

Metaphor In Novel “Sepatu Dahlan” By Khrisna Pabichara (Stylistic Analysis)

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Abstract - The purpose of this study is to get deep knowledge of metaphor; (1) based on the creation of meaning, (2) based on images, (3) based on the meaning of field ecosystem. This study describe the functions of the metaphor in the novel *Sepatu Dahlan* by Krishna Pabichara. This study used method used content analysis. The approach of this study is stylistic that is part of a qualitative approach. Steps of this research are (a) intensive reading and repeat reading novel that will be researched, (b) make notes every phrase, clause, or sentence of metaphor in the novel (c) identify some things there are in objective of this research and (d) do the analysis and do data interpretation. The results of the data analysis found 48 sentences included in the category of metaphor is based on the creation of meaning, which consists of 8 sentences of blank symbols, 28 sentences of natural symbols and private symbols 16 sentences. While the function of metaphor in the novel of *Sepatu Dahlan* includes expression language functions and communication of speech acts consisting of illocutionary and perlocutionary.

Keywords: *Metaphor, stylistic, novel, kinds of metaphor, the function of metaphor.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the process of writing a literary novel, language is a means of to convey the brainchild and imagination author. The language used author will determine how the story in the novel could affect readers to interested finish his reading. Someone reading literary can aims to amusing themselves with anything other than the fact daily, or to fill the time free or as an alternative to from activities that factual undertaken and in feel every day, to satisfy and also think want to know the information. The audience literary seeking anything in qualitative of a work of literature is new experiences. The description of inner that affords enjoyment of its own, enrich inner and feelings or something useful in the Estetica. This, of course, depends on creativity language created by the author.

In a literary novel languages used is the result of the process of thinking and the chase words creative. The story in a novel appointed by the author could of experience of life author own, or experience others a more suitable implementation to be appointed into the story novel. Themes that raised in a novel is covering all aspects of problems in daily life. For example, matters relating to the issue of love, miss, anxious fear, death religious, lust, poverty, political, and others. The themes are raised and expressed after passing intense in feeling, subjective-selection, and uncultivated with a capacity of imaginative and creative by the author into the form of the world cover. As do the work of Fira Basuki through his novels with a title the windows, is a literary work full of such hope that expresses about the relationship affair.

Author creativity in language use also related to the use of the style of language used. Style of language in a literature cannot be released because relating to any element that should appear in a literary. One of a breed of the style of language that is in a novel is the style of language comparison which includes the personification of, metaphor, similes, and hyperbole, but the style of language metaphor that will be focus researchers in this research.

For the assessment about the style of language referred to as the study stylistic according to Thornborrow & Wareing (1998:3) stylistic is:

A branch of linguistics which studies the characteristics of situationally-distinctive uses language with particular reference to literary language, and tries to establish principles capable of accounting for the particular choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language.

Based on quotations above so stylistic is his critical approach used to analyze aspects of language in a literary. Language aspects referred to not only to the meaning of a word or sentence indeed but more to grammar and its structure order to be able to describe meaning who were contained in a literary.

Widdowson (1975: 116) defines stylistic is:

by Stylistics' I mean the study of literary discourse from a linguistics orientation and I shall take the view that what distinguishes stylistics from literary criticism on the other hand and linguistics on the other is that it is mean of thinking the two.

Based on quotations above stylistic can be used in analysis aspects discourse in a literary. Discourse aspects referred to are an aspect of linguistic and aspects of arts contained in a literary. Stylistic capable of bridge interpretation of the meaning based on the aspect of language and aspects art in literary criticism simultaneously.

Bradford said that stylistic stressed that style of language literary formed and influenced based on the context of that covers (1) competence and character readers, (2) the will of social culture who dominated all discourse linguistic including literature, (3) interests system that process and interpretation all phenomena, linguistic and nonlinguistic, literature and non-literature. Style of language literary in stylistic influenced by skill and emotional readers in interpretation a literary. In addition the context of social culture who dominated background he made a literary good effect on the style of language literary produced. Style of language literacy also influenced by system deliver to system rules literary or non-literature.

According to Endraswara research style of language can be seen from three aspects, namely, first see from a writer, by studying the depth of an author in display style language. Second, seen from features literary text, by means of studies and categorizes style of language who appeared in the text. Third, a style that connected with the impression that obtained from people. To analyze stylistic there are two approaches, namely, first, begins with analysis systematic about system linguistic literary work, and continued to interpretation about the characteristics of literature, interpretation directed to meaning in total. Second, studies a number of a specific characteristic which distinguishes one system with system other.

The statements above can conclude that stylistic study should until in two things, namely meaning and function. Meaning, sought by an interpretation attributed to in totality work, while the implicit function of the role of stylistic in building work.

Thus stylistic is the science of the style of language. It is not only a study of the style of language in literature, but also in the language in general. But keep in mind that the work of literature is a unity of discourse that contains all the ideas or ideas of the author. In addition, literary works also have a style of language that generally reflects the totality of the work, not just parts of the language aspect. Thus, the stylistic study is generally conducted in an effort to explore the totality of literary and analytical significance in particular that attempts to see the part-part style of language through code and style of language.

Furthermore, there is a positive correlation between literacy learning carried out creatively, with a choice of materials that can stimulate students' critical

power, and literature can be a means that leads students to maturity level. So in the field of education has made an integrative learning model by using literature as a vehicle for improving language skills. o humanize human literature needs to be learned. Literature, in addition, to refining the mind and mature man, can also arouse the imagination, able to arouse the sense and thought. This thinking experience is what all students need in their growth to become a whole human being. Language and literature teaching can build humanity and culture so that it can give birth to a society that is able to think critically, independently, and able to express and appreciate well.

According to Kinayati (2006: 85) literature in teaching can help linguistic teaching because literature can improve language skills. Literature can help education as a whole because literature can enhance cultural knowledge, develop inventiveness, taste, and intention, support the formation of character, develop a personality, broader life insight, other knowledge, and technology.

There are several reasons why researcher interested in the study of the style of comparison, especially in the style of metaphorical language, which If connected with the study of literature in the school for high school students in the style of literary language is very important, because in the style of language contains imaginative and creative authors Greatly affect the beauty of a work. Thus such things will greatly affect the personality of these students in forming creative, imaginative, critical, adult self-knowledgeable and independent.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The research used content analysis, and used approach descriptive qualitative.

The data studied were analyzing the metaphorical forms based on the process of meaning creation, the metaphorical form based on imagery/imagery, the metaphorical form based on the field ecosystem meaning, and analyzing the metaphoric functions in the novel Shoes Dahlan. While the source data that will be used is a novel with the title of Sepatu Dahlan by Khrisna Pabichara.

The steps taken in the data collection process are: (a) intensive and repetitive reading of the novel to be researched, (b) making a note in the form of an abstract or description of every word, phrase, Calusa or phrase metaphor in the novel, (C) identifying the specs listed in the research objectives, and (d) conducting data analysis and interpretation.

This research uses the researcher himself as the main instrument in obtaining data. In order to collect research data more systematic, it is necessary to research instruments used as a tool through the analysis table, the form of analysis tables used that

refers to theories about the form and function of metaphor.

This analysis is done by a qualitative approach with content analysis method as follows:

1. Read critically the contents of the novel text in order to gain an understanding of the sentences that contain the style of metaphorical language.
2. Marking phrases containing metaphorical language styles in the novel.
3. Reduce the contents of the novel text to obtain the selected data based on the need to answer the research problem.
4. Analyze sentences that belong to the style of the metaphorical language and analyze the meaning of the sentence.
5. Pay close attention to the metaphorical language style functions used in the novel "Sepatu Dahlan by Khrisna Pabichara".
6. Write a report.

The implementation of inspection techniques is based on a number of techniques that can be used to check the validity of the data, (1) extension of participation, (2) observational observation, (3) triangulation, (4) peer checking, (5) referential adequacy, (6) Negative case, (7) member checking, (8) rice description, (9) auditing.

From the 9 techniques above, this study only uses 3 techniques, namely (1) observational persistence, (2) triangulation, (3) peer checking. Observational perseverance is carried out by carefully observing the metaphoric phenomena contained in the novel Sepatu Dahlan as well as continuous and continuous observation of the data obtained. Triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of data that utilizes something else, outside the data. In triangulation techniques can be utilized the involvement of resource persons, methods, and theories. However, in this study, the researcher only involves a competent resource person in studying the form and function of metaphor in Novel Sepatu Dahlan, in this case, the source is the first advisor and the second advisor (Dr. Aeng Rahmat, M.Pd & Dr. Zuriyati, M. Pd). The technique used in this case is to hold open discussions with the supervisor about the accuracy of the findings regarding the form and function of the metaphor. So the other researchers are needed for the rechecking of data and analysis that has been collected. The use of other observers aims to avoid as far as possible the error or lack of accurate data collection.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Before to the discussion of the metaphorical form, many scholars have argued for metaphors.

According to Fromkin, the metaphor is an expression or expression commonly used to express

a concept that is literally meant to other concepts to create an implicit comparison. Meanwhile, according to Black & Breadsley (1981: 63) metaphor is understood as a process of comparing meanings by referring to an object, and comparison of objects that are meant with other objects. While according to Abrams the metaphor is:

A word of which in standard (literal) usage denotes one kind of thing, quality, or action is applied to another, in the form of an identity instead of comparison.

While according to Richard (1981: 64) metaphor is:

The meaning metaphor is the product of an interaction between vehicle and tenor, in which the tension affected by their discrepancies may be no less important than the feature and associations which are common to both.

The understanding of the concept of metaphor based on Richard's definition above is that, if one uses a metaphor, he uses two different ideas, whose overall meaning is a composite of the interaction of the two elements (vehicle and tenor). The tenor is the subject to be discussed, while the vehicle is its image. Therefore, according to Richard Tenor and Vehicle produce a meaning. Metaphor includes equations or transfers between two distinct but equally traits. Meanwhile, to understand a concept of meaning metaphor needs to be identified through, vehicle and tenor. A vehicle is a metaphor form of words or phrases. While the tenor is a word or clause metaphorically.

Based on some opinions above the researcher concluded that the metaphor is the expression of language to express a thing by using the symbol of something else. The language used by the author will be beautiful and elusive if wrapped in beautiful languages, meaning the beauty of a literary work lies in the style of language used by the author in his work.

This indicates that the style used by the author in expressing his expression uses metaphor according to the author's skill. The more able to pursue metaphorical words the more it shows the more beautiful it is. Through metaphors, the message can be delivered indirectly by placing a picture of something to explain something else. Generally, humans use metaphors because in general can contribute by using help to explain an experience that is difficult to explain without using metaphors. And the metaphor is not only limited to the use of the word but also uses the reality of human life.

B. Forms of metaphor in Novel Sepatu Dahlan by Khrisna Pabichara.

Then back again to the discussion of the form of metaphor. According to Aminuddin (2000: 140-142) classifying metaphors based on the process of

meaning creation which includes: (1) *blank symbol*, (2) *natural symbol*, dan (3) *private symbol*.

1. A blank symbol as if the expressed word reference its meaning is universal so readers easy to interpret. An example is so beautiful expanse of Dewi Sri which proud society in rural.
2. Natural symbols if the words created reveal the symbols of the reality of nature as the material of life projection. The symbol can be animal life, water, air, forest, and so on. An example of a pair of pigeons is making love.
3. Private symbols if the words are specially created symbols, and used the author to express the uniqueness or style creations. For example, his smile is so sweet in my eyes.

According to Effendi (2002: 50-51) metaphor is divided by image, which consists of: (1) meta for *image visual* (sight), (2) *image audition* (hearing), (3) *tablets* (touch), (4) *gustative* (taste), (5) *olfaction* (smell). The visual imagery metaphor (sight), is an image associated with the sense of sight. The author's experience based on his visual power is expressed in metaphors with words that show the relationship of the sense of sight, for example: Just able to gaze at your dancing lips.

1. Auditive auditory metaphor (hearing), are images associated with the sense of hearing. The sensitivity and capture that the author hears are manifested in metaphors that use words or phrases related to hearing, for example: Give the hardest laughs to treat the tears then.
2. Olfaktif (olfactory) metaphor is the image with the smell of a metaphor with words/phrases associated with the sense of smell, for example: Still left behind the fragrance that you could leave.
3. Metaphoric imagery Taklitis (touch) is an image that describes the sense of touch. Example, When your soul embraces my heart and let my soul kumbu your soul.
4. Gustaf (Spatial) imagery metaphor is a tasting image related to the taste buds, for example, Your smile as sweet as honey, touching my heart. The word honey as honey is a symbol of imprinting.

Furthermore another form of metaphor is Taking the concept of Michael C. Haley which has been translated by Wahab (1990: 60), regarding space perception of human life, metaphor can be divided by category tracking ecosystem meaning field consisting of: (1) the existence, (2) cosmos, (3) energy, (4), substance, (5) terrestrial, (6) objects / objects, (7) life, (8) animate, (9) Man.

In the meantime, there must be a suitability between nouns representing categories of space of human perception and predictions of each category. The

suitability between nouns and predictions of each category can be seen in the following table:

Table. I Nomina and Prediction for All Category of Perception Space Human (1990: 145)

Group	Examples Of Nominal	Prediction
The existence	Truth, love	Exist
Cosmos	Sun, earth, moon	Using space
Energy	Light, wind, fire	Move
Substance	Sort of gas	Insert
Terrestrial	Mountain, river, sea	Laid out
Object	All minerals	Boken
Life	Flora	Grow
Animate	Fauna	Walk, run
Man	Man, with his behavior	Integrate, think

B. Functions of Metaphor in Novel *Sepatu Dahlan* By Khrisna Pabichara

1. As an Expression Function

Halliday in Sudaryanto (1990: 17-18) explains the function of language reflected in the structure of language is divided into three, namely (1) ideational function, associated with the role of language in the disclosure of content, the expression of the speaker's experience of the real world, including the world on his own. (2) Interpersonal function, related to the role of language in building and maintaining social relations, for the disclosure of social roles including the role of communication created by the language itself. (3) Textual function, relating to the task of language to form various links of various linguistic and feature-of-situation links that allow the use of language by the user.

The metaphoric function as an expressive function is also explained by Subroto that the most important metaphorical function is the expressive function. With this function, metaphorical speech is able to generate the allure, attraction, and poetic power of a speech. There is a novelty and avoids boredom, or in other words that this function makes something as if it is animated and can behave as a human being, as real as abstract becomes concrete, real and dynamic, something that is actually absurd to be real, something that is just a natural phenomenon Ordinary life.

As a reflection of reality shows the novel is related to reality. Novels are imitations, reflections, or

representations of the world and human life. So the language function in the novel can be referential, that is the function that describes the object, the event, the object of the view, or the attitude to be conveyed through the imagination.

2. Function of Speech Act

There are three kinds of speech act according to Jaszczolt (2002: 297) ; (1) *elocutionary, the act of speaking* (2) *illocutionary, the act of declaring a fact* (3) *perlocutionary, exerting an influence on the hearer*. Locution or locution act is a speech act intended to declare something. Locution is merely a speech act to say something with the word and meaning of the sentence in accordance with the meaning of the word in the dictionary and the meaning of the sentence in accordance with the syntax rules. In the act of the locality, there is no question about intent or speech. Tutorial in the novel as a literary work implicitly has the power of speech or effect in the form of speech or illocution or perlocution act.

Illocution or illocution is the act of doing something. The act of illocution is an act that contains the purpose and function or power of speech. The illustration concept According to Austin is:

Illocutionary acts are acts which are internal to the illocutionary act. In the sense that, if the contextual conditions are appropriate, once the elocutionary act has been performed, so has the illocutionary act. Ex; if I promise to buy you a ring.... by saying this he performed the act of promising.

Elocution is an action that is included in the spoken utterance, under one condition even if the condition is contextually appropriate, then the illusion has been done. According to Nick Riemer (2010: 110) : *"The illocutionary act is the act that the speaker performs in saying something. In many contexts, the utterance of the statement"*.

The action of ilokusi by Nick Riemer is an action where a speaker shows an act of gratitude, congratulations, careful sentences, even sarcastic remarks.

Meanwhile, according to Austin in Abdul Chaer, formulated as three actions, namely (1) speech acts of locution, (2) speech act of Ilokusi, (3) speech acts of perlocution. The sentence of speech act is a speech act that is usually identified with an explicit performative sentence. The speech of act is a speech act to say something as it is or the act of saying something to declare something. While the speech act of illocution other than stated something. Therefore, this speech act is called the act of doing something.

Meanwhile, according to Cooper the main function of the metaphor is an emotive function that is as a means of representation of emotions, the function

persuasive to influence the other person and cognitive function to pour the mind. Thus, the metaphor is actually more united and interacting in everyday life, not only in language but also in thoughts and deeds. So the use of metaphor is widely found in literary works such as novels, poetry, romance etc., but the metaphor has also integrated into human life and can be found in everyday conversation.

The function of metaphor according to Wahab (1990: 60) is useful for human life, that is (1) as a linguistic form of verbal culture indirectly, (2) can be used in religious life, sacral advice, eg in marriage ceremonies, literary works in poetry, Poetry, (3) as a means to understand the expression of a nation so that there is mutual understanding of the culture of the nation, (4) as a means to understand the behavior of society that can be seen from the expression of the language used, (5) avoid conflict, maintain harmony, Respect for maintaining interaction patterns.

As the world in the word, the language in the novel is an autonomous self-sufficient object. Novels are made with a choice of words and good arrangement, and there is internal coherence. Thus, the prominent language function is expressive, that is, the function to describe the meaning as found in the symbol of the language itself. It is also related to the metaphorical functions in the novel literary, the use of metaphorical phrases in the novel is nothing but the expression of the author expressed in his work. It is also a metaphorical language used in everyday language that consciously or unconsciously embodies the metaphor. This is the metaphor referred to as the language communication of speech act.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis, in novel Sepatu Dahlan there is a metaphor based on the continuity of expression consisting of blank symbol 8 (eight) sentence, natural symbol 28 (twenty-eight) sentence, and private symbol 16 (sixteen) sentence, so total for metaphor in This category is 52 (fifty-two).

Sentences that fall into the category based on images/imagery contained consisting of visual imagery 14 (fourteen) sentences, auditive imagery 14 (fourteen) sentences. A citation of 7 (seven) sentences, a gustative image of 2 (two) sentences, an olfactive image of 1 (one) sentence, so the total metaphor of Dahlan's shoe novel by this category is 34 (thirty-four) sentences.

Metaphor by category of terrain ecosystems contained in the novel Shoes Dahlan consisting of being 5 (five) sentences, Cosmos 10 (ten) sentences, energy 12 (twelve) sentences, for the category of substance not found in the novel. Terrestrial 3

(three) sentences, 3 (three) sentences, life 5 (five) sentences, animate 7 (seven) sentences, and human 10 (ten) sentences. The total for this category is 55 (fifty-five) sentences. In determining the meaning of these categories the researcher tends to see the whole sentence metaphorically. These metaphorical forms tend to be used more by authors in the category of meaning creation processes consisting of blank symbols, natural symbols, and private symbols.

The functions of metaphor in novel *Sepatu Dahlan* include the function of language expression and speech acting communication function which consists of ilokusi and perlocussion.

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