

An Analysis Language Metaphor Found in “Twilight” Novel

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Abstract. This research was conducted to analyze and find out the types of language metaphor and to find out the dominant of language metaphor found in “Twilight” novel. The researchers tried to answer two research questions, namely what are they kinds of language metaphor found in “Twilight” novel? What is the dominant of the types language metaphor found in “Twilight” novel? The theory used in this research is Richards in Madsar’s theory, where the theory discusses classifies the types of metaphor. This research was conducted using qualitative method with descriptive research design. This research is the text of novel and content analysis based on how to conduct qualitative research. Data collection procedures are observing, analyzed, classified, and reporting. The data is taken through the “Twilight” novel by Stephenie Meyer’s novel and take thirty-four page of the selected data. The data shows that the researchers found 45 expressions of metaphor. 11 or 24,44% metaphor are the Dead metaphor, 7 or 15,55% Extended metaphor, 5 or 11,11% Mixed metaphor, 18 or 40% Active metaphor, 4 or 8,88% Submerged metaphor in the novel “Twilight” by Stephenie Meyer’s novel. Finally, by knowing the result, the types of metaphor are found in “Twilight” novel, they are: dead metaphor, extended metaphor, mixed metaphor, active metaphor, and submerged metaphor, and the dominant metaphor in the novel “Twilight” by Stephenie Meyer’s novel is Active metaphor.

Keywords: analysis, semantics, metaphor, novel.

Introduction

Language is central to our lives, the cultural tool that arguably set us apart from other species, central in our life is communication with other people, to socialization with society, and culture (Herman, 2014:12). Algeo (2010) stated that the purpose of a language is a system of conventional vocal signs by means of which human beings communicate. So, it is important for people to learn it. It can be concluded that language is to communicate, whether with others by talking and writing or with ourselves by thinking. There are many languages in the world such as Mandarin, English, German, Portuguese, Dutch, Indonesia, etc. One of the languages that is popular in this era and has become International language is English. It found everywhere such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and other countries in the world. Particularly in Indonesia, English is important to learn because it is an International language in English is taught in classroom and it has been introduced in curriculum. It is taught from elementary school up to university school level, and it is always used when someone wants to work in foreign company as a qualification to get a job. By learning English the students are expected to understand and keep up with the development of science, technology, and art. Algeo (2010) stated that the purpose of English has become the most widespread language in the world, used by more peoples for more purposes than any other language on earth. A close look at literature and language shows that the two are closely related. This close relationship is obvious because from all indications. Literature presupposes language, it

can be concluded that English is as the most spoken language in the world, English holds a huge part in the communication. Novel is one of the instruments could be in the form of paper, including novel. Reading the novel is what some people do in their leisure time. Reading a novel is very fun and entertaining as it can let the imagination of the readers flow freely. Communication using a novel is a kind of communication between the author and the reader. A novel has a role as the media which delivers the author's opinion of certain phenomenon to the readers through a story which needs to be interpreted by the readers, so they can conclude by themselves after finish reading the novel. Therefore, by using metaphor, researchers intend to make the story more alive by giving more description to help the readers picturing the story. There are some kinds of literary works, which use metaphor (Yuri and Rosa, 2013: 72-78). Some of them are novels, song lyrics, poetry, etc. Even though identifying metaphors in novels, song lyrics, and poetry are still not without its controversies, problems and difficulties (as may be expected for as varied a phenomenon as metaphor), for a language such as English and language that are close to English the difficulties are now mainly practical stat Dorst et al. (2013). Metaphor is very important in daily activities. It can be found in song lyrics, poetry, or in any kind of literary works. Therefore, it is very interesting to understand about the meaning. Metaphor refers to another concept or meaning semantically.

Literature is the representatives of the writer's feeling. Robert and Jacobs (2013) stated that "literature" to "composition that tells a story, dramatizes a situation, expresses emotions, analyzes and advocates ideas." In literary education, it is a novel that has a particularly problems position; it often needs quietness, and silence to be able to give the right impression and effectiveness (Pike, 2000: 41-55; Sabata and Ibrahim, 2018: 108-114). It requires the readers to use his/ her imagination to figure out the author's meaning. The problem of this research namely, it makes metaphor meaning is difficult to understand because the readers cannot find the meaning of the metaphor in the dictionary just like the other vocabulary words that the readers usually use in our daily conversation. For example of the types language metaphor, namely: "Leg of a trip", It is Dead Metaphor. While this might sound like it relates back to the human body too, the original term is derived from the context of sailing. Each "leg" was a run made by a ship on a single tack. Now legs of a trip are more commonly applied to flights and other parts of a journey. There is some previous research related the topic about metaphor expression, namely: Cynthia (2013) entitled "Metaphorical Expressions in Andrea Hirata's and John Colombo's Edensor". The data sheets consist of the data and the classifications of the types of metaphor, translation techniques and the translation quality assessments. The results of this research show that there are two kinds of metaphor found in Andrea Hirata's *Edensor*. They are dead metaphor and live metaphor. From explanation above it means that she is analyzed the same topic with the researchers. This research focuses on the metaphor expressions found in "Twilight" (2010), which has been written in a form of the novel. The researchers chose the novel because this novel is suitable and attractive for everyone. Besides, there are many metaphor expressions found in the novel. Therefore, metaphor expressions of the novel must be interpreted correctly so as not to make people confused about it. They will difficult to understand metaphor expressions in the novel because they cannot find the meaning of the metaphor in the dictionary just like the other vocabulary words that the readers usually use in our daily conversation. Moreover, the use of metaphor expressions in a novel will be more easily understanding and attractive.

Based on the background above the researchers analyzed the novel entitled "Twilight" because many researchers found metaphor expressions in novel. Due to the

reason above, this research is very interesting to be conducted. The reason of why academics choose this title because it is related to linguistics especially in semantics and to help the readers to understand meaning by knowing the types of language metaphor found in "Twilight" novel. The subject of this research was "Twilight" novel by Stephenie Meyer. While the object of this research was the analyzed language metaphor to find out the types of metaphor found in "Twilight" novel. Therefore, the researchers are interested to conduct a research entitled "An Analysis Language Metaphor Found in "Twilight" novel".

Literature Review

Figurative Language

Definition

Silalahi (2015:60) stated that figurative language is a form of language that departs from normal word or sentence on form common literal meaning of word or sentence to form common literal meaning and goes beyond the literary meaning of words to achieve a particular effect. Figurative language as one of the features that gives literature its distinctiveness in the form of the suggestion or indirection, and imagination or invention that characterise its method of expression. Silalahi (2015:61) stated that the function of figurative language is to stimulate a certain image. Based on the explanation above it can be conclude that figurative language refers to a language that deviates from the conventional order and meaning in order to convey a complicated meaning. It uses an ordinary sentence to refer to something without directly stating it. Understanding figurative language is an important part of reading the Management Discussion and Analysis, where management may use a metaphor to help explain complicated concepts.

One of figurative languages that is usually used in literary works is metaphor. Figurative languages refers to words and groups of words that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words. The most commonly used types of figurative language are metaphor, simile, personification and hyperbole. In each of those types of language, the author implicitly or explicitly compares something to something else (Rhody, 2012). Based on the explanation above it can be conclude that figurative language provides new ways of looking at the world, it always makes a comparison between different things. Figurative language affect attitudes positively across context. Figurative language compares two things that are different in enough ways so that the similarities are interesting, unique and surprising (Kalandadze et al., 2018:19). Whenever you describe something by comparing it with something else, you are using figurative language. Based on the explanation above it can be conclude that Masters of figurative language can change an audience's experience of a word or an idea by comparing it with something else. Figurative language can improve social communication skills. They can also deepen the mood, tone and complexity of their work by choosing relevant comparisons. Figurative languages sometimes cannot be translated literally, to translate it into different languages may cause misinterpretation. If it is translated literally word-for-word, it will often be completely misunderstood. Often linguistic devices such as irony are used (Fariás et al., 2015: 694-698). Although, there are always possibilities for the readers to analyze, understand and translate it correctly. As an example, the sentence "The ground is thirsty", this sentence is using figurative language but to recognize the figurative language in this sentences we need to know that "ground" word has a literal meaning because the ground is not alive and therefore neither needs to drink nor feel thirsty. For the people who understand about the figurative languages, they will interpreted this sentence that the ground is dry and need to water. Using figurative

language is not only needs an interpretation but also familiarity between the speaker and listener or between author and the reader, because an example in the statement "When I first saw her, my soul began to quiver" this sentence could present some interpretations to the reader or to the listener, because these sentences may describe infatuation, panic, or something else. So, if the listener and reader have a familiarity with the speakers' feelings, they will get what the speakers or authors mean easily. Based on the theories above the researchers conclude that figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation.

Kinds of Figurative Language

Johnson (2013) stated that there are seven kinds of figurative languages that often used in literary works or in a literary work, namely:

1) Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of figurative language that compare two things, two pobjects,two people etc.Example: He has a heart of stone, you are my sunshine.

2) Personification

Personification is a kind of figurative languages that gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas. Examples: The sun greeted me this morning. The sky was full of dancing stars.

3) Dispersionification

Dispersionification is kind of figurative language that gives the attributes of inanimate thing to animate thing. Example: He is calm like a statue.

4) Hyperbole / Overstatement

Hyperbole is a kind of figurative languages that exaggerate and emphasizes a point and more than fact. This statement can be ridiculous or funny. Hyperboles can be added to fiction to add color and depth to a character. Example: He will die for your love.

5) Repetition

Repetition is a kind of figurative language that repeat word(s) or group words in the sentence to emphasize and create a poetic or rhythmic effect. Examples: I will never, never, never leave you any more. He came by car a, he came with himself and he didn't bring anything.

6) Pleonasm

Pleonasm is kind of figurative language that using words more than necessary. Example: I saw it with my own eyes,I walked on foot to campus.

7) Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a kind of figurative languages that imitate sounds used to refer to the objects, living things, or actions that they are associated with, and onomatopoeia refers to the property of such words. Example: Plak, plak, plak, plak, everyone claps their hands for his performance.

Language Metaphor

Definition

Metaphor is a kind of figurative language which uses connotative meaning through the comparison without using the word 'like' or 'as'. Metaphor is considered difficult especially in understanding the meaning. It depends on the background knowledge of the readers. It needs a deeper attention since the comparison is conveyed implicitly. In literary works, metaphor takes an important role to communicate the complex material and convey it more effectively to the readers. Therefore, the writer's intention could be understood for the readers. Besides, metaphor could help the readers to catch the accurate insight of the writer physically and emotionally.

Metaphor is as a device of the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish—a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language”. This may become the reason why metaphor contains connotative meaning rather than denotative. Glucksberg (2011:52) stated that Metaphors work via an interaction between the metaphor vehicle and the metaphor topic. This statement supports that metaphor deals with the comparison. Thus, in comparing two objects, there must be the main object or the topic and the symbol which is called by Glucksberg as the vehicle.

Metaphor is a kind of figurative language comparing two objects implicitly as Armstrong (2014:189) stated that a metaphor is an implicit comparison, most often using imagery. Lakoff and Johnson (2013:152) stated that metaphor could be divided into conventional metaphor and new metaphor. They are explained as below:

1) Conventional metaphor.

It is often based on correlation which is perceived in daily experience. That is, metaphors that structure the ordinary conceptual system of culture, which is reflected in everyday language. For example: Time is running out.

2) New Metaphor.

It is a metaphor which could create new meaning. This kind of metaphor is capable in giving a new understanding of experience. New metaphor is an active metaphor which is more creative and imaginative. For example: You are my sun.

Kovecses (2012:29) stated that metaphor can be characterized with formula $A \text{ IS } B$, where the target domain (A) is comprehended through a source domain (B). This comprehension is based on a set of mappings that exist between elements of (A) and elements of (B). The set of mapping which has been explained by Kovecses deals with the term conceptual metaphor. The conceptual metaphor consists of two conceptual domains, in which one domain is understood in terms of another. In the book entitled “Metaphor: A Practical Introduction”(Kovecses, 2012:33) then distinguishes the conceptual metaphor into three general basis. They are structural metaphor, ontological metaphor and orientational metaphor.

1) Structural metaphor.

It is a metaphor in which the source domain provides a relatively rich knowledge structure for the target concept (Kovecses, 2012:33). This kind of metaphor makes the readers get a clear understanding of the compared object in metaphorical expressions. Since it is a mapping, the structural metaphor exists in more than only one sentence. For example: Your claims are indefensible. He attacked every weak point in my argument. His criticisms were right on target. I demolished his argument.

2) Ontological metaphor.

It is a kind of metaphor which provides much less cognitive structuring for target concepts than structural ones do. The ontological metaphor seems rather sharper in giving the information of an object being compared than those in the structural metaphor. For example: The mind is an entity.

3) Orientational metaphor.

It is a metaphor which provides even less conceptual structure for target concepts than ontological ones. Orientational metaphor aims to make a coherence metaphor by giving the opposite comparison such as up and down, good and bad, rise and sink, etc. For example: Happy is up. Sad is down.

Based on the theories above the researchers conclude that language metaphor is a type of figurative language in which the author compares two very different things, as a result, and reveals creative similarities between the two.

Kinds of Language Metaphor

Richard and Renandya (2010:13) classify the types of metaphor into nine. They are dead metaphor, extended metaphor, mixed metaphor, active metaphor, complex metaphor, compound metaphor, implicit metaphor, simple metaphor and submerged metaphor.

1. Dead metaphor.

It is defined as a metaphor in which the sense of a transferred image is not present and goes unnoticed. It is a metaphor which has lost of its metaphorical sense.

For example: We are in the same boat.

2. Extended metaphor.

It is a metaphor which sets up a principal subject with a subsidiary subject or comparison.

For example: All the world is a stage. And all the men and women are merely players.

3. Mixed metaphor.

It is a metaphor which leaps from one identification to the second identification that is inconsistent with the first. It is done when two metaphors are used in one sentence without any correlations between them.

For example: He stepped up to the plate and grabbed the bull by the horns.

4. Active metaphor.

It is also known as live metaphor. It is a metaphor which is newly created by a writer and has to be understood in a particular context. The sense of metaphorical expression in this kind of metaphor could be felt directly by the readers.

For example: You are my light.

5. Complex metaphor.

It is a metaphor which mounts one identification on another. It happens where a metaphor is based on a secondary metaphoric element. It is a way in making a more complex form of metaphor when it is actually could be created in a more simple form. The aim is to make the readers interest with the diction, especially for those who love literary works.

For example: She owed me an apology and she finally gave it to me.

6. Compound metaphor.

It is a metaphor that catches the mind with several points of similarity. It is made of more than one similarity.

For example: Thick, primal, blind fog descended before his eyes.

7. Implicit metaphor.

It is a metaphor in which the tenor is not specified but implied. It needs further experience of the readers in understanding the connection. Deeper understanding is needed to interpret the meaning behind.

For example: We were drinking the white.

8. Simple metaphor.

It is a metaphor in which there is only one point of resemblance between the tenor and the vehicle. Simple metaphor aims to make a metaphor as easy as possible to be understood by the readers.

For example: Cool down!

9. Submerged metaphor.

It is a metaphor in which the metaphoric image is indicated by one part of it. It involves the ability of thinking like when a person is told about a small part of something, he/she would automatically think of the whole part. It is how this metaphor could be understood. For example: Her thoughts were on the wing.

Material and Methods

Research Design

In conducted research, we need research design. Research design referred to the strategy to integrate the different components of research projects in cohesive and coherence way. Some experts had different opinion about what is mean by research design. Creswell (2014:4) stated that qualitative research is a research for exploring and understood the meaning individuals or groups a scribe to social or human problem.

In the current study the researchers used qualitative as research design. Bogdan and Biklen (2010:5) stated that qualitative research is a research where data are collected in form of words or pictures rather than numbers. There were several different methods for conducted a qualitative research (Silalahi, 2015:63). However, Cresswell(2014) recommend the following five: Case studies, grounded theory, ethnography, Content analysis, and phenomenological. Creswell (2014) describes how these methods meet different needs. For instance, case studies and the grounded theory research explore processes, activities, and events while ethnographic research analyses broad cultural-sharing behaviors of individuals or groups. Case studies as well as phenomenology can be used to study individuals. Materials can included textbooks, newspapers, magazines, papers, films, manuscripts, articles, etc. This research used qualitative method because it conducted to describe situation, events, or occurrences of the basic data. Qualitative research is a research for exploring and understood the meaning individuals or groups a scribe to social or human problem(Creswell, 2014:4).

Based on the explanation above, this research was considered as qualitative research. This research used ethnography method because it conducted develop a theory from grounded in field data to describe situation, events, or occurrences of the basic data. Creswell (2014:4) stated that qualitative research is a research for exploring and understand the meaning individuals or groups a scribe to social or human problem. That is to say, it aims to help us to understand the social world in which we live and why things are the way they are. In this studied, the researchers used a qualitative research because to analyze language metaphor, to collected and classified the dominant language metaphor found by findings the five types of language metaphor found in "Twilight" novel.

Data Source

The data was information or fact used in discussed or decided the answered of research question. The source of data in the study is the subjects from which the data can be collecting for the purpose of research (Marshall and Rossman, 2010:129). Based on the explanation above the source of data in this research is the text by using conversation in analyzed "Twilight" novel. The researchers took thirty four pages to analyze language metaphor found in "Twilight" novel by using expressions. This research used the library which was collected books, documents, and other printed materials as the source of data. The novel was mostly about love story. Therefore, the metaphor expressions of the novel must be interpreted correctly so as not to make people confused about it. The novel was mostly about love story. The subject of this research was "Twilight" novel by Stephenie Meyer. While the object of this research was the analyzed language metaphor to find out the types of metaphor found in "Twilight" novel. The novel was mostly about love story. Therefore the researchers should be analyzed the types of metaphor expression on "Twilight" Novel. The novel was released in the United States on December 3, 2010 and directed by Stephenie Meyer. The researchers took thirty six expressions that will be analyzed in chapter one as the data.

Instrument of the Research

The researchers used “Twilight” novel and took an important role in read and wrote related to this research. The ability in understood metaphorical expressions, and the kinds of language metaphor become the most important tools in analyzed data of this research. The researchers also analyzed, interpreted data, and calculated result of the research. Meanwhile, this studied also used additional instruments, such as books, dictionaries, pencil, eraser, and data sheets to collect and classified the data. Data sheets were used to record and to classify the data. The data sheets consist of number, code, data, the classifications of the types of metaphor. There was also tables contained the scales of classification the kinds of language metaphor.

Technique of Data Collection

Method of data was the techniques were used by researchers to collect data. Technique can be seen used through: questionnaire, interview, observation, etc. In this studied the researches used the method of documentation. Documentation was intended to obtain data directly from the research, included relevant books, studied, reported on activities, relevant research data. However, in this studied the researches obtained data documentation from “Twilight” novel.

Data collection method was the way to collect data used in this research. The researchers used qualitative approach which the form of data was utterances. Marshall and Rossman(2016) stated that Qualitative approach typically relies on four methods for gathering information: 1) participating in the setting, 2) observing directly, 3) interviewing in depth, and 4) analyzing documents and material culture. The researchers used documentation in collected the data. The researchers conducted the documentation from “Twilight” novel. The necessary steps of collected data were as follows:

The steps collecting data are described below:

1) Searching “Twilight” novel.

The researchers found the “Twilight” novel.

2) Understanding the theory of language metaphor.

In this step, the researchers understood the theory of language metaphor that used to analyze the “Twilight”novel.

3) Reading and comprehending the “Twilight”novel.

The researchers read the “Twilight”novel more than one, for the purpose to understand deeply about the “Twilight”novel.

4) Searching and identifying all the words, phrase, and sentences which contained language metaphor.

5) Taking notes based on their classified.

The researchers took notes based on the classified and analyzed language metaphor.

Technique of Data Analysis

The data are analyzed to answer the research question. The researchers must determine whether the result answer the research questions (Perry and Green, 2014:147). After the data was obtained from data sources, the data will analyzed through the following procedure:

1) Reading and identifying the whole novel to find language metaphor.

The first step of collected data, the researchers read and identified languages metaphor used in the novel.

2) Classifying novel to find the types of language metaphor.

After the data had been identified, the researchers classified the data into the types of language metaphor accorded theories.

3) Analyzing meaning of language metaphor in the novel.

To analyze the meant, the researchers read every conversation that consists of language metaphor. The researchers studied meaning by analyzed the contextual meaning in the novel. After that, the researchers tried to find the meaning of language metaphor used in the novel.

4) Making conclusion

The last step made conclusion accorded to the analyzed data. After the researchers found the answer from research problem, then the researchers made the conclusion based on the found.

Triangulation

According to Fick (2011:41), triangulation means that researchers took different perspectives on an issue under study in answering research questions. Thus, triangulation meant that researchers used two or more technique in collected the data to get the validity (Denzin and Lincoln, 2018:789). The purpose of triangulation was to increase the credibility and validity of findings. Further, Patton (2001:478) stated that there are five basic types of triangulation. Those are: (1) data triangulation, (2) investigator triangulation, (3) theory triangulation, (4) methodological triangulation, (5). environmental triangulation.

In this research, the researchers used the theory triangulation in found language metaphor used in "Twilight" novel. The researchers used the triangulation by theories because this involved gathered data through differences by sampling strategies such as collected data at different times, in different contexts, and from different people. This type may also included gathered data from both the people involved and the researchers' own experiences of a situation. They were theory of language, literature, and language metaphor. The researchers took the data from many sources, like books, e-books, journals, and articles that related to the research.

Results

After analyzing the data of novel result, the researchers had found the five language metaphor found, namely: dead metaphor, extended metaphor, mixed metaphor, active metaphor, submerged metaphor, and the researchers had found the dominant metaphor in "Twilight" novel. The researchers used the formula, namely:

$$\frac{Quantity}{Total} \times 100\%$$

There are some findings in the data can be seen in Table 1 and Fig. 1.

Table 1. Percentage of Metaphor Types in "Twilight" Novel.

NO	Metaphor Types	Quantity	Percentages
1.	Dead metaphor	11	24,44 %
2.	Extended metaphor	7	15,55 %
3.	Mixed metaphor	5	11,11 %
4.	Active metaphor	18	40 %
5.	Submerged metaphor	4	8,88 %
	Total	45	99,98 %

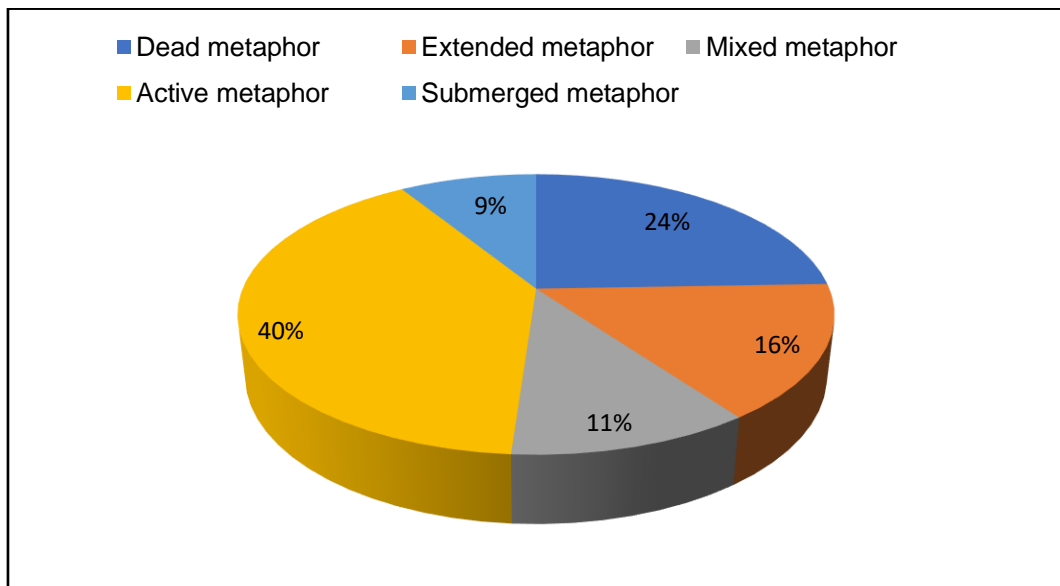


Fig. 1. Percentage of Metaphor Types in "Twilight" Novel

From the Table 1 and Fig. 1 above, it can be seen that:

1) The researchers found 11 or 24,44%, metaphor in the Dead metaphor, 7 or 15,55% Extended metaphor, 5 or 11,11% Mixed metaphor, 18 or 40 % Active metaphor, 4 or 8,88% Submerged metaphor in the novel "Twilight" by Stephenie Meyer's novel". The researchers found 45 expressions of metaphor. 11 or 24,44% metaphor in the Dead metaphor, 7 or 15,55% Extended metaphor, 5 or 11,11% Mixed metaphor, 18 or 40% Active metaphor, 4 or 8,88% Submerged metaphor in the novel "Twilight" by Stephenie Meyer's novel.

2) The dominant of metaphor which use in the novel "Twilight" by Stephenie Meyer's novel" is Active metaphor.

Discussion

This research focuses on the metaphor expressions found in "Twilight" (2010) which has been written in a form of the novel. The researchers chose the novel because this novel is suitable and attractive for everyone. Besides, there were many metaphor expressions found in the novel. Therefore, metaphor expressions of the novel must be interpreted correctly so as not to make people confused about it. They will difficult to understand metaphor expressions in the novel because they cannot find the meaning of the metaphor in the dictionary just like the other vocabulary words that the readers usually use in our daily conversation. Moreover, the use of metaphor expressions in a novel will be more easily understanding and attractive. The problem of this research namely, it makes metaphor meaning is difficult to understand because the readers cannot find the meaning of the metaphor in the dictionary just like the other vocabulary words that the readers usually use in our daily conversation. The discussions from the researchers are about the five types of metaphor and the dominant of metaphor which used in "Twilight" novel. It means that the types of metaphor is used to find metaphor expressions of the novel must be interpreted correctly so as not to make people confused about it.

There is some previous research related the topic about metaphor expression, namely: Cynthia (2013) entitled "Metaphorical Expressions in Andrea Hirata's and John Colombo's Edensor". The aims of this research are to know the types of the metaphor in the source text, the translation techniques applied by the translator to translate the metaphorical expressions, and the translation quality assessment of the translated

metaphorical expressions in terms of the accuracy and the acceptability. The Qualitative approach is used in this research in order to make this research successful. The results of this research show that there are two kinds of metaphor found in Andrea Hirata's *Edensor*. They are dead metaphor and live metaphor. From explanation above the similarity of this research between previous research, namely the same topic, the theory of Richard and Renandya (2010:13) about classifies the types of metaphor into nine, the aims, research design, and the data sheets with the researchers and the comparison of this research between previous research, namely the result of this research with previous research.

Conclusion

After describing an overview about the types of metaphor in the novel "Twilight" by Stephenie Meyer, some conclusions are drawn as the following. Based on the novel "Twilight" by Stephenie Meyer, the types of metaphor are found in "Twilight" novel, they are: dead metaphor, extended metaphor, mixed metaphor, active metaphor, and submerged metaphor. The dominant metaphor in the novel "Twilight" by Stephenie Meyer's novel is Active metaphor.

Based on the conclusion above this study show that to find out types metaphor of the novel, the reader should understand the meaning of expressions or the conversations carefully and need quiet or concentration.

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