Metaphors in the Novel of *And the Mountains Echoed* by Khaled Hosseini using a Stylistic Analysis

Inike Tesiana Putri, Widyastuti Purbani

Applied Linguistics Department, Post-Graduate Program, Yogyakarta State University,
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract: In communicating, every person has different language style each other. It depends on the background knowledge about language. The language style in the terms of literature study is stylistics. People who writes the literary work usually uses the figure of speech in their work to arise the aesthetic and artistic functions. There are many kinds of figure of speech, but the most common use the figure of speech is metaphor. Metaphor is an expression which compares one thing to another thing. Metaphor is not only used in learning material, but also metaphor is a phenomenon which can be found in daily conversation such as in a speech, language learning and another condition related to language competence. Metaphor is an essential device to make better sense in the conversation or writing, strengthen the effect of the idea which is conveyed to others or to get the beautiful sense of it. The aims of this paper to analyze the kinds of metaphor and its meaning based on the novel. It can be alternative device to learn metaphor by using the novel. Usually the English language teachers analyze the figurative language especially metaphor by using the text book. This study is descriptive qualitative research. The technique of the data used reading and noting.

1 INTRODUCTION

Everybody knows that language is a crucial thing in a society or social community such as to share the thought, idea, desire, and feeling of someone. Therefore, the language is beneficial to humans. Generally, there are five language functions in human beings. They are the informational function, the expressive function, the directive function, the phatic function, and the last is the aesthetic function (Leech, 1974). Currently, the function of language has changed. The language is not only used as a communication tool in a society but also it serve as a medium in literary works. The language used as a medium in literary work is one of the five functions of that language i.e. the aesthetic function.

The speakers or authors have different language style. There is no person who has same language style. Person who has a good language style will pay attention in language usage such in the diction of language or selection of words, in word order, in language rule and so on. The use of good, clear and informative language make the listeners or readers easy to understand the information or messages from the speakers or authors. The speaker or author as a sender of information or messages has to choose and construct the language to be a good speech, so that the receiver of information or messages can understand it easily.

The language style of person can be seen clearly in literary works. The authors make their literary works by using the different language because they have different language style in conveying the information or messages. The language style in terms of literature study can be called by stylistics. Stylistics is the study about the use of language in a particular contexts to discover or explain something with its artistic function and its effectiveness as a communication tool (Nurgiyantoro, 2014).

The authors usually make the literary works by giving the figurative language. Figurative language

is different from literal language because it contains the meaning other than the actual or real word for word meaning. It means that a word or phrase which is used for extraordinary effect and its unusual and un-literal or not literal meaning (Punter, 2007; Richards and Schmidt, 2010; Stern, 2000). When the author uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are.

The literal language refers to the meaning of word, phrase, sentence or even the discourse in their real or actual sense. The figurative language is different from the literal meaning because the literal meaning unambiguous. For example, *the land is brown*. The sentence has literal meaning because it conveys what it means and it is easily to understood. Not only that, the figurative language is hard to define. The audience, listener or reader feels so hard to describe, explain or interpret the meaning or the purpose of literary works because of its abstract nature or complexity. Figurative language force the audience, listener and the reader to understand in more detail.

The purpose of the speakers or authors who write the literary works use the figurative language because they want to arise the aesthetic or artistic function (Kovecses, 2010). Figurative language can be called by figure of speech. By using the figurative language, the speakers or authors can evoke an emotion or feeling and imagery from their writing. Therefore, the figurative language makes the expression of meaning through the speech or writing easily to understand and more relatable to the audiences, listeners and the readers in their daily life.

Not only that, the purpose of the figurative language is to provide a better sense of the speaker and author's intention and to attract the interest of the audiences, listeners and readers. They will enjoy the literary works and feel involved in it. The use of figurative language adds color and give the deeper dimension to the literary work and to enhance the enjoyment of the audiences, listeners and the readers. The figurative language especially metaphor gives artistic and aesthetic to literary works, so it can be express some deep emotion to the audiences, listeners, and readers (Kovecses, 2010).

Figurative language is common used in poetry, but it also used in prose and non-fiction writing as well. Figurative language or figure of speech is the process of creative manipulation of the phonological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic structures of texts or associations of normal or usual language use, producing extra patternings to arriveat vivid expressions and innovative ideas (Dearborn, 2005). It can be concluded that figurative language or figure of speech is a deviation language used in daily life. The deviation can be seen from the use of standard language, meaning, or word order in order to obtain a particular effect or special meaning (artistic meaning).

There are many kinds of figurative language such as hyperbole, personification, metonymy, simile, metaphor and so on. But the most common use in figurative language is metaphor. Metaphor is one of the figurative language or figure of speech which compare one thing to another thing. Metaphor is a figure of speech which compares one thing to another thing without the conjunction words *like* and *as* (Kovecses, 2010). Nurgiyantoro (Nurgiyantoro, 2014) stated that metaphor is a comparative form between two things in the form of object, physical, idea, property or other actions that are implicit. From the statements above, the definition of metaphor is an expression that contains set of words or phrases to explain something as the delivery of information and make the information more interesting by comparing something to gain an aesthetic or artistic meaning.

The metaphor can be found in learning material at the school or the course. In fact, the teachers or instructors only teach by explaining the definition of figurative language especially metaphor and its meaning without showing and applying in daily conversation. The teacher or instructor always asks the students to analyze the figurative language or figure of speech by reading the literary work. Not only that, they only give some examples from the text book or literary work to the students or learners.

Meanwhile, the use of metaphor is not only used in literary works such as in a poem, poetry, drama, novel and so on but the use of metaphor also can be seen in daily conversation. It can be seen in many situations such as in a speech, conference, meeting or another formal situations (Amirudin, 2017). It can be applied in another aspects which is correlated to the language competence. The language have close relation with metaphor. Automatically, the person who has speech or writing contains metaphor. Any textbook usually contains about the metaphor.

No one can use the metaphor in their daily conversation. This is due to the lack of knowledge about kinds of figurative language or figure of speech especially in the use of metaphor component. Sometimes, people use metaphor in their speech or writing but they do not realize

when their speaking or writing contains metaphor element (Sommer & Weiss, 2001). People tend to use the normal language or simple language without any figurative language or figure of speech especially metaphor. Most of people think and assume that the use of figurative language in their speech or writing is very difficult, complicated and need more times to analyze, interpret and understand it. People also think that figurative language especially metaphor only used in literature class (Goatly, 1997). However, there are some orators who use this metaphor. The purpose of the metaphor's use by the orator is to influence the idea, thought, feelings, aims, and desires of the listener or minor community (Ricoeur, 2003).

In this era, many people want things that are pratical. They do not want anything that is considered complicated and troublesome. Therefore, people will reduce the use of figurative language or figure of speech especially metaphor usage in their speech and writing. This phenomenon make the sense of language and the power of language will be diminished or even lost. Even though, the sense of language make the audiences, listeners and the readers can interest to their speech or writing. So they tend to use the normal language or simple language. But actually, metaphor is an essential device in communication. It can make the better sense in the conversation or writing, strengthen the effects of the content of message which is conveyed to others or to get the beautiful sense of it (Kovecses, 2010).

This research is expected to be useful to others and the people will understand and comprehend about the importance of using metaphor in a daily life. By using the metaphor, people are expected to have a good language style. It can also soften the use of the language. The user of the metaphor will not offend or hurt the feelings of his or her interlocutor because he or she uses a good language, has the good language construction, elegant, and persuasive language.

Based on the background of the problems, this research's aim is to know the kinds of metaphor and its meaning in the novel entitled *And The Mountains Echoed* by Khaled Hosseini.

2 THE NATURE OF STYLISTIC

This research based on the theory of stylistics because metaphor related to the language style.

Language style include the stylistics. Metaphor is one of the figurative language while the figurative language include the language style. Language style is a part of stylistics.

The are many experts who explain the definition of stylistics. (Kridalaksana, 2011) stated that the stylistics is a study about the use of language in a literary work and the combination between linguistics and literature and also the application of linguistics in language style research. Usually, the stylistics used in a poem or a play but the use of language style can be applied in the prose like a novel. All of the literary works can apply the stylistics. (Turner, 1977) gives explanation about stylistics it means a part of linguistic which is focused on the variation of language use. It means that the language use in daily conversation have different with language use in literary works. The author of literary works make their literary works to be a good and have aesthetic or artistic function in the literary works. Stylistics derived from *style* means language style. The stylistics is a branch of applied linguistics that focuses on language style. Stylistic is something that the author use to accomplish a goal, because stylistic is a way of expressing from the author's mind, soul, and personality in their own unique way.

Stylistics is a study about the use of language in a particular context to find or explain the aestetic or artistic function in the text (Nurgiyantoro, 2014). The same statement comes from Leech & Short in (Nurgiyantoro, 2014) stylistic related to how to use language in particular context, author, purpose and so on. The another opinion (Matthews, 1997) stated that stylistics is a study of style in a language; of variations in usage among literary and other texts. Stylistics is the study which examine the use of language and language style in literary work. The purpose of stylistics is to interest or attract people enjoy the literary work.

Stylistics analysis aims to explain the aestetic function in language use, such as the aspects of sound, lexical, figurative language, rhetorical until graphological aspects. There are some aspects of stylistic i.e. *first,* phonology such as speech patterns, rhymes and rhythms. *Second*, syntax such as morphological structure, phrase, clause and sentence. *Third,* lexical such as the use of certain words (abstract or concrete) and the frequency of using particular type of words (noun, verb, adjective). *Fourth,* the using of figurative language and rhetorical device (figure of speech, structural alignment, imagery, etc.) (Abrams, 1999).

3   THE THEORY OF METAPHOR

There are many kinds of figurative language or figure of speech, but the most common use in literary works is metaphor. Almost the authors use metaphor in their writing. Metaphor are used in many ways such as in a poetry or another literary works, and anytime someone wants to add some color to their language use in their speech or their writing. Nowadays, the use of metaphor can be applied in novel. There are some experts who explain the definition of metaphor.

The study of metaphor begins with the theory from Aristotle who explain what the metaphor is. Metaphor is the transference of a term from one thing to others; the form of this things are genus to species, species to genus, species to species, or by analogy. Aristotle assume that metaphor as a word-long phenomenon, a distinct word that can be extracted from the sentence and replaced with the related word in it (Weiss, 2006).

The word *metaphor* is derived from *meta* and *pherein*. It comes from the Greek *metaphora*. *Meta* means over and *pherein* means to carry. So, *metapherein* means transference. Metaphor is one of the figure of speech in which a word or phrase is used in describing about something that it does not literally meaning (Mcglone, 2017). For example, *this journal is a gem.* It means that the journal had no difficulty in understanding it. (Richards & Schmidt, 2010) metaphor is an expression in which something is compared to another thing but no function words are used. The function words are *like* and *as*. A metaphor is one of the figure of speech which compare one thing to another thing. The form can be an object, feeling, thought or action. Metaphor is not literally true or unliteral meaning. The meaning of text which contains metaphor is not true, not real. The audiences, listeners and readers have to explain or interpret carefully. They need more times to analyze the purpose of it.

Knowles & Moon (2006) give explanation about metaphor in a discourse, metaphor is an important thing because of its purposes in explaining, clarifying, describing, expressing, evaluating, and entertaining. The other purposes of metaphor in order to communicate about our idea and feeling related to something. Not only that, the function of metaphor is to convey the meaning in a more interesting or creative way. (Nurgiyantoro, 2014) stated metaphor is a figure of speech which compares one thing to another thing. Metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly. Metaphor as direct comparisons do not use the word

as, *tubs*, *like*, etc so that the first principal directly connected with the principal second fact. The metaphor means the comparison thing directly without using the conjunction words such as *like* and *as*. The use of metaphor make the speech or writing more interesting and the audience, listener and reader enjoy and interest with the speech or writing. The audience, listener and reader easy to understand about what the author or speaker said.

Metaphor is divided into two types, they are conceptual metaphor and linguistic metaphor. Lakoff and Johnson explain they are two domains in conceptual metaphor, *first,* target domain is used for the concept area to which the metaphor is applied (they are abstract and implicitly). *Second,* source domain is used for the concept area from which the metaphor is drawn (in a daily life or close to the readers and explicitly (Knowles & Moon, 2006; Simpson, 2004). The source domain is a domain which explain the target domain. The target domain is the domain that we try to understand through the use of the source domain. For example, *Argument is War. Argument* is a target domain while *War* is a source domain.

Meanwhile, linguistic metaphor is divided into three elements. They are tenor, vehicle and ground. Tenor is a concept or something which is described, spoken of, denoted or compared. Tenor can be called receptor or target domain. Vehicle is also called source domain. The function of vehicle is a concept that describe, deflect, symbolize the tenor. Ground is a relationship between tenor and vehicle (Knowles & Moon, 2006). The tenor is the subject to which attributes are ascribed. The vehicle is the object whose attributes are borrowed. For example *Mariah Carey is a total angel.* The tenor of this metaphor is *Mariah Carey* while the vehicle is *angel.*

Halley (1980) divides the kinds of metaphor, they are first metaphor is being metaphor. Being metaphor is one of the types of metaphor that refers to the abstract, such as the truth, compassion, hatred, and so on. For example, *your smile is my happiness.* The word of *happiness* is a abstract component. Second, cosmos metaphor. It means this metaphor component contains the cosmos object such as the sun, moon, earth, sky, planets, stars, satellites, nebulae, asteroids, meteorids   and so on. For example, *he is my sun and he lighting my life*. The word of *sun* is a cosmos object.

Third, energetic metaphor is related to something or object which is has the power or strength such wind, light, fire, etc. For example, *his spirit is fire.* The word of *fire* is a energetic metaphor. Fourth, substantial metaphor is related to gas, humidity,

moisture, odor etc. As for an example, *the aromatic of her hair make me melted*. Fifth, terrestrial metaphor related to things which are bound or spanned on the surface of the earth such as rivers, sea, mountains.

Sixth, objective metaphor is a metaphor of inanimate objects that include objects which is lifeless and can be seen for sight such as chairs, tables, cups, plates, and so that can be destroyed and broken. Seventh, living metaphor is a metaphor related to the whole of life such as types of plants (flora) i.e. grass, leaves, trees, and others

Eight, animate metaphor is a metaphor associated with creatures of organisms that can walk, run, fly, eat, and others. For example cats, cows, buffalo, horses, dogs, and so on. The last metaphor is human metaphor. This metaphor is related to the creature who can think and have thought or intelligence.

4 THE BENEFITS OF METAPHOR USAGE IN LANGUAGE LEARNERS IN 21ST CENTURY

Using figurative language especially metaphor in the speech or writing is an effective way in communication with others. However, the use of figurative language is considered something difficult and complicated. People need more times to analyze and interpret the speech or writing which contain figurative language particularly in metaphor. Although the figurative language give the un-literal meaning, it can be used in comparing one thing to another thing and make it easier to understand.

Teaching metaphor by using the novel can be used as an alternative teaching method to create a conducive and effective learning atmosphere. The students will enjoy in the learning process. Usually the students learn the figurative language from text book and they will feel bored soon.

Actually, there are many advantages that can be taken from the use of figurative language especially metaphor in the daily life, they are; by using metaphor. It is useful for the English learners or student (Lazar, 2003). The students will expand the language awareness. The students will be sensitive to the phenomenon of language problems at that time. It benefecial in encouraging the ability of students to talk about their opinions, ideas, and feelings to others. It can be called that metaphor make the students have critical thinking. The

students will comment or respond anything about something.

The another benefit in studying metaphor is improving students' creative ability. The student will use the language based on their creativity to produce the good speech or writing. They will choose and select the good words to use in any condition or situation. It can be in increasing the student ability in imagine about something. It helps the student to understand what the speech or writing said.

Moreover, metaphor gives extra advantage in developing the speaking and writing skill of the students because the students' vocabulary increase very well through reading the text and listen the sound which contains the metaphor so their capability in language competence is grow . The construction of the language use will be a good production in a speech and a writing.

5 METHOD

This research is a methodological approach in the form of qualitative descriptive approach. Sudaryanto asserts that descriptive approach is an approach that will characterize the result of the study concerned with language by marking the use the language step by step. Whereas, qualitative approach relates to the data which is not in the form of numbers, but the data collected are words. It means that the data explanation given by the researcher uses some statement, sentence, quotations, description (Moleong, 2017). It is used to describe all questions: to describe the types of metaphor and its meanings.

5.1 Data Source

The data source is divided into two types i.e. primary data source and secondary data source. The primary data source consist of the novel from the third novel of Khaled Hosseini entitled is *And the Mountains Echoed* that consists of 446 pages. It was published by Riverhead Books on May 21st, 2013. The secondary data source is other sources to support the analysis from critical books or reviews and some essays about the novel. The researcher also took the other references such as articles and journals from internet and library. The unit of analysis in this research is all of the words, phrases, sentences which contain metaphor found in the *And The Mountains Echoed* novel by Khaled Hosseini.

5.2 Data Collection

According to (Sudaryanto, 2015), method in collecting data is divided into two, namely: observation and interview method. This research use observation method is a method used in language research by observing the use of language on the object that will be studied. Observation method is chosen because the object that will be analyzed is in transcription of the novel. Observation method must also be followed by reading and noting techniques. The procedures of data collecting of this study are as follows, (1) the researcher reads and observes of that novels, (2) the researcher give marks by underling the texts which contain metaphor components, (3) the researcher writes the data in data card, (4) the researcher classify the data based on the function of the metaphor components.

5.3 Data Analysis

This research used *Padan* method, this method is often called the method of identity. *Padan* method is used to examine or determine the identity of the determinant a lingual unit from the outside of the language. There are five types of *Padan* method, they are referential method, articulatory phonetic method, translational method, orthographic method and the last is pragmatic method. The researcher uses the orthographic method, in which the recording device is detector and preservative language or writing. The writing is all about the text or dialogue which contains metaphors from the novel by Khaled Hosseini.

6 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this section will be described the results of the analysis that has been done along with the discussion. The problem that will be described in this research is the kinds of metaphor and its meaning.

The author of the novel entitled *And the Mountains Echoed,* Khaled Hosseini, often use the form of being metaphor than others. After that, the author uses energetic, cosmos, substantial, objective, and living metaphor.

Table 1: Kinds of Metaphor in the Novel entitled *And the Mountains Echoed*

Kinds of Metaphor	Percentage
Being Metaphor	43,33 %
Cosmos Metaphor	20 %
Energetic Metaphor	23,33 %
Substantial	6,6 %
Terrestrial Metaphor	0 %
Objective Metaphor	3,3 %
Living Metaphor	3,3 %
Animate Metaphor	0 %
Human Metaphor	0 %

The first form of the metaphor is being metaphor. Being metaphor refers to the object which abstract, not real. People can not see the object by their eyes. It does not exist at any particular the place or the time. Abstract object does not show the real world, it can be felt by the feeling. The author use this form, being metaphor because the author wants to arise the imagination and make the readers feel what the character is feeling.

The first sentence which contains being metaphor, *With a broken heart, he lifted his youngest son into his arms, and Qais, who had blind trust in his father, happily wrapped his arms around Baba Ayub's neck* (Hosseini, 2013, p. 6).The tenor or the target domain is *broken*. The vehicle or can be called source domain is *heart*. The words *a broken heart* include the being metaphor because it is not real or abstract. It can not be seen by using the eyes. The meaning of these words is to describe, explain and interpret about the feeling of someone who is sad about something.

The second sentence which contains being metaphor, *I suspect he will touch many lives with his kindness and bring happiness to those trapped in sorrow* (Hosseini, 2013, p. 12). In this sentence consist of two metaphorical text. The first underline text is *touch many lives with his kindness*. The meaning of it is there is a hope that someone will feel and give the something the someone else lives. The tenor or the target domain is *touch many lives* and the vehicle or source domain is *with his kindness.* The second underline text is *bring happiness*. The word which tenor or target domain is *bring*. The vehicle or source domain is *happiness.* The target domain is the domain that we try to understand through the use of the source domain. The word *happiness* is describe and explain the target domain or tenor *bring*.

The third sentence which contains being metaphor, *The potion that erased these memories?* (Hosseini, 2013, p. 15). In this sentence which contains the tenor or target domain is *erased* and the vehicle or source domain is *these memories*. The meaning and purpose of this sentence *erase these memories* is to delete or want to forget the all memories that somebody have. They do not want to

remember again about the moment. The word *memories* include the being metaphor because *memories* can not be seen by the eyes.

The fourth sentence which contains being metaphor is *From the small red wagon up ahead, Pari cried out his name, her voice high, shaking the apprehension* (Hosseini, 2013, p. 19). It can be seen that the tenor or target domain is *shaking* and the vehicle or source domain is *the apprehension.* The purpose of the author use this sentence is to arise the frightened or worried from the readers. The author wants that the readers can feel this situation worried about something.

The fifth sentence which contains being metaphor is *His love for her was vast and unclouded* (Hosseini, 2013, p. 27).The tenor or the target domain is *his love* and the vehicle or source domain is *vast and unclouded.* It means that the character love so much to her. He gives more love than others. His great love to her is described by a vast and unclouded expression.

The author uses the second type of metaphor. The first sentence which contains objective metaphor, *He walked in the dark, his cane tapping before him, the night breeze stroking his face* (Hosseini, 2013, p. 17). The tenor or the target domain of the sentence is *breeze* and the vehicle or source domain *stroking his face.* The meaning of the sentence is the wind at night is very cold and fast.

Meanwhile, the author uses energetic metaphor. Energetic metaphor related to the thing or object which is has the particular power or strength. The first sentence which contains energetic metaphor is *He was also one of those boys so bursting with energy that he drained others of theirs* (Hosseini, 2013, p. 3). The tenor or the target domain is *those boys* and the vehicle or the source domain is *so bursting with energy.* The meaning of the sentence is the boy has the more spirit and never tired of doing something. The vehicle, *so bursting with energy,* describes the tenor the boy. So the boy have many power to do something.

The second sentence which contains energetic metaphor is, *He sat in a corner, weeping, streams of tears pouring from both eyes as though he means to end the village's streak of droughts with them* (Hosseini, 2013, p. 7). The tenor or the target domain of the sentence is *tears* and the vehicle or the source domain is *streams.* The word *streams* describe the *tears.* It means that someone who was sob crying. This person was so sad.

The third sentence which contains energetic metaphor is, *Her heart leapt with joy and she cried out with relief* (Hosseini, 2013, p. 14). The tenor or

the target domain of the sentence is *her heart* and the vehicle or the source domain is *leapt.* The meaning of the sentence is the person feel very happy because it can be seen from the underline text *her heart leapt.*

The author uses the cosmos metaphor in the novel. The purpose of the cosmos metaphor is related to the objects or things in the sky or it can be in outer space. The first sentence which contains cosmos metaphor is *He walked until the sun was a faint red glow in te distance* (Hosseini, 2013, p. 8). The tenor or the target domain is *sun* and the vehicle or the source domain is *was a faint.* The source domain is the domain which describes or explains the target domain means that the suns will soon set in the west.

The second sentence which contains cosmos metaphor is, *She was his universe* (Hosseini, 2013, p. 27). The tenor or the target domain of the sentence is *she* and the vehicle or the source domain is *his universe.* The meaning of the sentence is that the person (*she*) is owned by another character (*his*). This guy (*his*) loves the girl so much. He thinks that she is everything in his life. Not only that, he considers that she is the most precious person for himself.

The third sentence which contains cosmos metaphor is, *Fat rain fell from the sky, and the village rose thirstily to meet it* (Hosseini, 2013, p. 15). The tenor or the target domain is *fat rain.* The vehicle or the source domain is *fell.* The function of the source domain is to describe the target domain *fat rain.* It means that in the area is raining heavily.

Moreover, the author use the living metaphor. Living metaphor is related to the whole of life such as types of plants or flora. The sentence which contains the living metaphor is, *Fat rain fell from the sky, and the village rose thirstily to meet it* (Hosseini, 2013, p. 15). The word contains tenor or the target domain is *rose.* The vehicle or the source domain is *thirstily.* The word *rose* is one of the plants.

Based on the analysis above, the researcher concludes that the novel from Khaled Hosseini entitled *And the Mountains Echoed* contains the figurative language especially metaphor. Metaphor is one of the figurative language or figure of speech which compares one thing to another thing. The comparison is directly. This comparison is not use the conjunction word such as using the word *as* and *like.*

There are many types or kinds of metaphor, they are being metaphor, cosmos metaphor, energetic metaphor, substantial metaphor, terrestial metaphor,

objective metaphor, living metaphor, human metaphor, and animate metaphor. But the researcher only found six dominant of the kinds of metaphor, they are being metaphor, energetic metaphor, cosmos metaphor, substantial metaphor, objective metaphor, and living metaphor.

This research is more be useful than other researches, because the other of researches only analyze the figurative language in general, it is not specific. This research is focus on the metaphor only. The common of other researches show the use of metaphor only in a poem or poetry while this research is analyzing the metaphor in a novel. The novel which contains metaphor arise the aesthetic or artistic function to attract the interest of the readers. The readers will feel happy and enjoy the novel. The readers feel involved in the novel. The readers feel what the characters of the novel felt.

This research offers different in analyzing the problems. This problem start from the phenomena that occur at currently. This research can be used as a reference in analyzing metaphor based on the novel. The novel can be used as one of the learning media to attract the interest of the students and the students will enjoy in learning process.

7 CONCLUSIONS

In this research, the researcher concludes that the use of metaphor in the novel entitled *And the Mountains Echoed* by Khaled Hosseini contains six types of metaphor. The sequence of the number of kinds of metaphor as follows, being metaphor, energetic metaphor, cosmos metaphor, substantial metaphor, objective metaphor, and living metaphor.

The purpose of the author use the figurative language or figure of speech especially in metaphor is to give the different colors in literary work. The authors of literary work will attract the interest of the readers. The readers will feel happy when they read the author's literary work. They will feel what is happening in the novel, they will feel the happiness and sadness experienced by those characters.

This research suggest to the language teachers or instructors to teach the metaphor by using the novel. Novel can be used as an alternative teaching method to make a conducive and effective learning atmosphere. The student will participate in learning process actively.

There are many advantages that can taken from using novel in the classroom. The students do not bored in learning process and the students will enjoy during the learning process.

The vocabularies capability of the students will increase unconsciously. The use of the language of a person will be good, the construction of the language is used will be well ordered. They will think and consider the use of language and select or choose the good words or it can be called diction. The students will be sensitive and aware of the language used. If students use improper language, they will correct it directly and replace the improper word to make it a good speech structure.

The use of metaphor is not only focused on learning materials but can be applied in daily conversation. By metaphors, one can compare something that is difficult by visualizing another thing. The use of metaphors can refine the speech conveyed by a speaker or author. If someone wants to express an opinion, idea, thought and feeling or maybe someone want to refute something it will feel more polite. The metaphor usage is to develop the critical thinking of the students.

REFERENCES

Abrams, M 1999, *A glossary of literary terms, seventh ed. ed. heinle & heinle*, United States of America.

Amirudin 2017, 'Ragam bahasa metafora pada kumpulan pidato soekarno dalam buku "indonesia menggugat, in: language policy and language planning: nationalism and globalization. seminar tahunan linguistik upi, bandung', *UPI Bandung, Bandung*, pp. 44–48.

Dearborn, F 2005, *Encyclopedia of linguistics, vol 1. ed. taylor & francis books*, Inc., Great Britain.

Goatly, A 1997, *The language of metaphors, journal of pragmatics*, Routledge, New York.

Halley, MC 1980, *Concrete abstraction: the linguistic universe of metaphor,* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London.

Hosseini, K 2013, *And the mountains echoed*, Riverhead Books, New York.

Knowles, M, Moon, R, 2006, *Introducing metaphor*, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London.

Kovecses, Z 2010, *Metaphor*, Oxford University Press, Inc, New York.

Kridalaksana, H 2011, *Kamus linguistik edisi keempat*, PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta.

Lazar, G 2003, *Meanings and metaphors*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Leech, G 1974, *Semantics: the study of meaning*, Penguin Books, Great Britain.

Matthews, P 1997, *Metaphors in toward a theory of cultural linguistics*, University of Texas Press, Austin.

Mcglone, MS 2017, 'What is the explanatory value of a conceptual metaphor ? What is te explanatory value

of a conceptual metaphor?'. Available from: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langcom.2006.02.016

Moleong, LJ 2017, *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*, Edisi Revisi. PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, Jawa Barat. Nurgiyantoro, B 2014, *Stilistika*, Gadjah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta.

Punter, D 2007, *Metaphor*, Routledge, New York.

Richards, JC, Schmidt, RW, 2010, *Language teaching & applied linguistics*, Pearson Education Limited, Great Britain.

Ricoeur, P 2003, *The rule of metaphor*, Routledge, London.

Simpson, P 2004, *Stylictics*. Routledge, New York. Sommer, E, Weiss, D 2001, *Metaphors dictionary*, Visible Ink Press, United States of America.

Stern, J 2000, *Metaphor in context*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, London.

Sudaryanto 2015, *Metode dan aneka teknik analisis bahasa: pengantar penelitian wahana kebudayaan secara linguistik*, Sanata Dharma University Press, Yogyakarta.

Turner, GW 1977, *Stylistics*, Penguin Books, Harmoonds Worth.

Weiss, AL 2006, *Figurative language in biblical prose narrative: metaphor in the book samuel*, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers and VSP, Netherlands.