

## Metaphorical Expressions about Passion of Woman's Life in the Novel *Pegasus and Olympus at War* by Kate O'Hearn

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### **Abstract:**

*There are three objectives of this research; 1) to find the metaphorical expression about Passion of a woman life, 2) to find the meaning of metaphorical expression about Passion of a woman life. The theory being used in this research is Semiotics by limiting the discussion only on Peirce Triangle of Meaning/Semiosis. This theory are applied by determine and classify metaphorical expressions about Passion of woman life into 3 parts in Triangle of Meaning by Peirce. The methodoogy employed is qualitative research in which the researcher tried to present the issues descriptively. As for the data, they were collected from the text within the novel. The dialogues in the text were taken out as the primary data. From the first research question, the researcher conclude that the representament of this research is kind of Legisign, the object is symbol, and the interpretant is dicent sign/dicisign. The researcher also found that there are some illustrated of the main character in this novel, called Emily. She described as emotional, enthusiastic, uncontrollable, strong, faithful, and unaffected also dependable girl. From the second research question, the representament of this research is kind of sinisign, the object is symbol, and the interpretant is dicent sign/dicisign.*

**Keywords:** *Metaphorical Expressions, Passion, illustration, Triangle of Meaning.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

The following chapter serves as introductory parts of this research. It covers several parts. The first is the background in which the researcher discusses reasons for choosing the topic under the study. The second is the research questions which serve as the primary arts of this study clarifying the problems being studied. The following parts are the objectives of the study, the scope of the study, and the significance of the study.

In the modern era, collections about legends of the Roman Gods and Goddesses are not only spread through oral tradition, but many of them have been poured into written form with the aim of enabling the public to gain knowledge about the history, events or certain beliefs more easily. One of the new modern literary work is novel. "*Novel is book length story in prose whose author tries to create the sense, that while one reads, the experience it.*" Kennedy (1983:180). It means that the author of the novel made the reader not only read the story but also make them feel and imagine as if they are being in the story.

Novel is a work of prose fiction written in the narrative; usually in the form of a story. Someone who writes a novel called novelist. The novel comes from word novella, which in Italian means "story or a piece of news". Novel are longer and more complex than short stories, and is not limited by structural constraints and metrics drama or poetry. Generally, a novel tells the story of the characters and their behavior in everyday life. This study was motivated by the interest of researcher to the metaphorical expressions about Passion of a woman's life in the novel. The background story of this novel is based on Roman mythology.

This novel is one of novel from Pegasus series which has 5 series, each series has a different story, but still related, and all told about the main character in the novel. The Pegasus series authored by Kate O'Hearn. The first novel is Pegasus and the Flame of Olympus, the second one is Pegasus and Olympus at War, the third novel Pegasus and The New Olympians, the next novel is Pegasus and the Origins of Olympus, and the last novel is Pegasus and The Rise of the Titans. The researcher only focus on the second novel Pegasus and Olympus at War. This novel is a kind of a new fantasy novel that tells about the life of a girl who changed completely since she began her new life with the God and Goddesses in Olympus (the residence of the Roman Gods and Goddesses).

Main character of the novel named Emily. She was an ordinary girl, after Pegasus incident came looking someone to the world, then revealed that she was the daughter of the goddess of fire, Vesta. Emily turned into a wonderful girl who has the power of flame in her. In this novel tells the adventures of Emily and her friend, also Pegasus, Roman's God and Goddesses and Olympian peoples. Not only about Emily's adventure and experience, this novel also tells the Passion of her to achieve her mission and dreams. The researchers' interest of the story in this novel will be used as research to find more information about the meaning of metaphorical expressions about Passion of a woman who wants to achieve her dreams, and also the characteristics of the main character in this novel.

This research will be focus on the metaphorical expressions about Passion of woman life in the novel. In line of etymology, the word passion derives from the latin "passio" which means suffering. People who afflicted with passion are seen as experiencing a kind of suffering, as if they were slaves to their passion, because it comes to control them. The second perspective portrays passion in a more positive light. For instance, Descartes (1596-1650) sees passions as strong emotions with inherent behavioral tendencies that can be positive as long as reason underlies the behavior. Finally, Hegel (1770-1831) argues that passions are necessary to reach the highest levels of achievement. In this novel Emily's passion described as a girl who has a spirit to achieve her missions to free her father from CRU even she had to fights against the monsters. Emily also had to realize that she is the daughter of the Vesta and need to manage the fire energy in her body.

This research will use semiotic theory by Charles Sanders Peirce and will focus on the process called triadic / triangle of meaning / semiosis to interpret and describe the metaphorical expressions illustrated in the novel. Semiosis often called triangle of meaning because it consists of three marks relations. The first is representamen, the second is the object, and the third is the interpretant. Researchers will find and connect representamen, objects and also interpretant to find meaning and also illustrate Passion of main character according to metaphorical expressions found in the novel *Pegasus and Olympus at War*. This theory expected can help researcher to answer research questions.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Semiotics**

Semiotics is the theory that the researcher used in this research. Eco states that "Semiotics is concerned with everything that can be taken as a sign" (Eco 1976, 7). This is means Semiotics involves the study not only of what we refer to as 'signs' in everyday speech, but of anything which 'stands for' something else. In a semiotic sense, signs take the form of words, images, sounds, gestures and objects.

Semiotics, according to Kress (2003:41) is the "science of the sign, a fusion of form/signifier and meaning/signified". It means that semiotic is kind of approach that we can use to interpret the meaning of the sign. In this research the researcher used this theory to find the meaning of some metaphorical expressions that illustrated in the novel. The word "semiotics" itself comes from the Greek word "semeion" which means "sign". Many things in this world can be communicated through signs. "The signs are the basis of all communication" (Littlejohn: 1996). Semiotics is the study of semiosis, or systems and activities that involve the signs which are in the communication. Semiotics covers all processes of expressions, communication and significant interactions at all levels throughout the universe described in the words of American philosopher CS Peirce and one of the founders of the modern discipline of semiotics. He said that semiotics "is perfused with signs". Semiotics history extends back to ancient Greece, where semiotics, together with ethics and natural philosophy, is one of the three great pillars of human knowledge.

This theory is expected to help the researchers to find the meaning of metaphorical expressions about Passion of woman life in the novel Pegasus and Olympus at War by Kate O'Hearn. This researchers will focus on the process of Semiosis by Charles Sanders Peirce. Researchers will use Peirce's triangle of meaning to interpret and find the meaning of some metaphorical expressions. This topic will be describe on the next page.

### **Semiotics by Charles Sanders Peirce**

Phenomenon that distinguishes life forms from inanimate objects is semiosis. This can be defined simply as the instinctive capacity of all living organisms to produce and understand signs. Sign is any physical form that has been imagine or made externally (through some physical medium) to stand for an object, event, feeling, etc., known as a referent, or for a class of similar (or related) objects, events, feelings, etc., known as a referential domain.

In human life, signs serve many functions. They allow people to recognize pattern's in things; they act as predictive guides or plans for taking actions; they serve as exemplars of specific kinds of phenomena; and the list could go on and on. Peirce defines the sign triadic process, called semiosis. "Semiosis" is a process in which the representation of the object that serves as a sign. It is a process of cooperation between the representament, objects, and they interpretants. "Semiotics" (the science of signs) is the study of semiosis, and it is an investigation for the representation of the object serves as a sign. Here are the definition of representamen, interpretant and object:

1. The representamen: the form which the sign takes, called by some theorists the 'sign vehicle'.
2. An interpretant: not an interpreter but rather the sense made of the sign.
3. An object: something beyond the sign to which it refers (a referent).

"A sign [in the form of a representamen] is something which stands to somebody for something in some respect or capacity. It addresses somebody, that is, creates in the mind of that person an equivalent sign, or perhaps a more developed sign. That sign which it creates I call the interpretant of the first sign. The sign stands for something, its object. It stands for that object, not in all respects, but in reference to a sort of idea, which I have sometimes called the ground of the representamen" (Peirce 1931-58, 2.228)

According to Peirce, to qualify as a sign, all three elements are essential. The sign is a unity of what is represented (the object), how it is represented (the representamen) and how it is interpreted (the interpretant). The interaction between the representamen, the object and the interpretant is referred to by Peirce as 'semiosis'. Peirce said that the sign itself is an example of firstness, the object is secondness and interpreters are thirdness. Signs associated with representament or ground consists of, qualisign, sinsign, and legisign. Based on the object, Peirce dividing mark on the icon, an index, symbol. Based on the interpretant, the sign is divided as rheme, dicent and arguments. Signs associated with ground / representamen are:

1. Qualisign: Quality which is on the sign
2. Sinsign: actual existence of objects / events / physical reality
3. Legisign: Norm / law contained by the sign, for example: the sound of the referee's whistle during a soccer match, which means there is an offense.

The object is divided into three, namely:

1. Symbol/symbolic: a mode in which the signifier does not resemble the signified but which is fundamentally arbitrary or purely conventional, so that this relationship must be agreed upon and learned: e.g. language in general (plus specific languages, alphabetical letters, punctuation marks, words, phrases and sentences), numbers, morse code, traffic lights, national flags.
2. Icon/iconic: a mode in which the signifier is perceived as resembling or imitating the signified (recognizably looking, sounding, feeling, tasting or smelling like it) being similar in possessing some of its qualities: e.g. a portrait, a cartoon, a scale-model, onomatopoeia, metaphors, realistic sounds in 'programme music', sound effects in radio drama, a dubbed film soundtrack, imitative gestures.
3. Index/indexical: a mode in which the signifier is not arbitrary but is directly connected in some way (physically or causally) to the signified (regardless of intention) this link can be observed or inferred: e.g. 'natural signs' (smoke, thunder, footprints, echoes, non-synthetic odours and flavours), medical symptoms (pain, a rash, pulse-rate), measuring instruments (weathercock, thermometer, clock, spirit-level), 'signals' (a knock on a door, a phone ringing), pointers (a pointing 'index' finger, a directional signpost), recordings (a photograph, a film, video or television shot, an audiorecorded voice), personal 'trademarks' (handwriting, catchphrases).

Interpretant is divided into three, namely:

1. Rheme: Signs that allows people interpreted by choice. Sign becomes a possibility for interpretant, for example: the concept
2. Dicent sign / dicensign: Signs in accordance with reality. Sign to interpretant as a fact, for instance descriptive statement
3. Argument: The direct giving reasons about something. Sign to interpretant as a Reason.

### **Metaphor**

Figurative language is also called figure of speech. Figure of speech is the style language in spoken and written forms used in a literary work with a view to representing the feelings and thoughts of the author. Figure of speech is the language used to create a particular effect. Figure of speech is a form of rhetorical imaginative use to create an impression of the listener or reader.

Figurative language used to give a sense of beauty and emphasis on the importance of something that being delivered. Figurative language can often be found in songs, poems, and literary works, also in the Bible and other religious books. "Figures of speech are a rhetorical device using words in distinctive ways to achieve a special effect." McArthur (1992: 402). It means that Figurative language is a collection of words that has beautiful meaning, but does not describe the real meaning, merely figurative of meaning.

In this study the researcher will focus on one kind of figurative language called metaphor. The word metaphor itself is coming from a Greek word meaning to "transfer" or "carry across." Metaphors "carry" meaning from one word, [image](#), or idea to another. "Metaphor is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that the one is the other." (McArthur, 1996:653). It means the use of language to refer to something other than what it was originally applied to, or what it 'literally' means, in order to suggest some resemblance or make a connection between the two things.

Richards (1936) states that "metaphor is a comparison that examines the similarity or resemblance between an object with another object that is used as a comparison." For example, Elizabeth is the sun, the number of properties in the sentence the sun (the sun), among others, its ability to illuminate, transferred or used to describe the figure of Elizabeth who has beauty bright sunshine, bright as the sun. Richards (1936) mentions "the concept of the transfer itself by the term target and the source domain." In the example of the sentence, Elizabeth is a target (target) is analogous to the sun which is the source (source).

## **Roman Mythology**

Mythology is a set of stories, traditions, or beliefs associated with a particular group or the history of an event. In Greek or Roman Mythology, the species became associated with numerous of gods and goddesses. Roman mythology is the body of traditional stories pertaining to ancient Rome's legendary origins and religious system, as represented in the literature and visual arts of the Romans. Story of the novel *Pegasus and Olympus at war* is derived from Roman Mythology which also has similarity with Greek Mythology.

"Greek mythology is largely made up of stories about gods and goddesses, but it must not be read as a kind of Greek Bible, an account of the Greek religion. According to the most modern idea, a real myth has nothing to do with religion. It is an explanation of something in nature: how, for instance, anything and everything came into existence; men animals, this or that tree or flower. Myths are early science, the result of men's first trying to explain what they saw around them. But there are many so-called myths that explain nothing at all. These tales are pure entertainment, the sort of thing people would tell one another on a long winter's evening. But religion is here, too." (Edith Hamilton, *Mythology* (19))

For Rome, there are 12 main gods (all related to each other) living on Mount Olympus, where they observe human progress. Aside from the main god, the universe is filled with little gods innumerable. Since ancient times, stories of the gods and goddesses, like Jupiter and his family continue to be described, even when they have lost their religious significance. In the Renaissance, classical education is required for all students; knowledge of the Romans, taste, and the status of a person. A universal language of pictures reborn, but often with allegorical meaning and new intellectual.

The names of the Twelve Gods of Olympus is the main Jupiter (the king of the gods, god of the sky and rain), Juno (goddess of marriage), Minerva (goddess of wisdom, goddess of the city, the goddess of knowledge, science and war goddess), Vesta (goddess of fire, soul, and the Roman goddess State), Ceres (goddess of agriculture), Diana (goddess of hunting), Venus (goddess of love and beauty), Mars (god of war), Mercury (god of trade and financial), Neptune (god of the sea), Vulcan (god of fire and blacksmith) and Apollo (god of the sun, music, poetry, and the forecasts). According to Roman mythology twelve Olympian gods obtain their supremacy in the world of gods after Jupiter led the brothers to victory in the war with the Titans. The Titans were the children of Earth and Heaven emerge from Chaos, the mother of the Titans. The Titans made up of six sons and six daughters, one hundred armed giants (Hecatonchires) and the giant one-eyed Cyclops. Gods and goddesses of ancient Rome has provided the subject matter for many of Western art.

According to mythology, the home of the Gods and Goddesses is at the peak of Mount Olympus, in Thessaly. A cloud gate opened to allow part of the Roman gods to the earth, and to receive their gods return to Olympus. The Olympian's God and Goddesses place is separate, but when they called upon, they all went to the palace of Jupiter on Mount Olympus, it was also done by the gods who habitually resides in the earth, the sea or at the bottom of the earth. The great hall of the Jupiter palace, king of the gods and goddesses that is the place where the gods of Olympia partying every day with ambrosia and nectar, their foods and drinks. It was in the palace on Mount Olympus, the gods and goddesses Olimpia discuss the affairs of heaven and earth. When they partied with their nectar, Apollo god of music, entertain the Roman god with a harp tone, in which he mused as he sang in responsive strains. When the sun sets, the Olympian gods back to sleep in the shelter on Mount Olympus.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In this study, researcher used a qualitative method. Research methods that do not use any numbers that will count as a consideration for drawing conclusions. Qualitative methods consider about the quality of a piece of content. This method is able to judge the contents of the research object that can not be measured with numbers. The data collected by the researcher is not the form of numbers, but in the form of expressions taken from the novel. Metaphorical expressions about Passion of a woman found in the novel *Pegasus and*

*Olympus at War* assessed qualitatively. In this research, researchers used two sources of data, named primary and secondary research data. This research uses literature study, so texts and literature will be the source of data. The primary source is Novel *Pegasus and Olympus at War* oleh Kate O'Hearn. Metaphorical expressions about Passion of woman life quoted and collected as data-based discussions. The Secondary source of this research are from journals, books, articles, and previous study.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Metaphorical expressions of Flame's meaning**

Metaphor is one of figure of speech in which makes an implicit, implied or hidden comparison between two things or objects. The way the author expressing, conveying, or representing those comparisons are made it into metaphorical expressions which written in the sentences or in the conversations between characters in the novel. From excerpt 1 until excerpt 7 will find the meaning of Flame.

“Get out of here, Cupid,” Joel warned. “This is a private conversation, and you are not welcome.” “Is this true?” Cupid said slyly to Emily. Do you really wish me to go?” ..... “Trouble?” Cupid repeated as he turned and feigned innocence to the stallion. “I am not causing the trouble. I just wanted to speak with Flame. (1:13)

The quotation above is the conversation between Cupid and Joel (Emily's bestfriend). Emily and her friends Joel, Paelen and Pegasus had plan to go to the world and save Emily's father. They talked about their plan in the labirint but suddenly Cupid came and wanted to know about their plan. Paelen and Joel angry and asked Cupid to go, but Cupid did not care with them and just wanted to talk with Emily. Joel and Paelen thought that Cupid just someone who could cause the trouble. Cupid made a self defense and said that he would not cause the trouble and just wanted to speak with Emily to offer a help. Emily is the new comer in Olympus. And as the son of Love Goddesses Venus, Cupid tried to tempt Emily.

“Do not blame Pegasus for telling me what happened,” Vesta said. “He cares about you and does not wish to see you harmed.” Vesta rested her hands on Emily's shoulders. “Emily you must understand. You are the living flame of Olympus. Your power feeds the flame here in the temple, and it keeps us alive.” (1:16)

The quotation above took place in the temple of the Flame. Emily spent a long afternoon there struggling to learn how to master her powers. Vesta tried to teach her because she knows that in the morning Emily burnt her feet while learnt to master her power. In line 1 described that Pegasus tell Vesta that Emily could not control her power until she burnt her feet, and Vesta asked her to control it and make her realize that she is the Flame of Olympus and she needed to keep her power inside her. In line 4 described that

Emily's flame power is also the power of the flame in the temple of Olympus. The living of Olympians are all depends on Emily. If the power inside her is weak the flame in the temple also become weaker.

### **Metaphorical expressions of Sun's meaning**

Countless generations ago, I took the heart of the Flame to your world and hit it in a child. It has passed from girl to girl throughout the ages until it finally reached yo. You were born with this power. I am sorry that we have had to summon it from within you to save Olympus. But the moment you sacrificed yourself in this temple you changed. Emily you carry the power of the sun deep within you. If you do not harness these powers soon, you may do yourself and everyone around you a great harm (1: 16)

These quotations took place in the temple of the flame. Vesta told Emily about her power. She said that Emily's power actually the power of the sun. Vesta also explained that she is a as a Goddess of Fire kept and took the hearts of the flame to a girl in the world and this heart of fire passed from girl to girl until Emily. The purpose of it just to keep the power of the flame in Olympus still alive until now. Thats why Emily has a big power, and to control the power she need extra concentrate to master her own power. She has to sacrifice herlife to save Olympus. In the real world there's no human who has power of the sun, this is kind of metaphorical expressions.

"I-I don't understand," Emily said. "My tears caused an explosion?" Diana nodded. "We do not really understand either. When the flame emerged from you, Vesta said its full powers would be released. But she never expected them to be this potent. Even you tears are filled with the power of the sun" (2: 24)

These quotations above is the conversation between Diana and Emily. Emily just cried and her tears caused terrible explosion. This conversation took place in the room where Emily had rest after got injured because of her tears powers. Diana didn't understand why it happened, as she know from Vesta, Emily just has the power of flame inside her. But out of expectation, she also has the power of the sun. Emily's tears is as danger as her the power of the flame inside her. Emily more blame herself. And she is trully has the big power inside her. The power of the flame and the power of sun in her tears.

It felt as if she had cried an ocean's worth since she had arrived in the Nirad world. She looked at the hidden pocket and pried it gently open. Deep inside was a small pool of water. These were the tears of the flame of Olympus that contained the power of the sun (27: 320)

This quotation took place in the Medusa's sister palace. Emily has the tears which contains the power of the sun. Her tears can cause terrible explosion, that's why Neptune

gave her a shimmering sea-green handkerchief which made by the most talented Sirens. This handkerchief made of the finest silk from the grasses that grow in the deepest part of the sea. This handkerchief hope can help Emily to collect her tears so that her tears wil not cause explosion. Not only Emily's flame contained the power of the sun, even her tears also contained the power of sun. If she angry or sad these both feeling can produce strong energy that can burn and destroy anything. Everytime Emily feel sad and cry she always use her handkerchief to sweep her tears. When she opened her handkerchief deep inside look like a small pool of water. These were her tears which contained the power of the sun.

A silent roar started deep within her core as Emily summoned all the powers she had been fighting so long to supress. She had feed them, called them forth, and commanded them to melt the stone shell keeping her imprisoned. She could feel the heat rising. It was just as Vesta had told her it would be. The full power of the sun, but Emily felt no pain, only growing strength and uncontrol (31: 353)

This quotation took place in temple of Medusa's sister. Stheno and Euryale made Pegasus, Emily's father, Paelen, Joel and Cupid became stone. Even they changed Emily into stone too. As Emily worried about her family and her bestfried she concern fed the flame. She could feel the power inside herself begin to explode. As the flame of Olympus who has the power of the sun, Emily did not feel the heat or the pain because of the flame. She just growing strength and uncontrol, just everyone near her feel the heat and the pain caused by her power. She feared the flame inside her would turn in on herself, consuming her body because she became stone. But she did not think about it, she just think about her family and her bestfiend who felt suffered, she just think about them who fought for her. Everytime she think about those who she loved, Emily anger boiled. She would not let Medusa's sister mision to kill Jupiter and lead Olympus succeed.

The word sun comes from the idea of author. It is kind of metaphorical expression which symbolize Emily as a main character in the novel. The researcher used triangle of meaning by Pearce to find the meaning of sun. Sun become the representament because sun symbolyze Emily in the novel. The representament of the sun is kind of legisign which also comes from the symbol in ancient Greek and Roman. The object is still Emily as a main character and the interpretant is kind of dicent sign / dicisign because according to reality and facts.

The real meaning of Sun is the star round which the earth moves and which gives it warmth and light. In this novel Emily not symbolyze as the real sun but thye metaphor meaning can be describe as life, power, strength, energy, force, clarity. Flame of Olympus is the power of the living of Olympians. In the first novel, Pegasus and the Flame described that if the flame can be turned off, the power of God and Goddesses become weak. That's why they fights against the enemies who want to turn off the fire. Same with the power of the flame, Emily own the power of the sun and the Olympians depend on her. If she can

not control the power and feel afraid, the flame in herself become weaker and the power of God and Goddesses also do the same. Emily become the foundation of life of Olympians.

In a lifetime, a person goes through the stages of the sun. The birth of a baby corresponds to the sun rise, then the child grows up until the peak of energy is reached, represented by noon, when the sun is in it's highest position (from the Earth standpoint). Finally, the sun starts to go down, just like a person starts to grow old, and then comes sunset, when a person dies.

## CONCLUSION

The result of this research is the description about the meaning of metaphorical expressions about Passion of woman life in the novel Pegasus and Olympus at War by Kate O'Hearn. This research using semiotics theory especially semiotics by Charles Sanders Peirce which called "Semiosis" to find the meaning of metaphorical expressions of woman life in the novel and also the illustrated of main character's Passion according to metaphorical expressions in the novel. This theory explaining that cooperation between the representament, objects, and they "interpretants" (interpreter) in semiosis by Peirce is the way to explain the meaning of the sign. All three elements are depending on each other to produce the same meaning. The researcher hopes can give new dimension about find the meaning of symbol (metaphorical expressions) in the novel using semiotics theory by Peirce. Make the relation between representament, object, and also interpretant to create the meaning. This is also the way to analyze the characteristics of the main character in the novel. The researcher hopes can be motivation to the other students who want to make research in the same topics even in different objects. Beside that researcher also hopes this research can be reference to the other students who want to do some research deeper and more details.

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