An Analysis of Metaphorical Language in the Lord of the Rings: The Case Study of the Fellowship of the Ring
การวิเคราะห์คำอุปลักษณ์ในหนังสือลอร์ด ออฟ เดอะ ริงส์ กรณีศึกษา ตอน มหันตภัยแห่งแหวน

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Abstract

The objective of this research was to analyze metaphorical language in the Lord of the Rings: the case study of the Fellowship of the Ring written by J.R.R. Tolkien (John Ronald Reuel Tolkien). Data analysis in this research applied linguistic theories to analyze and sort out all metaphors in the Lord of the Rings: the Fellowship of the Ring. The data were systematically analyzed by percentage. A result was revealed that all metaphorical words were compared on their meaning and tenor (type of role interaction). All the analyzed data were categorized into groups and then described in narrative style, summary, and reporting. The findings of the study were as follows.

After, examining all ten chapters 119 metaphors were found, categorized into 7 types from 20 types of metaphorical language all together. In this research, the results were separated on occurrence frequency; dead metaphor (73.96%), followed by extended metaphors (8.40%) and complex

metaphors (6.72%). While compound metaphors were 4.20%, it is obvious that creative metaphors, orientation metaphors and root metaphors are seldom found in this book (2.52%), (2.52%), and (1.68%)

The findings of this study would help readers to understand deeper meanings of the story. The readers could interpret the metaphors and apply the knowledge to read other novels. The important thing, the findings should be used for further study in this field. At the same time, this study was given insight into culture, idea of the author's thinking, and new experiences for readers to consider when reading novels.

Keywords : Metaphorical Language, The Lord of the Ring, The Fellowship of the Ring

บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยครั้งนี้เป็นการวิเคราะห์คำอุปลักษณ์ ซึ่งปรากฏอยู่ในหนังสือลอร์ด ออฟ เดอะ ริงส์ กรณีศึกษา ตอน มหันต-ภัยแห่งแหวน เขียนโดย J.R.R. Tolkien (John Ronald Reuel Tolkien) มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อการศึกษารูปแบบการใช้คำเชิงเปรียบเทียบที่เรียกว่า Metaphor หรือ คำอุปลักษณ์ เป็นการวิจัยเชิงเอกสารเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลจากเอกสาร วิธีวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล แยกแยะประเภท สำหรับเครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการวิจัยเป็นแบบตาราง การวิเคราะห์ การใช้คำอุปลักษณ์ คำนวณโดยใช้สถิติค่าร้อยละในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล จากนั้นอธิบายลักษณะที่มีต่อบริบทหรือเนื้อเรื่อง แล้วนำมาสรุปและรายงานผล

ผลการวิจัยพบว่า มีคำอุปลักษณ์ปรากฏอยู่ในหนังสือเล่มนี้ 7 ประเภทจากทั้งหมด 20 ประเภท และสามารถแบ่งออกเป็นระดับตามลำดับของความถี่ของการปรากฏดังนี้ พบมากที่สุด ได้แก่ Dead Metaphor คิดเป็นร้อยละ 73.96 รองลงมา Extended Metaphor คิดเป็นร้อยละ 8.40 Complex Metaphor คิดเป็นร้อยละ 6.72 Compound Metaphor คิดเป็นร้อยละ 4.20 ขณะที่ Creative Metaphor และ Orientation Metaphor มีความถี่เท่ากัน คือ ร้อยละ 2.52 และคำอุปลักษณ์ที่มีการใช้น้อยที่สุด คือ Root Metaphor คิดเป็นร้อยละ 1.68 การศึกษาดังที่ได้กล่าวมานี้ ช่วยให้เข้าใจวัฒธรรมในเชิงเปรียบเทียบในวรรณกรรมภาษาต่างประเทศและช่วยให้เข้าใจเรื่องราวได้อย่างลึกซึ้ง

นอกจากนี้ยังสามารถนำเอาความรู้ที่ได้ไปขยายผลในการทำความเข้าใจในการอ่านวรรณกรรมอื่นๆ และท้ายที่สุดยังสามารถนำไปประยุกต์ในการทำงานวิจัยต่อไปได้ในภายภาคหน้าอีกด้วย

คำสำคัญ : คำอุปลักษณ์ ลอร์ด ออฟ เดอะ ริงส์ มหันตภัยแห่งแหวน

Introduction

The Lord of the Rings is the popular series of epic high fantasy novels that was written by J.R.R. Tolkien (John Ronald Reuel Tolkien), professor of philology and Anglo-Saxon language of Oxford University. This novel was written in stages between 1937 and 1949, much of it during World War II, The Lord of the Rings is one of the bestselling novels ever written with over 150 million copies sold. Since it was published in 1954-55, The Lord of the Rings has been reprinted numerous times and translated into many difference languages, becoming one of the most popular and influential works in 20th-century literature.

The Fellowship of the Ring is the first volume of three volumes (The Fellowship of the Ring, The Two Towers, and The Return of the King). The first volume is the best part of The Lord of the Rings that as voted by fandom. Structurally, the novel is divided internally into six books, two books per one volume and its themes are related to heroism, adventure, friendship, family, power and religion. The novel is really popular with children and adults. According to Sutherland and Arbuthnot (1986: 231) stated that the children are enthralled by it and adults probe and discuss language feature or the inner meaning of the book and its companion tale. Moreover, this inspires children all over the world to be more interested in reading the book.

J. R. R. Tolkien is an amazing writer who wrote his novel from his experience during the World War II. Tolkien created not merely imaginary creatures but a whole world and civilization for them and his fans.

Both children and adults practically formed a cult around them (Griffith and Frey. 1987: 474).

Tolkien wrote in one of his letters about the language in his works state that "What I think is a primary 'fact' about my work, that it is all of a piece, and fundamentally linguistic in inspiration. It is not a 'hobby', in the sense of something quite different from one's work, taken up as a relief-outlet. The invention of languages is the foundation. The 'stories' were made rather to provide a world for the languages than the reverse. To me a name comes first and the story follows. I should have preferred to write in 'Elvish'. But, of course, such a work as The Lord of the Rings has been edited and only as much 'language' has been left in as I thought would be stomached by readers. It is to me, anyway, largely an essay in 'linguistic aesthetic', as I sometimes say to people who ask me 'what is it all about?" The language in use in Tolkien's novel provides benefits for new writers and readers in term of figurative language, especially, in Metaphorical language.

Figurative language is the important strategy which helps the readers to increase their beautiful imagination and wisdom which the authors create in transmitting novels from author to readers. Moreover, Lamb (2007) state that figurative language will help the readers sympathize with the characters by being rich in imagination and wisdom until the end of the story. Thus, readers must have the skill or the knowledge to categorize those terms in orders to involve themselves in the context core of the message or hidden meaning (Kennedy: 2008) Most of the hidden meaning of the figurative language found is mostly in metaphorical language.

Metaphorical language is a smaller unit in figurative language, which is comparing two unfamiliar things in term of one another. Primarily based on linguistic evidence. Metaphor is the meaning that is hidden in the nature of human language. Human always have metaphor in each and every kind of language wherever they communicate. Sometimes communication might breakdown because there is no other method to convey meaning and

expectation without using metaphors (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980: 107). The metaphor in interaction maybe misunderstood between the author and the readers; moreover, metaphor is a device for most people to convey imagination and poetry. Metaphor maybe called "not only unhelpful, but harmful" (Lakoff & Johnson, 1989: 103) sometimes, metaphors seem very difficult to determine or understand because metaphors not only just refer to something but also describe other aspects of it too. Furthermore, metaphor isn't particularly about language at all, but rather about thought "in the way that conceptualize one domain in terms of the other" (Lakoff & Johnson, 1993: 83).

This study is very important for the reader who is interested in writing stylish and metaphorical language in a novel. Since the investigators can use this study as an example of writing novels, or can use it to teach students from different cultures to understand metaphorical language use in novels. Moreover, the findings of the study might help all learners understand the metaphorical language as used in novels such as figurative language and so on.

Objective of the study

To analyze Metaphorical language used in the Lord of the Rings: The case study is The Fellowship of the Ring, which is the first book of trilogy.

Research Methodology

This research, the researcher used a descriptive research method in which the data was described systemically to get an accurate and factual result. Isaac and Michael stated that "qualitative method describes the population and the evidence of the data systematically, factually and accurately. The purpose of qualitative research is to describe systematically the facts and characteristics of a given population or area of interest, factually, and accurately. One of the characteristics of qualitative research is used in the literal sense of describing situations or events".

This study used a qualitative method to analyze metaphorical language used in the Lord of the Rings: The case study of The Fellowship of the Ring. This study was carried out by collecting data, classifying data, and analyzing data.

The sources of data of this study were taken from The Lord of the Ring: The Fellowship of the Ring written by J.R.R. Tolkien (John Ronald Reuel Tolkien) which was published in 1954-55. There are three volumes: The Fellowship of the Ring, The Two Tower, and The Return of the King. The novel is divided internally into 6 books; 2 books per 1 volume, 1 book include 10 chapters. The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring is 535 pages (including the covers and glossary). There are 2 books; book I includes 12 chapters and Book II covers 10 chapters. This study choose book II of The Fellowship of the Rings. It is the most popular book out of every volume of The Lord of the Ring that was voted from http://lotrproject.com/bestpart/. The Fellowship of the Rings Book II has 10 chapters: Many Meetings, The council of Elrond, The Ring goes south, A Journey in the Dark, The Bridge of Khazad-dum, Loth lorien, The Mirror of Gatadriel, Farewell to Lorien, The Great River and The Breaking of the Fellowship.

This study used 20 types of metaphorical language to analyze the metaphors and their application that exist in book II of the Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring. The research has used the procedure of Data Analysis as follows:

Analyzing of the data was done by describing each data according to function and relation. This terminology of analysis is called data display. In this research, the researcher chose the case study of The Fellowship of the Rings. Then collects the data which is relevant to the research and take notes. All the data is collecting in elemental categories including; Sociolinguistic and Metaphorical language. It will be analyzed in one unit.

After collecting the data, the researcher identified and classified data based on the metaphorical language. Then, the researcher analyzes each data,

synchronizing between the data and the theories which are used in the research.

Finally, the researcher interpreted the meaning by following the codes. Then, summarized the data and presentation the results of the research.

Conclusion

This study provides displays and analyzes the data resulting from the research, which is examined the metaphorical language used in The Lord of the Ring: The Fellowship of the Rings. This analysis covers classification and usage of metaphorical language.

Table 1 : Types of metaphorical language found in The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring

Types of metaphorical language	Occurrences.	Percentage (%)
1. Dead metaphor	88	73.96
2. Extended metaphor	10	8.40
3. Complex metaphor	8	6.72
4. Compound metaphor	5	4.20
5. Creative metaphor	3	2.52
6. Orientation metaphor	3	2.52
7. Root metaphor	2	1.68
Total	**119**	**100.00**

Table 1, shows the types of metaphorical language in The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring. The data shows that the first rank of metaphorical language in the book II from The Fellowship of the Rings was dead metaphor (73.96%), followed by extended metaphor (8.40%) and complex metaphor (6.72%). While compound metaphor was 4.20%, it is obvious that creative metaphor, orientation metaphor and root metaphor are seldom used in this book (2.52%), (2.52%), and (1.68%)

Discussion

The Lord of the Rings trilogy is Tolkien's famous work that is so well known in the world. In The Fellowship of the Ring book II, the writer has tried to reach some clarification and some conclusions as to the issue of metaphorical language in the novel. The types and the quoted examples that captured were to prove what the distinction between the literal and figurative language was. T. A. Shipley (1983 : 112) notices what he calls "a characteristic Tolkienian strength: his ideas were often paradoxical and had deep intellectual roots, but they appealed at the same time to simple things and everyday experience".

According to the result of this study, 7 types of metaphorical language were used more often than the others, when arranged in order are dead metaphor, extended metaphor, complex metaphor, compound metaphor, creative metaphor, orientation metaphor and root metaphor. This study showed that dead metaphor was the most frequently used in the story because dead metaphors have a conventional meaning that differs from the original. Based on that analysis the most common metaphor that was mostly found in this research was dead metaphor. One of the reasons for the appeal of Tolkien's writings is the fact that the "dead" metaphors he brings back to life, both as linguistic expressions and symbolic images, were never actually dead to begin with, only dormant under the surface of both thought and language, but still alive in the most fundamental sense. Similarly, Mochammad Indra Perkasa (2009) who studied Metaphor in J.R.R. Tolkien's The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King. The finding of this study showed that there are 7 types of metaphorical language to be found including dead metaphor, extended metaphor, complex metaphor, mixed metaphor, submerged metaphor, implicit metaphor and compound metaphor. The most popular metaphor that was used in The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King was dead metaphor.

To sum up, these findings therefore confirm previous results shown that J.R.R. Tolkien used dead metaphors more that other types of metaphor to explain something by making up a word that conjures up an image, and eventually the word becomes a standard in the language, with its original image being lost or having evolved.

Recommendations

1. Recommendations for Application

By investigating metaphorical language usage in "The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring", this study has examined in term of metaphorical language. The implications of this study can explain:

1.1 The framework of the study can be used as a guideline in analysis of other language features in linguistics

1.2 People who are interested in this field can use this study as a key to unlock the door in studying cross-cultural and translation, and translators can use this study as a component in translation novels.

1.3 The findings of the study might help all learners to have better understanding of the language used in novels.

2. Recommendations for further study

Based on the conclusions above, there are two suggestions given by the writer to the other researchers in order to do a better research in the future, there are:

2.1 There are various strategies to study metaphorical language in novel. Especially, the translation of metaphorical language in the novel where the translator must have good knowledge in both the source culture and the target culture because there are difference backgrounds, resources in each country or region, otherwise, it will be cause of misunderstanding.

2.2 Further study could be conducted into other episode for studying the stylistic consistency of Tolkien.

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