CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter will explain about the explanation of the literature, Metaphor, and *The Little Prince* novel by Antoine De Saint-Exupery.

A. Language

Language is an expression with the purpose of telling someone else something. The language used to express something can help the listener or interlocutor understand what the speaker means. Language is defined as a system of arbitrary and conventional articulated sound symbols used as a means of communication to generate feelings and thoughts.

Technology and human development both heavily rely on language. Language is arbitrary or serves as the main form of human communication. Language is a system that links words and body language to meaning (Deru, Rusdi, and Leni: 2019)

The use of language for speaking and other forms of communication gives it a significant place in human life. The sounds that humans make when speaking or communicating are picked up by the ear and then processed by the brain so that the human can comprehend the dialogue of the interlocutor. (Ilfan, Fika, Wawan, and Ulwia: 2023)

According to Fadsold (2006) language is not easy to define because language itself is a complex phenomenon, but quoting from Finegan and Besnier (1989) language can

be defined as system elements as well as principles that are limited and allow speakers to construct sentences in communicating.

Language is a communication tool that connects thoughts or ideas that cannot be heard, seen, or touched with sounds, letters, signatures, or symbols, and this language is used to convey ideas in communication (Delahunty and Garfey: 2010).

According to Owen (2006) language can be defined as a socially accepted code or conventional system for conveying concepts through the use of desired symbols and combinations of symbols regulated by provisions. According to Chaer and Agustina (1995:14), the primary purpose of language is to facilitate communication. This is consistent with Soeparno's (1993:5) assertion that language serves primarily as a tool for social communication in society. Language is seen by sociolinguists as a social behavior employed in interpersonal communication.

According to Effendi (1995:15), practical experience demonstrates that spoken language is more diverse than written language. Additionally, according to Effendi (1995:78), the spoken variety differs from the written type because speakers in conversations often utilize pressure, tone, rhythm, pauses, and songs to emphasize meaning and intent. Additionally, not all of the sentences that the conversation participants employ are full sentences.

Language, according to Jeans Aitchison (2008: 21), is a system made up of mutually understood sound signals that is distinguished by an interconnected structure, creativity, placement, duality, and cultural dissemination.

B. Metaphor

Metaphor is used by someone to express an intention or message to be conveyed to others, but the message cannot be understood directly. Metaphors are used by comparing what you want to express with other things that usually have similarities or similarities in physical form, nature or character, even based on one's perception. According to Richard in Ullmann, (2009: 265), something being compared or being discussed is called the tenor (basic element) while the second element or being the comparison is called a vehicle. The message or intent of the sentence that contains the metaphor is called the meaning of the metaphorical expression. In order to know the meaning of this metaphorical expression, one must understand the meaning of the word to which it is compared, so that the meaning can be understood properly.

Aristotle articulated the concept of metaphor more than 2000 years ago, and it has since undergone changes as a result of the influence of other fields, including linguistics. Since the 1960s, the metaphor debate has intensified to an unheard-of degree and has emerged as one of the major issues in linguists' discussions of language. It was thought that by reviewing earlier attempts at defining the metaphor, they would highlight the three main stages of metaphor research—rhetorical, semantic, and cognitive (Merry and Sulis: 2021)

Metaphor is a comparison figure of speech that omits comparative terms like "like," "lik e," "like," and similar expressions. When two objects are implicitly compared, such as through metaphor, linking phrases that are brief and dense are avoided. The newspaper headlines, which frequently employ metaphorical language, are an example

of how metaphor can improve the figurative expressiveness of language (Bowo, Didit, Donal: 2021)

According to Tasyaa', Rahmadsyah, and Dian (2022) who took the notion of metaphor from Lakoff and Johnson explained that metaphor is present in all aspects of daily life, including language, thought, and behavior. Additionally, they assert that involves comprehending metaphors and relating to one kind of item through another.

In its development, there are many classifications of metaphors based on their types, both from a semantic and syntactic point of view. According to a semantic review, Ullmann (2009: 270) divides metaphor into four types, namely anthropomorphic metaphor, synesthetic metaphor, concrete to abstract metaphor, and animal metaphor.

1. Anthropomorphic metaphor

   Anthropomorphic metaphors are expressions/speech/expressions that refer to inanimate objects compared to the way of transfer from the human body and limbs or from human senses and feelings. So the creation of metaphors is contrary to the body or parts of the human body or from the meanings, values, and passions or pleasures that humans have, then diverted/transferred to objects/objects that are actually lifeless or lifeless are perceived/understood as alive/ animate. Such expressions are often known as personification. The following is an example of this type of anthropomorphic metaphor: His love is grudging (Subroto, 2011: 132). Love in this metaphorical sentence is an abstract, lifeless feeling/feeling of the heart, not what is generally known by humans. This expression implies that the

love that a person has for another person is not always the same, sometimes it is joyful or sad, therefore there are expressions of grudging love.

2. Synesthetic metaphor

This type of metaphor is a transfer or diversion (transfer) from one sense to another, for example from sound (hearing sense) to sight, from touch to sound, and so on. For example this sentence: I see your melodious voice. (Subroto, 2011: 133) "Voice" in general is something that can be heard, but in this speech "voice" is treated as something that can be "seen". Another example, his presence was greeted with a sweet smile, the bitterness of life, etc.

3. Abstract to concrete metaphor

This type of metaphor is expressed of abstract things being treated as something that is anime so that it can act concretely or inanimate. The following is an example of a sentence that contains a metaphor of the type of abstracting or concrete to abstract: Its glory is fading. (Ullmann, 2009: 269) Glory means the greatness or power one has. That is matched by a light that can be dimmed. So in this metaphorical sentence it means that the power or position a person has is not as victorious as it used to be.

4. Animal metaphor (animal metaphor)

This type of metaphor uses animals, animal body parts, or something related to animals to represent something else. In general, it is based on a fairly clear resemblance of shape so that it does not produce strong expressiveness. For example: "Your dog/buffalo/pig!" (Subroto, 2011: 133) This sentence is used to

scold someone for their actions. In this story a person is compared to a dog/buffalo/pig because of his character and actions.

C. The Little Prince

Intan(2019) stated that the novel *Le Petit Prince* is the most famous French-language work by the author Antoine de Saint-Exupery, first published in New York in 1943. This novel is one of the main works or chef d'oeuvre because of the human values it contains. in it so that it becomes mandatory reading for French society. The author, a soldier from the air force, is considered a national hero and his name is inscribed on the walls of the Panthéon monument.

Even though it has the impression of being a children's book because of the existence of the Little Prince and the illustrations in it, *Le Petit Prince* is often referred to as a book of philosophy because it offers various perspectives and is responded to in various ways by its readers. This book has been translated into more than 300 languages, and is the second most translated work in the world besides the holy books. *Le Petit Prince* has sold more than 12 million copies in France and was filmed in 2015. The Indonesian edition of the book was first published by Pustaka Jaya (1979), and then republished in two different versions by Gramedia (2003 and 2010) translated by Henri Chambert-Loir as *The Little Prince*.

Le Petit Prince, which was originally a novel, has transformed into various vehicles, such as comics (reviewed by Rachmadiah, 2017), opera performances in the United States and Germany, musical comedy in France and Korea, exhibitions, integration into the Moroccan, Canadian and Lebanese curricula. In Japan, in Hakone

(at the foot of Mount Fuji), there is a museum dedicated to *Le Petit Prince*. Although intended as if it were children's reading, the novel 'Prince Kecil' has a philosophical and idealistic meaning about human life and the universal social environment.

Antoine Marie-Roger de Saint-Exupéry (1900－1944) author of *Le Petit Prince*, dedicated this work to one of his close friends, Léon Werth, writer and art critic, or rather, Leon Werth in childhood. But Antoine later regretted not dedicating it to his wife, Consuelo de Saint-Exupery, who is the soul of the book, represented by the rose figure who is proud and fragile at the same time. A year after the book's publication, Antoine disappeared and was presumed dead on a World War II mission on July 31, 1944 in Africa.

In 2015, Paramount Animation screened a film called *The Little Prince* as an adaptation of the novel. The company spent up to US $ 77 million by recruiting director Max Oxborn who previously made the Kung Fu Panda animated film. The success of the film *The Little Prince* is evident from the profit achieved by US $ 97 million. This 108-minute film was not only successful in France but also in other countries such as China, Japan and Brazil.

The novel *Le Petit Prince* is still appreciated by readers today through various media, especially print media and the internet. After approx

Eighty years after its creation, this novel is still being read, received, and even reproduced, both in France and in other countries. In the context of this situation, readers' responses from the same period or different, it is interesting to study with a literary reception study approach.

According to Ricard Howard (2000,) one of the people who translated the novel "*The Little Prince*" from French into English said that *Le Petit Prince* was released in New York in April 1943, one year before Antoine de Saint-Exupéry was assassinated by German surveillance aircraft over the Mediterranean. The work was dedicated to "the child who became Leon Werth" in Katherine Woods' English translation, which was copyrighted the same year. Although few remember it, all adults have once been kids.

According to Wiesje, Donal, and Ferry (2019), Antoine de Saint-Exupéry wrote The Little Prince. According to reports, this tale has been translated into 230 other tongues. The Little Prince, aside from religious texts, is the most translated novel. The narrative describes the lives and travels of a youngster who was born on an asteroid. Before reaching Earth, he stopped at six asteroids along his journey. He interacted with numerous human and non-human species. They taught him about life. This novel contains a lot of lessons about life's purpose that adults should read in addition to youngsters.

One of the famous French authors, Antoine de Saint-Exupery, was born in Lyon, France, on June 29, 1900, and is the author of *The Little Prince*. In 1943, The Little Prince first appeared in print. Based on the popularity of this book and its subsequent series, it is clear that this beloved children's book has enduring charm that appeals to readers of many ages and backgrounds. The author of this book begins by recounting an incident from his boyhood in which he drew a snake swallowing a wolf and was really proud of the image. The issue is that every adult only notices the hat in the image and fails to notice the snake devouring the wolf. He drew again with an elephant in it

after many people told him to stop because he was disappointed by their response. A moral lesson that the authors derive from a brief reading of the text is how the words of an adult may have such a profound impact on the words of a six-year-old child. The adult gave up on his passion and ambitions of becoming a painter in order to live up to adult standards that earth science, history, arithmetic, and grammar are much more valuable than becoming a painter. He ultimately decided to become a pilot. Despite a child's justifications or even sentiments, they are made to live up to adult expectations on their behalf. The only way for the people to survive is by constantly adapting to our surroundings and putting on a show to satisfy other people's expectations (Linsangan: 2022).

The Little Prince tells the story of a pilot who wants to find someone who shares his views on a drawing he made when he was six years old. When his plane crashes and crashes into the Sahara Desert, he meets a small, blonde haired boy. The little boy asked the pilot to describe him as a sheep. He drew three sheep, but the boy rejected all three, so the Pilot drew a box and said the sheep were in the box. Unexpectedly the child looks happy. It was from this incident that the pilot's friendship started, who knew the little boy as the little prince. The pilot and the little prince share everything about their lives and try to understand each other. The little prince said that he came from the sky just as the Pilot fell from the sky. The little prince also said he was from planet B-612 and previously visited several planets before landing on earth, where he met the Pilot for the first time (Yobel: 2018).

D. Previous Studies

This chapter will discuss the research that has been conducted by previous researchers who have some of the same discussion. The researcher locates a few references that are important to the current study that is used to compare it to earlier research. In conducting the research, the researcher uses three previous studies related to the research that the researcher is doing.

The first previous studies is a thesis by Andriani Hasan from Muhammadiyah University of Makasara (2018) with the title Use Of Procem Language Terms In Adolescent State 2 Barombongkabupaten Gowa. From research that has been done by previous researchers, it can be concluded that the slang language used by the subject experienced changes in the addition of vowels, changes of vowels and consonants, transfer of first and last syllable vowels, syllable inversion, maintenance of the first syllable and first consonant in syllables. secondly, as well as the replacement of consonants. And also the slang language used can have denotative or connotative meanings.

The researcher here uses the definition of language used by previous researchers.

The second previous studies is by Eka Nur Latifah from Yogyakarta State University (2017) with the title Metafora In The Unter Dem Eis Song Album By Eisblume.

From the research that has been done by previous researchers, it can be seen that after conducting the research the researchers found four types of metaphors, namely anthropomorphic, synesthetic, abstract, and animal. Of all the metaphors found, there

were 78 data found, namely, 45 data of abstract metaphors, 25 data of anthropomorphic metaphors, 6 data of synthetic metaphors, and finally 3 data of animal metaphors.

The researcher here uses definitions and also various types of metaphors.

Third previous studies is by Leonard Yobel from Sam Ratulangi University (2018) entitled The Impact Of Desire On Character In The Novela *The little Prince* By Antoine De Saint-Exupery.

Through the research that has been done, previous researchers found ten basic desires, namely: the desire for curiosity, the desire for revenge, the desire for romance, the desire for social contact, the desire for power, the desire for acceptance, the desire for degree, the desire for serenity, the desire for storage, and the desire for order. Each character has their own desires that influence their behavior to get what they want. Through this desire these characters also want to focus their attention on their respective desires to achieve happiness if their desires are fulfilled

The researcher here uses an explanation about the novel *The Little Prince* by Antoine De Saint-Exupery