

TEMPERATURE AS SOURCE DOMAIN OF METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS

A Conceptual Metaphor Analysis to Novel *Answered Prayers* By Sydney Sheldon

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ABSTRACT

This research is the study of metaphorical expressions of temperature terms used as source domain. Researcher takes dialogs and narratives in the novel *Answered Prayers* by Sydney Sheldon as data source. Qualitative descriptive research is used by collecting metaphorical expression which used temperature terms as source domain based on the conceptual metaphor theory. Researcher finds that there are four target domains of metaphorical expressions using temperature terms; they are affection, emotional intensity, personality and physical appearance (related to a fashionable appearance). From those four target domains, the highest number is the conceptual metaphor of AFFECTION is TEMPERATURE with 23 metaphorical expressions. It also appears in this research that human's experiential basis to temperature influence the terms used in metaphorical expressions.

Key words : metaphor, temperature, target domain.

INTRODUCTION

Study the second language should be comprehensive, from sound, structure, and its meaning, and one of the aspects in understanding the meaning of an utterance and expressions particularly in English language is to be able to comprehend and interpret a metaphorical expressions, and conceptual metaphor approach is one approach that is able to give a framework in interpreting metaphor.

Different from traditional view of metaphor that considers metaphor as merely poetic device, the last two decades since the emergence of cognitive linguistics, metaphor has been treated as an integral part of everyday utterance, since the

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cognitive linguists view linguistic expression (word to sentence) is the surface realization of cognitive level, the utterance produced is the reflection of how speaker conceptualized world around them including in metaphor, where from cognitive linguistic perspective, it is produced in mental domain, not in language level domain.

The conceptual Metaphor Theory proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) is metaphor theory that enables us to identify that cognitive level of language usage by analyzing the target and the source domain of metaphor. The main idea of this theory of metaphor is that the metaphorical expression that is produced by language users is triggered by underlying conceptual level in thought, and the structural mapping from source domain to target domain is systematically occurs in cognitive level.

The aim of this research is to identify the target domains of metaphorical expressions in the novel *Answered Prayers* using temperature as source domain, and to identify which target domain has the highest number of metaphorical expressions.

“Answered Prayer” is 56th novel by Sydney Sheldon which tells about family and friendship, about one woman’s struggle to break free from the past and the man who helps her to fight against her past. The novel was released in 2002. The main characters are, Faith Madison and Brad Patterson. Other characters are Faith’s daughter Alex, and Faith’s brother Jack.

The reason for choosing the *Answered Prayer* novel is because the novel full with emotional quotient and drama, about love, relationship which involves emotion, affection, revealing personality in many of the dialogs and narrations in it and of course, as the view that metaphor is an everyday language, the dialogs and narratives in the novel must contain metaphorical expressions.

RELATED LITERATURE

Metaphor has become an object of interest for philosophers who for centuries consider metaphor as part of “rhetoric”, a subject of literary study concerned with figurative language. It is therefore, in any study of metaphor, any researcher should

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look back and must consider what metaphor is from the works of Aristotle (as cited in Ortony, 1993) acknowledges that:

“He (Aristotle) believed metaphors to be implicit comparisons, based on the principles of analogy, a view that translates into what, in modern terms, is generally called the comparison theory of metaphor, as to their use, he believed that it was primarily ornamental”

Aristotle as cited in Muller (2008, p.5) identified two key attributes of metaphor, first, the transformation of a conventional meaning through its comparison to something else, and the second, the use of a transformed meaning to represent a phenomenon which may be otherwise unnamed. From Aristotle’s view, metaphor is a form of analogy or comparison, and as poetic devices, means that the metaphor is used to fulfill some effect as mentioned above.

Another traditional view of metaphor as argued by Knowles and Moon Knowles and Moon (2005, p.8) explains other terms used in traditional approach to metaphor, which is vehicle, topic, and grounds. The example below as provided by Murray and Moon (2005)

Mountain

context	:	Be prepared for a mountain of paperwork
metaphor/vehicle	:	mountain
meaning/topic	:	a large amount
connection/grounds:		ideas of size, being immovable and difficult to deal with

Since early 1980s, interdisciplinary study of metaphor has repositioned the study of metaphor in related to human thought, it was not merely viewed as only poetic or politician device as literary and rhetoric function, as Gibbs (2010) affirms that people’s view toward metaphor study has reoriented to study the from cognitive point of view that metaphorical language is reflection of metaphorical thought.

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The view that human thought affects the metaphorical thinking either in production and interpretation of metaphor has given birth to the Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT), which was first time advocated by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson on his publication *Metaphor We Live By* (1980). Lakoff and Johnson (1980) assure that metaphor as something that is not merely speaking or thinking about something in terms of something else, but actually experiencing something as something else.

The cognitive view of metaphor is also supported by Andrew Goatly (2007, p. 30). His definition of metaphor is based on the cognitive perspective and define metaphor as “thinking of one thing (A) as though it were another thing (B)” In this theory, mapping is a set of systematic conceptual correspondences between the source and the target in the sense that constituent conceptual elements of b correspond to constituent elements of a. (Kovecses 2010, p.7)

Kovecses (2010) provides a conceptual mapping of LOVE is JOURNEY (in CMT, the capital letter is used to state the conceptual level TARGET DOMAIN is SOURCE DOMAIN) metaphor, where the source domain and target domain is written in capital to represent the cognitive level framework.

<i>Source Domain: JOURNEY</i>		<i>Target Domain: LOVE</i>
the travelers	→	the lovers
the vehicle	→	the love relationship itself
the journey	→	events in the relationship
the distance covered	→	the progress made
the obstacles encountered	→	the difficulties experienced
decisions about which way to go	→	choices about what to do
the destination of the journey	→	the goal(s) of the relationship

An English native speaker is able to produce the metaphorical linguistic expression in conceptual mapping LOVE is JOURNEY since the preexisting experience and similarities between those two domains. The speakers rely on their knowledge and experience on one concept in order to understand another concept.

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Therefore, one conceptual metaphor is formed by two conceptual domains (Kovecses, 2010). The speakers try to understand the target domain by the use of the source domain, according to Kovecsec (2010) the reversing is impossible, For example, we do not talk about *journey* in terms of *love*. Thus, when a person speaks metaphorically to his/her partner: *We can't turn back now, we're at a crossroads, we may have to go our separate ways, the relationship isn't going anywhere*, the conceptual domain that underlying those metaphorical expressions is of journey. Thus, the speaker conceptualizes love in terms of journey. The mapping of those metaphorical expressions above is LOVE is JOURNEY.

The terms temperature itself is a source domain that commonly used as source domain of metaphor , as Gibbs (1994) agrees that 'emotions are temperature' is grounded in physical sensation when human experience various feelings .Furthermore, Lakoff and Johnson (1999) share the similar thought and argues that temperature adjectives such as hot, warm, cool and cold are not only used conceptually are also used metaphorically, particularly when it used to describe emotions, such as 'affection is warmth' . In English, particularly in young people slang language, *cool* serves as hyponym which covers a variety of different meanings and is metaphorically associated to a wide range of emotions (Lorenzetti, 2010).

METHODOLOGY

The data for this research were taken from the text in forms of narration and dialog of the characters from the novel *Answered Prayer* by Sydney Sheldon. The data are all the texts which considered contain metaphorical expressions using temperature as source domain. To identify the metaphorical expressions from the text, Steen (1997, 2009) five-step procedures is applied to identify the map of the linguistics expressions to conceptual metaphor in order to be able to find the target domain; (i) identifying the metaphorical focus; (ii) identifying the metaphorical idea; (iii) identifying the metaphorical comparison; (iv) identifying the metaphorical analogy; and (v) identifying the metaphorical mapping.

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After the mapping has been identified, researcher will further analyze the relation of the opposite word of source domain (temperature) which is hot and cold, to identify whether the target domain is also in opposite usage.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This research aims to identify the target domains of temperature terms used as metaphor, and after carefully read the novel and scan the temperature terms used metaphorically, During data analysis, it shows that there are five target domains of temperature as conceptual metaphor, those target domains are:

AFFECTION is TEMPERATURE

Where high temperature is an existence affectionate feeling and low temperature is lack of or even the loss of affection. The excerpts below show the using of high temperature terms metaphorically:

“But due to the lack of communication and warmth between her and Alex, their lack of sexuality was sometimes a relief to her.” (P. 40)

“It would have proven to him, had he thought about it, what a difference it made when he was warmer to her.” (P. 111)

From two excerpts above, the high temperature terms that are used for metaphorical of affectionate feeling is only to the level of “WARM” for the adjective and “WARMTH” for noun, it shows the existence of affection in a relationship, in this case, between Faith and Alex, her daughter. The terms of *hot* and *heat* are not found in this novel as metaphorical expression for affection.

Whereas the lack of affectionate feeling is expressed metaphorically using the low temperature terms, which is *cool(ing)* and *cold*, as seen below:

“And it had been a progressive cooling process after that; it was just the way he was. Faith no longer resented it, but accepted him as he was.” (p. 44)

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“She wondered why she hadn't seen that when she and Alex married. And Debbie, Jack's wife, was just as cold to him.” (p. 44)

Two excerpts above show how the low temperature terms are used metaphorically to express the lack of affection in a relationship.

Other than those two terms above, where low temperature terms used metaphorically to express lack of affection, it also emerges from the data that the low temperature terms is used to express the loss of affection as seen in excerpts below, which use the terms *freeze*, *chilly*.

“He drags you around by the hair constantly, in one way or another, he freezes you out, you're lonely all the time, and now he does a dumb thing like this”. (p. 284)

He was not nearly as chilly to them, and made considerably more effort with them, which had always seemed odd to Faith.(p. 49)

We can see that the word *freeze* and *chill* which is far lower temperature is used to describe the lost of the affection feeling, but compare to the terms cool and cold, it can be seen that by using *freeze* and *chill*, it shows a complete loss of affection in a relationship.

EMOTIONAL INTENSITY is TEMPERATURE,

Where high temperature is a metaphorical expression of anger, and the low temperature is the metaphorical expressions of the reverse emotional condition.

The high temperature terms used metaphorically to express anger and include *heat(ed)*, *hot(ly)*, as seen from excerpts below:

“Eloise had always hotly defended their dad, although she loved her mother too. (p. 81)

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“Pam was engaged in a heated debate at that point, over some recent tax law that was of no interest to him. (p. 146)

“And in San Francisco, the subject was under heated discussion”. (P. 419)

The first excerpt above, which use *hotly* to describe how character –Eloise– feel when arguing to defend her dad, in the latter two excerpts the terms *heat* are used, but it is use to describe a situation where two anger people involve in a debate or conversation.

The reversing emotional condition from anger is expressed metaphorically using the low temperature terms of *cool*, as seen below:

“You're not doing that. Ellie will see who is. Wait. Be patient. Be cool. Defend yourself against him. Talk to your lawyer.” (p. 359)

From this mapping, researcher finds that the polar pole of high temperature to low temperature serve metaphorically to describe a high intensity of anger to the low or the non-existence of anger. The term *warm* are not found in this novel as metaphorical expression for emotional intensity (anger).

PERSONALITY is TEMPERATURE.

Where high temperature means a friendly personality and the low temperature means an unfriendly personality, then high temperature terms to describe a friendly personality is *warm(er)*, as in excerpts below:

“And unlike their mother and Charles, Jack had been affectionate and loving and happy and warm, just as Faith had been then”. (P. 37)

“but Faith had insisted to Jack he was a great guy and warmer than he looked”. (P. 56)

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whereas the unfriendly personality is expressed metaphorically using the word *cold*

“Both of them had sought out difficult relationships, with people who were cold and critical of them”.(p.34)

In this mapping where high temperature terms are used to express a friendly personality only term *warm* is found, the term *hot* somehow is not found to use metaphorically to describe a personality.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE (ATTRACTIVENESS) is TEMPERATURE

Although number of metaphorical expressions from this target domain is low, but nevertheless, the excerpts below show that temperature terms are also used metaphorically to describe physical appearance, as seen below:

“She was glad she had brought gloves with her, after his warning to dress warm”. (P. 191)

“Look at that, those are emeralds and rubies on that rosary, even if they are little ones. He must be a pretty cool guy.” (p. 256)

“I love my backpack and scarf. I'm going to be the coolest kid in school.” (p. 256)

The high temperature term found is only *warm*, which describe a charming physical appearance, while the opposite low temperature terms, *cool*, though used to describe physical appearance, but it is not a opposite description of a charming, in other word, when the word *cool* and *coolest* is used metaphorically to describe a physical appearance, it is not mean the lack of charm, instead, it also means charm in a different perspective, which is related to how fashionable the person is, this is in

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line with Deignan (1997) finding who affirms the use of cool metaphorically for fashionable.

The result of data analysis shows that there are in total 58 metaphorical expressions, where 32 of them are from low temperature terms which are : *icy/ice, cold/coldness, cool/ cooled /cooling, freeze /chill*, Whereas 26 metaphorical expressions are found using the high temperature terms which are : *hot, warm /warmth, heat*.

The target domains of the temperature terms metaphor are: affection with 26 metaphorical expressions, emotional intensity with 15 metaphorical expressions, personality with 12 metaphorical expressions, and physical appearance with 5 metaphorical expressions.

From the metaphorical expressions from the temperature source domain in the novel *Answered prayers* above, there is an interesting finding which confirms what Kovecsec (2002:79) argues that the conceptual metaphors are based on a variety of human experience, including correlations in experience, various kinds of nonobjective similarity, biological and cultural roots shared by the two concepts, and possibly other, In this research, the biological or physical experience on the low temperature and high temperature has effect how each conceptual metaphor is expressed, that the human understanding of the source domain concept which based on experiential basis, affects how each lexical unit is also used metaphorically, for instance the word cool and cold, which in their basic meaning has a different associative meaning and it is conceptually, cool is more comfortable than cold, this explains why some metaphorical expressions of “cool” tends to have a positive meaning, while cold tends to have a negative feeling. Same with the word “ice”, “icy” or “freezing” which in non-metaphorical meaning it is unpleasantly low temperature, and when they are used metaphorically, the negative sense also appear, On the other pole, “warm” and “hot” is also have a different associative meaning related to its basic meaning. Warm (and its noun “warmth) temperature is more comfortable than

hot temperature. That's why "warm" is not appear in a negative meaning metaphor. But the word "hot" (adjective) and its noun "heat" frequently appears metaphorically in negative connotation.

CONCLUSION

After carefully analyzed the finding, researcher concludes there are four target domains of metaphorical expressions in the novel *Answered Prayers* using temperature as source Domain. Those target domains are: affection, emotional intensity, personality, and physical appearance (fashionable attractiveness).

The target domain with the highest number is Affection with twenty-three metaphorical expressions which is seventy-one percent from the total metaphorical expressions using temperature terms in the novel *Answered Prayers* by Danielle Steel.

Finally, researcher suggests that further research should be conducted to compare whether English and Indonesian share the same target domain and the same terms used in metaphor in temperature terms.

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Prologue : Journal of Language, Literature and Cultural Studies © Vol.3 No.1, February 2017
ISSN -p: 2460-4641
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Appendix

The complete list of metaphorical expressions of temperature terms in the novel Answered Prayer by Sydney Sheldon.

Low Temperature Terms

	Metaphorical Expression	Target Domain
	A. Icy / Ice	
1	Alex hadn't spoken to her all afternoon, and they had eaten dinner in icy silence (p.92)	Emotional Intensity
2	He looked at her with an icy stare that had quelled her for years.(p.92)	Emotional Intensity
3	And she felt the same icy wind of disapproval she'd had from the men in her life since she was a child. (p. 133)	Emotional Intensity
4	... all the icy unkindness he had showered on her for so long,(p.278)	Affection
5	Under his icy exterior, there was no heart at all. (p.358)	Physical Appearance
6	But the warm core had gotten covered with layers of ice over the years. (P. 117)	Affection
	B. Cold / coldness	
7	When she had met them, she had been shocked by how cold they were, and unable to express affection for each other (p.31)	Personality

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8	Both of them had sought out difficult relationships, with people who were cold and critical of them.(p.34)	Affection
9	She wondered why she hadn't seen that when she and Alex married. And Debbie, Jack's wife, was just as cold to him. (p. 44	Affection
10	He had always seemed distant and cold to them, even then, but Faith had insisted to Jack he was a great guy and warmer than he looked. (p. 56)	Affection
11	No one but Faith and his children knew how ice cold he was, or could be. He had to have everything his way. (p. 103)	Personality
12	“He's arrogant and inconsiderate, and supercilious and disrespectful and cold,” Zoe said, reeling off what she felt were his main faults, as Ellie walked back into the room. (p.130)	Personality
13	She nodded and he looked sullen, angry, and cold (p. 133)	Affection
14	No matter how difficult he was, or how cold, she couldn't imagine a life without him. (p. 309)	Personality
15	His own childhood had been cold and unemotional, but relatively normal otherwise, and circumspect.(p. 320)	Emotional Intensity
16	“I have nothing more to say to you,” he said coldly, and without waiting for a reply from her, he hung up.(p. 359)	Emotional Intensity
17	His voice was ice cold, and as Pam hung up at her end, she frowned. It wasn't that she didn't care about her son. (p. 439)	Emotional Intensity

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18	They managed to match their mother's coldness in their mates, and found spouses who blamed them for anything that went awry.(p. 34)	Emotional Intensity
19	The relief she felt made up for the coldness Charles always exhibited to her, and everyone else.(p. 37)	Affection
20	After all his coldness to her, all his fury and accusations over her going back to school, (p. 278)	Affection
	Cool / cooled / cooling	
21	They had married cool, aloof people, who were neither affectionate nor warm.(p. 44)	Personality
22	But he had cooled rapidly by the time Eloise was born.(p. 44)	Affection
23	And it had been a progressive cooling process after that, it was just the way he was. Faith no longer resented it, but accepted him as he was. (p. 44)	Affection
24	And as she stood there, she looked tall and beautiful and cool.(p. 153)	Personality
25	More than once during the Christmas vacation, Zoe declared her mother "extremely cool." (p. 225)	Personality
26	Look at that, those are emeralds and rubies on that rosary, even if they are little ones. He must be a pretty cool guy." (p. 256)	Physical Appearance
27	"I love my backpack and scarf. I'm going to be the coolest kid in school." (p. 256)	Physical Appearance
28	"Let her cool of first. Write her a letter or something. Mom, she'll figure it out. It's obvious you don't want	Emotional Intensity

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	this divorce.” (p. 354)	
29	You're not doing that. Ellie will see who is. Wait. Be patient. Be cool. Defend yourself against him. Talk to your lawyer (p. 359)	Emotional Intensity
30	Zoe would have killed her sister if she had seen her mother look like that. Eloise was made of sterner stuff, and had a cooler heart. (p. 365)	Personality
	C. Freeze / Chill	
31	He drags you around by the hair constantly, in one way or another, he freezes you out, you're lonely all the time, and now he does a dumb thing like this. (p. 284)	Affection
32	He was not nearly as chilly to them, and made considerably more effort with them, which had always seemed odd to Faith.(p. 49)	Affection