sense (13 data), and deleting the metaphor (2 data). There were various possible

reasons to use particular procedure namely because the SL images were universal images, the SL images had broad definition or quality, the SL images were confusing, the SL images were offensive, and the SL images were religious terms. Then in this research, researcher found that metaphor was related with non literal meaning, because to analyze the data the researcher used non non literal meaning. The researcher analyzed Non-literal meaning itself appropriate with cotext situation and culture the novel.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The researcher had found some metaphorical cases in this novel. The researcher found 18 data about metaphorical cases. The data were in the form of sentences. Then, the researcher found the sentence in the metaphors that had non-literal meaning or unreal meaning that dominant in this research. Example, in one of the data "Most days I wish I was a British pound coin instead of

an African Girl.”, the researcher thought that British pound coin most had a value than African girl, because in British pound coins the decorated by the face of queen. After that, the researcher saw the context culture of queen in the British that in British culture queen as a symbolize the great country and power of the queen.

Suggestions

From this research the researcher had a suggestion for the reader, if the readers wanted to analysis further about metaphor, the researcher suggested to use novel as the material because it represented everyday life. In the novel, the further researchers found so many poetic language to express the ideas. So, the further researcher got accustomed to understanding the language and the intended meaning of the novel.

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