

Metaphor in Hamka's Biography Novel: A Semiotic Study

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to describe language symbols having wider meaning, metaphoric meaning, and socio-cultural background of HAMKA's biography novel. The method used was descriptive qualitative. Findings of this study showed that the language symbols consisted of: ikon, indeks, and simbol; aspect of meaning consisted of conceptual and metaphoric meaning. Metaphoric meaning was reflected in rethorical utterance. Out of 18 rethorical utterances, there were 12 rhetorical utterances which contained klimaks, Antithesis, Apostrof, Seruan, Hiperbola, Litotes, Simile, Metonimi, Ironi, Paradoks, Personifikasi, and Pertanyaan Retoris. Based on analysis, metaphoric and rhetorical meaning showed socio-cultural background of society which tended to reveal personal interpretation and subjective feeling indirectly.

KEYWORDS

metaphor; language symbols; rethorical utterance;

INTRODUCTION

A metaphor is an important characteristic in human's language. It has been used since the beginning of human life's history. People use metaphor in order to give description on something abstract or a new concept which is hard to describe. The best way to describe it would be to relate the events into a concrete and known phenomenon, makes it easier to comprehend by the society. Expand of meanings through metaphor can give new significance affected by personal interpretation and subjective feelings which form a social-cultural pattern. A literature piece has a function to describe various events and psychological pictures occur in the society. The said events depiction in the literature piece is embodied in communicative language to manifest its aesthetic purpose. A Teeuw (1983: 12-15) stated that in order to give color into texts in the literature piece we will need three kind of codes, namely (i) language code, (ii) literature code, and (iii) cultural code. Language code is the whole system or regulating rules in a language; literature code is related to the regulating characteristic specifically exist in a literature piece; and social code is related to the culture, custom, norm working as a background in certain literature piece. Those three have interconnection one another. The connection can be traced back through metaphor study. Aristotele in Danesi (2010: 167) stated that the main fuction of metaphor has stilistik character (puts the language itself in the utmost important position to interpret something); metaphor is a tool to have more prosaic and literal way of communication.

A metaphor study can trace signs of language in literal and abstract way through expansion of new meanings affected by the social and cultural background. In other words, the concept of expansion of meanings is hugely affected by personal interpretation and subjective feelings, this creates a pattern with social-cultural basis.

Based on the above-mentioned, the author of this study has done metaphor study in HAMKA's biography novel written by Haidar Musyafa. The study concerning metaphor in the said novel covers the use of signs in the form of iconicity, indexity and simbology; and both conceptual and metaphoric meanings with representative characteristic and depicts the social-cultural background of the society in general within the novel's setting. For example, the signs employed in the said novel can be seen in the sentence down below.

(1) In a short time, the news on the fall of that flamboyant proclinator has spreaded to all corners of this country.

On the example shown in the sentence (1) above, the concept of signs in the word flamboyant has metaphoric meaning of "A person who has certain outlook of neat, attractive and adored by many people" conceptually, the flamboyant word means flower.

From the use of icon, index and symbol signs in the flamboyant word, we can say that the iconicity form represents through the similarity of reference; indexity represents through the implicit reference pointing to persona; and symbolic form represents through the social consent.

By studying the metaphor in the said novel, we can understand various of events and psychological depiction in the society within the novel's setting. Hence, this study has the following purpose: 1) Describe the use of signs in the form of icon, index and symbol; 2) Describe the conceptual and metaphoric (abstract) meanings with representative character; 3) Describe the social-cultural setting in the society within the HAMKA's biography novel.

Semiotic or the science of sign (semiology) is a study on the meaning of decision. This includes study on the signs and its process (semiosis), indication, appointment, similarity, analogy metaphor, symbolism, meanings, and communication. Semiotic is closely related to the linguistic field studying the language structure and meanings more specifically. However, different from linguistic, semiotic is also studying on the system of non-linguistic signs. ([https://id. Wikipedia.org/wiki/Semiotika](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semiotika))

In the Semiotic theory of Charles Sander Peirce, semiotic is based on logics, since it reviews the process of how people do the reasoning, Peirce considered that people do it through signs. The signs enable us to think, have relationship with other people and give meanings to what the universe shows to us. In this regard, humankind has various signs in their aspect of life. Linguistic signs become one of the most important. In the semiotic theory, the function and usability of a sign can become the center of attention. Signs as communication tool is the most important thing in each condition and can be utilized in various aspect of communication (Danesi, 2010).

The pragmatism in semiotic is referring to the Peirce and its follower who view signs as a representative of something. A sign can be something concrete from what people observe with their senses through some process, this represent some things within human cognition. In this regard, sign is not a structure, it is a cognition process deriving from what we obtain by our five senses. Something concrete and being represented is called representamen (ground) while something within cognition is called object (object) and the process of connection from representamen to the object called as semiosis (Semein).

In forming the means of a sign, semiosis process is equipped with one other process as the continuity, which is called interpretant (interpretation process). This makes things become concrete in human's cognition in life and reality.

Semiotic Theory by Peirce has trichotomy character, since it relates three sides in the semiosis process, which are, something, object, and interpretation. Representamen as an observed object, is functioning as a sign developed with the view that the reality is divided into three universal categories, namely firstness, secondness and thirdness. "The most

outsanding part discussed are the ones related to the relation between representamen and the object, namely the icons, index, and symbol” (Masinanbow, 2001). Peirce has identified several different signs, however the ones oftenly used in the semiotic analysis is the second thrichotomy, which are icon, index and symbol.

Sign of Language. Peirce in Danesi (2010) stated that in life, human is featured with the existence of “sign mix”. Human live with daily communication. In the process of the said communication, human is exchanging signs either verbally or non-verbally. Due to those activities, besides exchanging signs, humans are also doing the interpretation of the sign itself. Peirce stated that sign is a representamen and concept of materials, ideas and etcetera referred individually as objects. From several signs able to be identified by Peirce, there are three type of signs oftenly used, they are icon, index and symbol.

Icon is a sign similar to the form of its original object. It is safe to say that icon is a connection between the sign and the object with similar characteristic. The objective of icon is to give a message on the original form of an object. One of the simplest instances that is easily yet unconsciously found is the map.

Icon delivers its function as a signifier with similar form with the original object. As Peirce once said: In the icon, the relationship between sign and object, or signifier and signified, e Peirce’s phrase, a ‘community in some quality’: a similarity or ‘fitness’ of resemblance proposed by the sign, to be acknowledged by its receiver. Thus a diagram or a painting has an iconic relationship to its subject in so far as it resembles it: it is the signifier to its subject’s signified in the iconic mode

Icon is a sign representing the source of reference through a form of replication, simulation, imitation, or similarity. An existing sign is made similar to the source of its reference in visual manner. Icon is a sign that entails similarity of form as recognized by its user. The interpretation and creation of icon is affected by the human’s perception.

Index delivers the function as a signifier that signified the sign. As Peirce once said: In the index, the relationship is concrete, actual and usually of a sequential, causal kind. The pointing finger is a signifier whose relationship to its signified is indexical in mode. A knock on the door is an index of someone’s presence, and the sound of a car’s horn is a sign of the car’s presence in the same mode. Smoke is an index of fire. A weathercock is an index of the direction of the wind

Index is a sign related to the causality matters, or the cause and the effect relationship. In this regard, sign has a connection with its object. It means, the sign is caused by certain message. General example can be seen when we say there is smoke as the sign of fire.

Symbol delivers the function as a signifier of customary use of certain rule in the society by convention. As Peirce once stated as follow. In the symbol the relationship between signifier and signified is arbitrary; it requires the active presence of the interpretant to make the signifying connection. And of course, following Saussure, we can say that the major systematic manifestation of signs in this mode occurs in language.

Symbol is a sign related to the signifier and also the sign itself. Something is symbolized through certain sign accepted by the signifier as general reference. For example, the red light means stop, all people know and agree that red light is the sign of stopping.

Metaphor is included as a figure of speech to give implicit comparison. Without comparing words such as like or as between two different matters, metaphor can already show the comparison. For example, source of knowledge, rouch workers among the nations, sweetheart, needle eyes, golden boy (Djajasudarma, 2009: 25). Other scholars argue that figure of speech or figurative speech has long considered as rhetoric strategy used by orator and writer to beautify their words or writings. Traditionally, a metaphor is

defined as the use of a word or phrase to confess two similar things, for instance “love and roses”. There are lots of figurative speech entailing rhetoric speech namely climax, anti-climax, antithesis, apostrophe, euphemistic, hyperbole, similarity, metonimi, irony, onomatopea, oxymoron, paradox, personification, synekdoke.

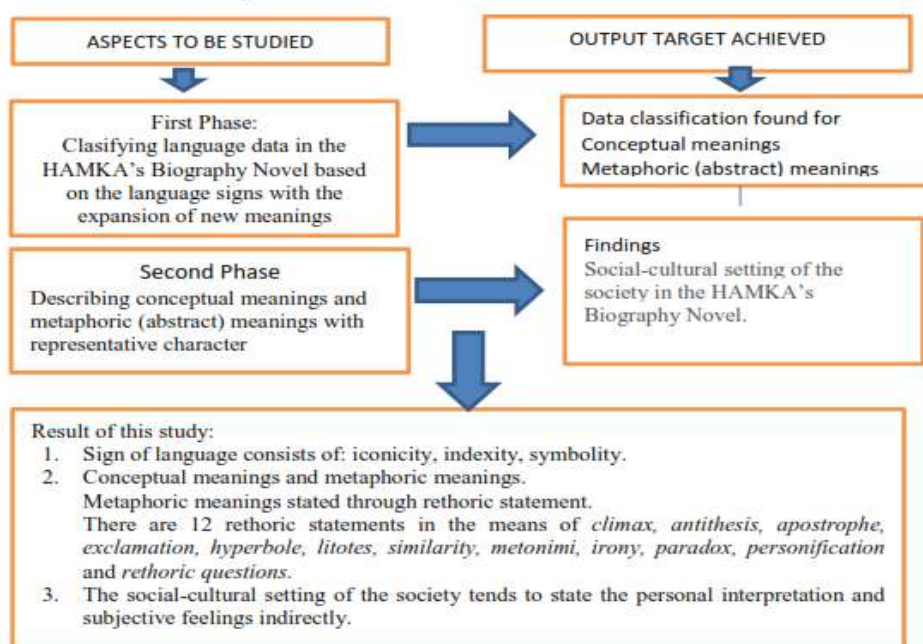
RESEARCH METHODS

The research methods can be written as independent sub-chapters if the article becomes the research result. This section should be written as concisely as possible but should contain all elements necessary to allow interpretation and replication of the results. This section is expected to expose sources that have been used. In the meantime, the method also can be included in the introduction section if the article written using literature studies or reflective works.

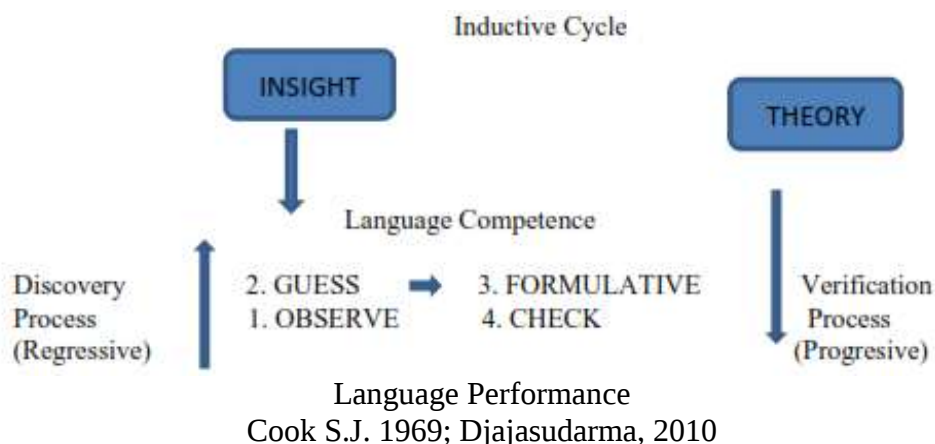
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study is using descriptive-qualitative method. By using the descriptive qualitative method, this study will give systematic, factual, and accurate pictures on the data, character and the relation of the phenomena studied, according to the natural character of the data itself, Djajasudarma (2012: 16).

The flow of this study can be seen in the chart below.



The analysis technique for the data in this study uses inductive method. The data is studied through direct process and the fact in the field. Such process can be seen in the chart down below.



- 1 Observation of data
- 2 Insight into the structure of the data
- 3 Formulation of hypothesis
- 4 Verification of a hypothesis

Based on the result of the data analysis the author will state the result of the study on the Metaphor in the HAMKA's Biography Novel as follow. Sign in language used are consisting of icon, index and symbol form. From the aspect of meanings, we found conceptual meanings and metaphoric meanings with abstract characteristic. The metaphoric meaning is stated through rethoric statement. From 18 rethoritic statements we only find there are 12 rethoric statements in the means of *climax*, *antithesis*, *apostrophe*, *exclamation*, *hyperbole*, *litotes*, *similarity*, *metonimi*, *irony*, *paradox*, *personification* and *rethoric questions*.

From the analysis result of the metaphoric meanings stated through the rethoric statement, we can say that the social-cultural background of the society tends to reveal personal interpretation and subjective feelings **indirectly**. There are 8 rethoric statmements, namely the *antithesis*, *apostrophe*, *similarity*, *metonimi*, *iroty*, *paradox*, *personification* and *rethoric questions*. For further details, we can see in the table down below.

Table 1. Sign in Language in the HAMKA's Biography Novel

No	Sign in Language		Description		
1.	Iconicity	Similarity	Simulation	Space	Replication
2.	Indexity	Persona	Temporal	Space	
3.	Symbolism	Social	Action Language	Visual	

Table 2. Methapor Meanings in the HAMKA's Biography Novel

Rethoric Statement	Data	Amount of Statement
Climax	[19], [39], [55], [57]	4
Anticlimax	-	-
Antithesis	[15]	1
Apostrophere	[45]	1
Euphemistic	-	-
Exclamation	[9], [58]	2
Hyperbole	[5],[11],[27].[33], [52], [60]	6
Litotes	[1],[10],[29].[35], [40], [47], [49]	7

Similarity	[2], [13], [17], [20], [28], [30], [31], [32], [56]	9
Metonimi	[18], [24], [25], [34], [43], [48]	6
Conceit	-	-
Irony	[8]	1
Onomatopoe	-	-
Oxymoron	-	-
Paradox	[3], [21], [23], [26]	4
Personification	[4], [6], [7], [22], [36], [37], [41], [42], [44], [46], [50], [51], [53], [59]	14
Rhetoric Questions	[14]	1
Synecdoche	-	-

Table 3. Social-Cultural Background of the Society

Social-Cultural Background Showing Personal Interpretation and Subjective Feelings	
Direct	Indirect
Climax Figure of Speech	Antithesis Figure of Speech
Exclamation Figure of Speech	Apostrophe Figure of Speech
Hyperbole Figure of Speech	Similarity Figure of Speech
Litotes Figure of Speech	Metonimi Figure of Speech
	Irony Figure of Speech
	Paradox Figure of Speech
	Personification Figure of Speech
	Rhetoric Questions Figure of Speech

The statements data is analyzed with the basic theory of semiotic and conceptual metaphor. The author of this study finds several signs of iconicity, indexity, and symbolism with conceptual meanings and metaphoric meanings (abstract).

The iconicity signs consisting of similarity/imitation, simulation, space and replication. The indexity signs consisting of persona, temporal, and space. The symbolism sign consisting of social, action language and visual.

Those signs in language can be seen from the following sample statements:

- (1) [1] In a short time, the news on the fall of that flamboyant proclinator has spreaded to all corners of this country. (p. 17)
- (2) [12] With flowery heart, I then told how I felt. (p. 42)
- (3) [13] My two eyeballs rounded hearing what my teacher said. "Is it true, Syaikh?" I asked him to affirm for certainty. (p. 42)

In the statement in data [1] the word flamboyant can be included as sign of iconicity of similarity; indexity of persona; symbolity of social. In the statement in data [12] the word flowery hear can be included as sign of iconicity of similarity; indexity of persona; symbolity of action language.

In the statement in data [13] the word flamboyant can be included as sign of iconicity of similarity; indexity of persona; symbolity of action language.

Metaphoric Meanings

The next elaboration shows statement data stating the conceptual meanings and metaphoric meanings (abstract) in the form of rethoric statements stated through style of language or figure of speech. From 18 figure of speeches stated, there are only 12 figure of speeches found.

Rethoric Statement in the Climax Statement

Based on the result of the analysis of the rethoric statement stated through the climax figure of speech, we found 4 statements in the data no [19], [39], [55], and [57].

- (1) [19] Syaikh Ibrahim Musa is a very good teacher. His words are very gentle. His attitude is very polite. More than that, he is a teacher who really loves his students. Although he is an honorable ulema, it does not make him proud, feel a need to be boastful, and arrogant. Instead, he always acts humble and wise to anyone. (p.86)
- (2) [39] The two association of scholars have the same purpose, it is to eradicate foolishness, eradicate poverty, and lift up the dignity of the indigeneous people. (p. 224)

Rethoric Statement in Antithesis Figure of Speech

Based on the result of the data analysis, the rethorical statement stated with the antithesis figure of speech is only found in 1 statement in data [15].

- (3) [15] "Your parents are not going to confine you, if you become an obedient child, Malik!" Answered Hajj Rasul Father. (p. 50)

Rethoric Statement in the Apostrophe Figure of Speech

Based on the result of the data analysis, the rethorical statement stated with the apostrophe figure of speech is only found in 1 statement in data [45].

- (4) [45] The purpose, is for me to have no remaining time passes by in vain (p. 276)

Rethoric Statement in the Exclamation Figure of Speech

Based on the result of the data analysis, the rethorical statement stated with the exclamation figure of speech is found in 2 statements in data [9] and data [58].

- (5) [9] As a child, you must obey your parent's wish. (p. 34)
- (6) [58] The colonials are very narrow witted and sly (p. 398)

In the data [9] and data [58] there are exclamation meanings stating strong emotions with grammatical sign of must and very.

Rethoric Statement in the Hyperbole Figure of Speech

Based on the result of the data analysis, the rethorical statement stated with the hyperbole figure of speech is found in 6 statements in data [5], [11], [27], [33], [52] and [60] as follow.

- (7) [27].... Words like seditious child, ungrateful child, lasper child, useless child, and thankless child coming from my parents' moutn really hurt my hear (p 128)
- (8) [33] Several moments later, after the hurricane in my chest is beginning to subside, I opened the cover of the letter carefully. I kissed the letter several times. Then I began to read each word elegantly aligned in that brown-colored paper, with an uncertain heart. (p. 167)

Rethoric Statement in the Litotes Figure of Speech

Based on the result of the data analysis, the rethorical statement stated with the litotes figure of speech is found in 7 statements in data [1], [10], [29], [35], [40] [47] and [49].

- (9) [1] In a short time, the news on the fall of that flamboyant proclamatior has spreaded to all corners of this country. (p. 17)
- (10)[10] Up to the point that I find myself far from seldomly try to seek opportunity in narrow condition. I often steal times in between my study to go out and leave the class.

However, this time, it's not to play anymore. At that time, I already have new hobby, it is to listen to the kaba. (p. 36)

Rethoric Statement in the Similarity Figure of Speech

Based on the result of the data analysis, the rethorical statement stated with the similarity figure of speech is found in 9 statements in data [2], [13], [17], [20], [28], [30], [31], [32], and [56].

- (11) [13] My two eyeballs rounded hearing what my teacher said. "Is it true, Syaikh?" I asked him to affirm for certainty. (p. 42)
- (12) [56] The days passes by quickly like a bullet. I didn't feel that I have lived with Siti Raham for more than three months... There are lots of events that make me feel moved (p. 399)

Rethoric Statement in the Metonimi Figure of Speech

Based on the result of the data analysis, the rethorical statement stated with the metonimi figure of speech is found in 6 statements in data [18], [24], [25], [34], [43], and [48]

- (13) [18] Because, if you dare to defy them, it means that you have commit a seditious act against your own parents. (p. 85)
- (14) [24] Fear began to tear down my gut. Hajj Rasul will certainly in a huge rage if he sees me go home with wounds all over my hands and feet. By time, that fear is bursting more and more, and it took away my courage. (p. 122)

Rethoric Statement in the Irony Figure of Speech

Based on the result of the data analysis, the rethorical statement stated with the metonimi figure of speech is found in 1 statement in data [8]

- (15) [8] ... since I was busy studying, I have no more time to play with them again. I am a victim of egoistic parents. (p. 33)

Rethoric Statement in the Paraadox Figure of Speech

Based on the result of the data analysis, the rethorical statement stated with the paradox figure of speech is found in 4 statements in data [3], [21], [23], and [26]

- (16) [3] The edge of the yard is planted with white hibiscus flower, that is routinely cut to make it looks neat and easier to be used to dry the clothes. (p. 22)
- (17) [26] Bah! It is all nonsense," Hajj Rasul said while glaring to my side. "This parent of yours is respected and praised by the people for his knowledge. It is not because of some silly stance, you moron!" (p. 127)

Rethoric Statement in the Personification Figure of Speech

Based on the result of the data analysis, the rethorical statement stated with the paradox figure of speech is found in 14 statements in data [4], [6], [7], [22], [36], [37], [41], [42], [44], [46], [50], [51], [53], and [59]

- (18) [4] [...] to discuss about lots of things while enjoying the beauty of Maninjau Lake with its glittery water bathed in sunray (p. 23)
- (19) [6] The condition around that house is very astonishing. [...] (p. 28)

Rethoric Statement in the Rethoric Question Figure of Speech

Based on the result of the data analysis, the rethorical statement stated with the rethoric question figure of speech is found in 1 statement in data [14]

- (20) [14] Hajj Rasul directly throw the book onto the floor. "Malik, Malik! Will you be able to become pious person someday, if you are currently preferred reading story books instead of studying about religion?" he said with hopeful tone. (p. 49)

Social-Cultural Background

The social-cultural background which shows the personal interpretation and the subjective feelings delivered directly can be seen in 4 rethoric statements in this regard, which are climax, exclamation, hyperbole, and litotes figure of speech. The social-cultural background which shows the personal interpretation and the subjective feelings delivered indirectly can be seen in 8 rethoric statements which are antithesis, apostrophe, similarity, metonimi, irony, paradox, personification, and rethoric questions

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis result and the discussion given in the previous chapter, we can conclude several matters below. Sign in language used in the HAMKA's Biography Novel, consisting of form of icon, index, and symbol, From the aspect of meanings, we found conceptual meanings and metaphoric meanings with abstract character. The metaphoric meanings is stated through rethoric statement. From 18 rethoric statements, there are only 12 rethoric statements that have climax, antithesis, apostrophe, exclamation, hyperbole, litotes, similarity, metonimi, irony, paradox, personification, and rethoric questions in meanings, The social-cultural background of the society depicted in the HAMKA's Biography Novel tends to state personal interpretation and subjective feelings indirectly, this can be seen from antithesis, apostrophe, similarity, metonimi, irony, paradox, personification, and rethoric questions in meanings.

The research related to the sign in language for each icon, index, and symbol in this study has not discussed in depth yet. For that reason, the next research needs to study the said aspect further. It applies the same for the social-cultural background of the society related to the use of metaphoric language in other society, which needs to be developed further, by researching the use of language in different tribes in Indonesia.

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