

# AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR AND SIMILE IN NOVEL *A LITTLE PRINCESS* BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT

Bunga Zahra Samila<sup>1</sup>, Diana Chitra Hasan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Student of English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Bung Hatta

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer of English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Bung Hatta

Email: [bungazahrasamila@gmail.com](mailto:bungazahrasamila@gmail.com)

[diana.hasan@bunghatta.ac.id](mailto:diana.hasan@bunghatta.ac.id)

## ABSTRACT

Metaphor and simile are examples of figurative language. The purpose of this study is to examine the types of metaphor and simile used in the novel *A Little Princess* by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Metaphor and simile are classified into four types: full metaphor, full simile, abbreviated metaphor, and abbreviated simile. This study also examines Leech's six types of meaning: conceptual, connotative, social, affective, reflected, collocative, and thematic in metaphor and simile. This study used a qualitative approach employing content analysis techniques. Based on the data analysis, it was discovered that there are two types of metaphors and similes: full metaphor, full simile, abbreviated metaphor, and abbreviated simile. Each type has its own meaning, which includes conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. The analysis revealed that there were 9 full metaphors, 25 full similes, 2 abbreviated metaphors, and 14 abbreviated similes.

**Keyword :** *metaphor, simile, figurative languages*

## INTRODUCTION

Language can be thought of as a kind of communication in humans. We may convey our thoughts, ideas, and emotions using language's complex system of gestures, symbols, sounds, and words. It serves as an essential instrument for human contact, allowing us to communicate, share knowledge, and understand one another. Semantics is the study of meaning in language. Linguistics is a systematic study of the elements of language and the rules that govern their combination and organisation[1]. Linguistics is divided into three divisions or subfields: language in context, language meaning, and language form.

Semantic analysis is concerned with language that uses non-realistic meaning, such as figurative language[2]. In linguistic analysis, figurative language is extensively investigated for its cognitive and communicative properties. As a result, the speaker may express abstract concepts, thoughts, and sensory experiences more clearly and evocatively. Figurative language employs rhetorical elements such as metaphors, similes, personification, and hyperbole to enhance communication's impact and efficacy[3]. Metaphors and similes are examples of figurative language in linguistics that are important for conveying meaning beyond its literal interpretation[1]. Metaphors and similes are

expressions used in sentences to compare two entities. Similes can be seen as an explicit metaphor in language analysis[4].

The purpose of this research is to examine the figurative language, metaphor and simile used in Frances Hodgson Burnett's book "A Little Princess" published as a book in 1905 and the types of meaning based on classification by Leech. It is essential for us to comprehend the significance of the figurative language employed in the book in order to picture what happened throughout the study and feel the intensity of the storyline.

## METHOD

The writer of this study employed content analysis techniques along with a qualitative methodology. One of the most important steps in the qualitative research process, qualitative data analysis since it enables researchers to interpret their qualitative data[5]. Qualitative research is an understanding-based inquiry process that investigates a social or human topic using a variety of methodological traditions[5]. This study examines metaphor and simile in Frances Hodgson Burnett's *A Little Princess*. The writer used the qualitative approaches discussed above to help explain the data. Frances Hodgson Burnett's book "A Little Princess" served as the study's primary source of data. The writer examines the similes and

metaphors in Frances Hodgson Burnett's book "A Little Princess."

To identify the metaphors and similes in the book A Little Princess, the writer examines each sentence, paragraph, and line of the text. Then, using Abrams' theory as a guide, the writer marks and notes each metaphor and simile that appears in the text. . Additionally, the definitions of metaphor and simile are utilised to define the data, which are then provided in the context in which they are used. Using Abrams' theory, the data will be analysed and the forms of metaphors and similes in A Little Princess will be categorised.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The analysis of the data is presented according to each kind of simile and metaphor. Sentences including full metaphor, abbreviated metaphor, full simile, and abbreviated similes are classified into several categories based on the research findings[4]. The examination of figurative meaning in each sentence of Frances Hodgson Burnett's work *A Little Princess* was conducted after type analysis.

The examination of several meaning categories include conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning and thematic meaning.

### A. Abbreviated Metaphor

#### **A smart child is a great treasure (page 13)**

The phrase "a smart child is a great treasure" is a abbreviated metaphor. This metaphor compares "smart child" to "great treasure". It is called an abbreviated metaphor since no point of resemblance is specified; instead, the topic is "A smart child" and the picture in the metaphor sentence is "great treasure." In comparison, a smart child is significant and highly treasured, much like a precious treasure. The meaning of metaphor is conceptual meaning, . The terms "smart child" and "great treasure" in this metaphor each has conceptual meaning.

### B. Abbreviated Simile

#### **Their place is like lightning when people return to the room ( Page 36)**

Based on the data presented above, the statement comprises an abbreviated simile. The abbreviated simile "Their place is like lightning when people return to the room" compares speed to sudden, dramatic events that appear to occur at lightning speed. Type of meaning of this simile is affective meaning. Furthermore, the notion of simile includes collocative meaning, as seen in this simile, in which

the word "lightning" is frequently associated with velocity, brightness, and unpredictability.

### C. Full Metaphor

#### **The mere fact of her sufferings and adventures made her a priceless possession**

(Page 276)

The sentence above is a full metaphor. It is a full metaphor, including the topic, image, and point of similarity indicated in the sentence. This metaphor, which compares the person's value to that of a "priceless possession," implies that her happy and unhappy experiences have added to her value or worth in ways that cannot be quantified in terms of money. The metaphor conveys connotative meaning. This contains the near to cooperative implications that extend beyond the exacting sense. In this case, the connotative significance may elicit feelings of compassion, esteem, or the valuing of flexibility and experience.

### D. Full Simile

#### **The day was as dark as the night (Page 8)**

Based on the data presented above, the statement comprises a full simile. The topic is "The day", the image is "night", and the point of similarity is "dark." The phrase "The day was dark as the night" describes how miserable and dark the day was, akin to the darkness of the night.

According to the above definition, this simile has connotative meaning. Connotative meaning is concerned with the description that language assertions make in an emotional or evaluative context. According to the writer, "Dark as night" alludes to complete darkness and is a collocative where "dark" and "night" are employed.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The writer after, identifying, classifying, and evaluating all of the data, the writer determined that Frances Hodgson Burnett uses of metaphors and similes in the novel "A Little Princess". The writer discovered that metaphors and similes do not appear on every page of this text. As a result, the writer focuses solely on the pages that include metaphors and similes. The data revealed that out of 50 data, there were 9 full metaphors, 25 full similes, 2 abbreviated metaphors, and 14 abbreviated similes. The writer discovers that metaphor and simile do not appear on every page of this text.

Based on the findings, the next researcher is advised that the findings of this study may be useful in the study of metaphors and similes. Students are expected

to benefit from the findings of this study in their understanding of novels, metaphors, and similes, as well as their meanings. Then, other researchers or readers are used as input to learn about metaphors and similes, forms of metaphors and similes, the meaning of metaphors and similes, and books in order to conduct the same research on new themes, as with other types of figurative language.

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