Lexical Metaphor Used in Awaken the Giant Within for Transforming Lives of Students

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Abstract— **This research deals with lexical metaphor in** *Awaken The Giant Within* **The objective of this study is to investigate the lexical metaphor used in** *Awaken The Giant Within*. **This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The data of the research are lexical metaphors which are found in clauses that will be taken from that book. The data were collected by applying documentary sheet. The analysis of the data used interactive model by Miles, Huberman and Saldana. The finding show that there were six kinds of lexical metaphor in book of** *Awaken The Giant Within*, **namely noun-noun, noun-verb, noun-adjective, Noun-verb/adjective-circumstance, noun-circumstance and verb-circumstance. The most dominant of lexical metaphor is noun-verb/adjective-circumstance concept**

Keyword: *Metaphor, Lexical Metaphor, Transforming, Awaken The Giant Within*

I. INTRODUCTION

Metaphors are figures of speech that state one thing is actually another thing. They are a way of creating a comparison that while not literally true, provides a figurative meaning. Metaphors for life are a way of comparing life to other things in a way that may help people think about their lives and problems in a different way.

Collectively, metaphors not only help people describe and make sense of their lives, but can serve as a source of encouragement, motivation, or gratitude. There are number of common metaphors that can be used to inspire and help people get out of a rut in your daily life.

Metaphor is the key figure of rhetoric that usually implies a reference to figurative language in general [1]. Therefore, it has always been attended to carefully by linguists, critics and writers. Traditionally, being originally a major aesthetic and rhetorical figure, it has been analyzed and approached in terms of its constituent components (i.e. image, object, sense, etc.) and types such as cliché, dead, anthropomorphic, recent, extended, compound, etc. metaphors.

In personal development, motivators use metaphors to inspire or motivate their followers to change their lives. Personal development is a key component for the excellence lifestyle. It is an often used but rarely explained term. It is about investing in ourselves so that we can manage ourselves effectively regardless of what life might bring our ways.

Personal development allows people to be proactive. Rather than wait for good things to happen, they must get out and make it happen. They might not always achieve their objectives, but they will experience a richer and more rewarding life when we commit to pursuing our own objectives. Making that commitment to personal development is the first step on the path to personal fulfillment.

All individuals have an in-built need for personal development which occurs through a process called self-actualization [2]. The extent to which people are able to develop depends on certain needs being met and these needs form a hierarchy. Only when one level of need is satisfied can a higher one be developed. As change occurs throughout life, however, the level of need motivating someone's behavior at any one time will also change.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is divided in five levels. At the bottom of the hierarchy are the basic physiological needs for food, drink, sex and sleep, i.e., the basics for survival. Second are the security needs: Comprises of needs for safety, security, stability, protection, order, and freedom from fear and anxiety. Thirdly, social needs: Include the needs for belongingness, love and affection, mostly satisfied through involvement in personal relationships as well as through social, community or religious groups. The fourth level refers to esteem needs: Primarily of two types: esteem derived from others and self-esteem. The former comprises of externally derived esteem based on reputation, admiration, status, fame, prestige, social success and all characteristics of how others think and react to people. Self-esteem, on the other hand, results from internal feelings of adequateness and worthiness based on the confidence and feelings of being secure inside, in a person. This is the level most closely related to self-empowerment. Finally, at the top of Maslow's hierarchy is the need for self-actualization.

Self-actualization refers to the desire that everybody has to become everything that they are capable of becoming. In other words, it refers to self-fulfillment and the need to reach full potential as a unique human being. For Maslow, the path to self-actualization involves being in touch with your feelings, experiencing life fully and with total concentration.

There are some ways to develop our personalities. One of them is reading books. The more people read and cultivate new interests, the more interesting they are to others. When they meet new people it gives us the opportunity to share what they know and to exchange their views with them. In sharing and exchanging their views and ideas to others, they always use metaphors.

Metaphor is defined as representing meaning or interpreting meaning from two sides of perspectives [3]. He also says that metaphor is coding by one of signified (expression) by the other signifier (meaning) and produce the similarities between them .

Metaphor is the common device that can be found in almost any text, and personal development book is no exception. Awaken The Giant Within written by Anthony Robbins is one of the best books for personal development.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. *Lexical Metaphor*

Metaphor is defined as representing meaning in or interpreting meaning from two sides of perspectives [4].

Lexical metaphor is variation of wordings in which the meanings of words realized different from their congruent meaning [5].

B. *Kinds of Lexical Metaphor*

Lexical metaphor can be classified into five concepts namely; noun-noun, noun-verb, noun-adjective, noun-verb/adjective and circumstance and sound concepts and social concepts [6].

1. Noun-Noun

This concept is to view a features of one noun being applied to another noun. This concept is often found in social communication. In the examples bellow, the writer use part of living things to explain the problem, mountain and heart. By using the parts of living things, the reader or hearer can understand easily what the writer or speaker talked about.

For example:
a). We don't find the root of the problem
Source: Plants have roots, which is the main core in the growth of a plant
Target: A problem must have a cause.
b) He lives at the foot of the mountain
Source: Foot is the part of human's body, to walk and stand
Target: The lowest part of the mountain or the bottom
c) try to open the door of his heart
Source: A room has a door. The way to go in or out
Target: A heart could like or reject something

2. Noun-Verb

The concept is to compare the verb that still relates to noun. The use of verb in the examples below is to concretize the abstract words such as opinion, agreement and silence.

a). He throws his opinion in the meeting
Source: the word throw is usually used for stone or hard things that can be thrown
Target: to be said or to be told to everybody
b) They arrived on their agreement
Source: to get to place or the end of a journey
Target: the agreement is achieved or they finally get to the goal
c) Mike breaks the silence by coughing
Source: something that can be broken made from glass or solid things
Target: interrupt something so that it ends suddenly

3. Noun-Adjective

Lexical metaphor can be realized by comparing noun and adjective that still relates to the noun. The examples bellow use the characteristics of sun, gold and temperature to explained the characteristics of ideas, movie and arguments.

a) Rina always has bright ideas
Source: bright is related to weather or characteristic of the sun
Target: The idea is clever
b) The party of the golden age of a movie
Source: related to the shine of a gold, made of gold
Target: celebrating the movie's year of success
c) He and his wife had a hot arguments last night
Source: Hot is related to temperature
Target: the argument feels so strong and rude

4. Noun-Verb/Adjective-Circumstance

Metaphor potentially occur by comparing or linking the three components, namely, nouns, verbs or adjectives and circumstances. The formation of metaphor in this way is less than the three preceding categories. This are the text relevant to the three components.

For example:
a) PSMS team Carve achievement with brilliant
b) We are not going to raise the issue to the surface.

5. Sound

Lexical metaphor could be realized only from sound. The sound "hus..hus.." is usually used for animals, like chicken, dog or cat to make them go away. When a number of children interrupt someone and she or she will say hus..hus.. go away kids! Means that the hus is a metaphoric form referring to ask the children to go away and not interrupting him/her. So the children are considered as animals.

6. Social/Ideology

Lexical metaphor can be realized by comparing two concepts of social or ideology into two communities as an example, the president of United States, R. Nixon was alleged for the scandal of corruption that popular as Watergate

scandal. Another scandal comes from Bill Clinton, called fresh Watergate. Since then, the morpheme gate was used for any corruption scandals including Indonesia. For example, in President Abdulrrahman Wahid scandals, the metaphor gate is used in some corruption cases like Buloggate, Bruneigate, Brobudurgate. This means that the gate as a marker of corruption cases in the United States encoded with another gate in Indonesia. Likewise the text "the country has become banana Republic encoded as well as domestic debts contracted the plague of corruption"

III. RESULT

The researcher used qualitative-descriptive as the research data approach in this study because the researcher will analyze the data in the form of words descriptively. The data of the study are lexical metaphors in the book *Awaken The Giant Within*, they are conveyed by writer in clauses form. The data source in this research cover the clauses which consist of lexical metaphors in the book *Awaken The Giant Within*. The data were collected by applying the documentary technique.

IV. DISCUSSION

This research took different field than previous study. It is found that this research were have different findings with the previous study and supported by the previous theories but not merely whole in line with the previous one. In this research, the researcher found that 6 types of lexical metaphor. Specifically, 12 (10.10%) for noun-noun , 8 (7.27%) for noun-verb, 9 (8.18%) for noun-adjective. Noun-verb/adjective-circumstance 73 (66.36%) and 5 (4.54%) for noun-circumstance and 3 (2.72%) for verb-circumstance. The most dominant lexical metaphor is noun-verb/adjective-circumstance. This research also has 2 new findings namely, verb-circumstance and noun circumstance concept.

V. CONCLUSION

There are six types of lexical metaphor in the book *Awaken The Giant Within* namely, noun-noun concept, noun-verb concept, noun-adjective concept, verb-circumstance concept, noun-circumstance concept and noun-verb/adjective-circumstance concept. The new concepts found are verb-circumstance and noun-circumstance concept. The most dominant of lexical metaphor is noun-verb/adjective-circumstance concept (73 items or 66,36%). The use of all types of lexical metaphor is to describe the relation of metaphor to pain and pleasure. So, when the students found that relation they can change their lives.

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