



METAPHORS USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN MITCH ALBOM'S NOVEL *THE FIVE PEOPLE YOU MEET IN HEAVEN*

Gisca Syanitia Eka Putri¹, Heri Kuswoyo²
Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia^{1,2}

hery@teknokrat.ac.id

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Abstract

A literary work, such as a novel, plays a fundamental role in conveying meaning and creating imagery. A metaphorical figure of speech, for instance, is highly developed to represent a deeper meaning. This study investigated types of metaphor and their significance in Mitch Albom's (2007) Novel, *The Five People You Meet in Heaven*. This study applied a qualitative descriptive technique. The data were obtained through a library research technique. The findings of this study revealed 3 types of metaphor, namely structural, orientational, and ontological metaphor. The study found 45 data of structural metaphors, 10 data of orientational metaphors, and 38 data of ontological metaphors. In terms of structural metaphor, the data were found, such as "Eddie dying in the sun", "EDDIE'S JOB WAS maintaining". In terms of orientational metaphor, the data were found, such as "He could fly away from this mistake", "The weight of the world was on his shoulders", etc. In terms of ontological metaphor, the data were found, such as "Eddie mostly seethed", "Have peace when you die?", "Die because of loyalty". These data were accompanied by information regarding the metaphor's domains (source domain and target domain) and their metaphorical meanings.

Keywords: metaphor, metaphor meaning, source domain, target domain, type of metaphor

INTRODUCTION

Language in literature plays a fundamental role in conveying meaning, creating imagery, and engaging readers. Language in literature often uses symbolism to represent deeper meanings that are connected to a wider cultural or historical context (Holman, 1980). Symbolism involves using objects, characters, or events to represent abstract ideas or concepts. Additionally, it can be seen as understanding of how to read human expression or the intent behind spoken communication, for instance, metaphors, fables, metonyms, parables, eponyms, allusions, hypalases, and antonomasia (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021). The metaphor is utilized to examine and comprehend an abstract idea (Yob, 2003; Chairunnisa, 2017; Hutasuhut, 2018). The metaphor has both a narrow and a broad meaning (Knowles & Moon, 2004). The history or previous experiences of the characters are often discussed in *The Five You Meet in Heaven* novels. This is a work of fiction written in prose and contains a story about the interaction of someone who has died and has been in the afterlife with five people who have different experiences with the person concerned when they were alive.

Based on the previous explanation, there are several underlying reasons for this research. Firstly, the novel incorporates a type and meaning of metaphor. Secondly, unlike most prior research that concentrated on literary works like poems and song lyrics, this current study uses a novel as its subject matter. Lastly, while previous studies primarily focused on interpreting metaphors, this study goes beyond that by not only elucidating the meanings of metaphors on the main character but also by analyzing the type and meaning of metaphors in the sentences contained in the novel. This comprehensive approach aims to provide readers with a deeper understanding of the novel's content.

This study shares certain similarities with prior studies on a related topic. The study was conducted by Syarwani (2017), where he explored metaphors in poems. His primary emphasis was on the analysis of metaphor types and their meanings. He utilized a pair of theoretical frameworks, namely the ones introduced by Lakoff and Johnson to categorize metaphor varieties and by Sperber and Wilson to analyze metaphorical significances. In the current

study, the writers aim to analyze the types and meanings of metaphors within the novel "The Five People You Meet in Heaven." This investigation shares similarities with previous studies, but it also distinguishes itself from them in terms of the subject matter. Unlike prior research, which primarily focused on analyzing metaphor, semantics in conceptual metaphor within the context of poetry and song lyrics, this study centers on a different subject, namely, the novel mentioned (Bagha, 2011; Hurford, 2007; Hurford et al, 2007; Palmer, 1983). The study aims to integrate both the categories and meanings of metaphors associated with the novel's main character. It centers around the utilization of metaphorical sentences within the novel. The writers assert that the selected topic is ideal for examination as it encompasses multiple theories, a range of facets, and diverse research subjects.

A novel was observed to be a fictional creation, which consequently results in its extensive narrative (Klarer, 2004; Eagleton, 2005). So, a variety of values, including social, cultural, and educational values, are being applied. The novel often employs metaphors and various forms of figurative language. This is also true for philosophical novels, such as 'The Five People You Meet in Heaven.' It is widely recognized that Millennials are particularly drawn to abstract narratives, as they can engage their intellect and impart new knowledge. Nevertheless, if readers fail to grasp the meaning of these metaphors, they may struggle to comprehend the storyline or derive enjoyment from the narrative. Consequently, the students take the initiative to elucidate and dissect the metaphors utilized in the novel. The writers chose this topic because this book has many good examples of figurative language, especially metaphors. To arouse readers' interest in reading books, writers often use language styles. For example, the metaphorical phrase "His grey eyes sparkled and twinkled" describes his being speechless after experiencing a wondrous event in this world. In the past, the writers often studied metaphors in poetry, song lyrics, dialogue, etc., but for this study, the writers use the novel as a data collection instrument as well. Taking inspiration from the insights of Lakoff & Johnson (2003), this study seeks to investigate the varieties and metaphorical interpretations employed for the main character in the novel.

Several underlying reasons motivate this study. First, by understanding that metaphor serves as a pervasive conceptual tool throughout the book. Second, although previous studies focused on analysis in media such as poems and song lyrics, this research uniquely chooses novels as the main object of investigation. Finally, these observations suggest that metaphorical language is pervasive in both formal and informal conversations, bringing to light interesting aspects that are not yet fully understood. Therefore, this study attempts to explain how metaphors work in Mitch Albom's book, "The Five People You Meet in Heaven."

Literature Review

This study and other related studies share some similarities. The previous study by Syarwani (2017) focused on exploring metaphors in the poems and characterizing their types and significance. The author employed the theories of Lakoff and Johnson to classify metaphor types and utilized Sperber and Wilson's framework for analyzing the meaning of metaphors. The results indicated the presence of three metaphor categories: 17 occurrences of structural metaphor, 15 occurrences of ontological metaphor, and 4 occurrences of orientational metaphor. Next, a study by Jati (2018) investigated the presence of metaphor in the lyrics of the song, employing the theories of Lakoff and Johnson. The analysis revealed a total of 22 metaphors within the lyrics of the two selected songs. In the first song's lyrics, there were 10 metaphors, comprising 4 conventional metaphors, 4 mixed metaphors, and 2 novel metaphors. The second song's lyrics contained 12 metaphors, which included 7 conventional metaphors, 1 mixed metaphor, and 4 distinct metaphors, as identified by the writer.

From the Indonesian context, Nurhayati (2014) examined metaphors in 12 Sir Walter Raleigh poems. Her research data was gathered through the reading method. Its method for collecting sentences includes metaphor. Her research produced 20 instances of metaphor, which comprised two instances of anthropomorphic metaphor and seven instances that spanned from the abstract to the concrete. In addition, some analogies did not align with Ulman's concept. Next, Septiyana (2019) examined the structures of conceptual metaphors and the conceptual importance of metaphor in the songs of Owl City. She discovered 36 conceptual metaphors. She analysed forty sentences that are metaphorical expressions based on those conceptual metaphors. She also discovered that forty metaphorical terms had different meanings depending on the setting created by Owl City's songwriter.

The last, Mento (2013) examined metaphors in William Wordsworth's poems. She examined the types of metaphors present in William Wordsworth's poems as part of her research. Aside from that, she examined the significance of each metaphor discovered. The writer collected data in four steps: analysis, identification, categorization, and interpretation. Moreover, her research employs a semiotic approach to examine how symbols are used in comparing two objects in the context of the metaphor concept. Her study is categorized into two groups based on Lakoff's theory of metaphor: conceptual metaphor and synesthetic metaphor. Throughout her

investigation, she identified ten metaphors within nine poems by William Wordsworth. Additionally, she applied Lakoff's theory to classify the various types of metaphors.

The writers' study shares a common focus with the five prior researchers, which is the examination of metaphors. However, distinctions arise in the specific subjects of their studies. The focus of this researcher's investigation is Mitch Albom's Novel. This study focuses on the metaphor and the different types varieties of metaphor, which separates it from other studies on the subject based on Mitch Albom's novel.

All of the earlier studies mentioned above are related to this research. All of the researchers use the same reference. However, the objective of this study is to analyze the various categories of metaphors used in Mitch Albom's novel and examine the significance of each metaphor.

METHOD

This study applied a qualitative descriptive technique. Qualitative research focuses on understanding human experiences, behaviors, social contexts, and meanings through non-numerical data such as words, images, or observations (Creswell, 1994; Fithratullah, 2021). Therefore, the qualitative method is used as the research method. The study derives its data from the novel "The Five People You Meet in Heaven," penned by the American author and journalist Mitch Albom. After deciding on the data and data source, classification of the data into three types of metaphors: ontological, structural, and orientational, next the writers added target domain and source domain, after that the writers looked for the meaning of the metaphorical sentence. Once the data is checked and prepared, the writers are ready to analyze it. After the data is obtained from the data source, the writers begin the analysis process. Several steps were taken to complete the research analysis. First, the writers identify stories that contain metaphors based on the main character. Second, the writers classify the types of metaphors (ontological, structural, and orientational). Third, the writers give an explanation by adding the source domain and target domain, and also an explanation of the meaning behind every metaphor of the novel. Finally, the writers draw conclusions based on research findings.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Within this chapter, the writers delve into the analysis of findings derived from the data source found in Mitch Albom's novel, "The Five People You Meet in Heaven." This chapter thoroughly explores the research question, which serves as its primary focus. Several aspects pertinent to the research domain include the finding and discussion of the research question.

Types of Metaphor & Metaphor Meaning

In this study, we explore the three categories of metaphors: structural, orientational, and ontological. Additionally, we delve into the concept of metaphor meaning, which involves two domains, source domain (a concrete aspect from our everyday experience) and the target domain (an abstract concept). All of these topics will be further elucidated in the upcoming data analysis.

Structural Metaphor

Structural metaphor is a way of connecting two concepts in a way that makes us understand one concept through the other. The writers discovered 45 data of structural metaphors employed by the main characters in Mitch Albom's novel. The writers analyzed 5 data in appendix D1-ST, D2-ST, D10-ST, D13-ST, D18-ST.

Data 1

"It begins at the end, with **Eddie dying in the sun**. It might seem strange to start a story with an ending. But all endings are also beginnings."

The data 1 employed a structural metaphor, derived from the ARGUMENT IS WAR concept, which is a way of connecting two concepts in a way that makes us understand one concept through the other. This case involves the comparison of the structure of a story (beginning and ending) to the structure of life itself. The metaphor highlights the idea that the end of one phase or experience is also the beginning of another. It sets the thematic tone for the novel, suggesting that life is a continuous cycle of endings and beginnings.

The source domain is storytelling; the act of storytelling is used as a source domain to understand a concept in another domain. The target domain is life events, specifically the experience of Eddie's life events and his ultimate

death in the sun. In the sentence above, it says that “It begins at the end, with Eddie dying in the sun. It might seem strange to start a story with an ending. But all endings are also beginnings”. To put it differently, the interpretation of the metaphor mentioned earlier was conveyed as this uses the idea of an ending being a beginning to convey the cyclical nature of life and how, even in death, there is a new beginning in the afterlife. The "sun" may symbolize enlightenment or a transition to another realm.

Data 2

“EDDIE'S JOB WAS “**maintaining**” the rides, which really meant keeping them safe.”

Data 2 employed a structural metaphor derived from the ARGUMENT IS WAR concept, which is a way of connecting two concepts in a way that makes us understand one concept through the other. In this case, it contrasts the superficial job description with the deeper meaning or purpose. By putting "maintaining" in quotation marks, it suggests that the job involves more than the literal maintenance of rides; it involves the safety and well-being of the park visitors.

The source domain is Eddie's *job*, which is the more concrete or familiar concept. The target domain is *Keeping them safe*, which is a less concrete or more abstract concept. In the sentence above, it literally said that “EDDIE'S JOB WAS ‘maintaining’ the rides, which really meant keeping them safe”. To put it differently, the interpretation of the metaphor mentioned earlier was conveyed as the use of "maintaining" as a metaphor highlights Eddie's role in life. It goes beyond merely fixing rides; it symbolizes his broader responsibility of ensuring the safety and well-being of people, both in his job and in the larger context of his existence.

Data 3

“Eddie's **breathing smacked like a hammer in his chest.**”

The data 3 employed a structural metaphor, derived from the ARGUMENT IS WAR concept, which is a way of connecting two concepts in a way that makes us understand one concept through the other. From this case, it became structural because it attributes two characteristics of a physical, concrete entity (hammer smacking) to the concept of breathing. It transforms the nature of breathing into something with a tangible and forceful presence, as if the act of breathing is a powerful, impactful event. The impact and force associated with a hammer smack are projected onto the experience of breathing.

The source domain in this metaphor is *the physical action of a hammer smacking*. It is a concrete, sensory experience that people can easily visualize and understand. The target domain is *Eddie's breathing*. Breathing is a more abstract concept, and here it is being conceptualized or expressed in terms of the more concrete and vivid experience of a hammer smacking. In the sentence above, it says that “Eddie's breathing smacked like a hammer in his chest”. To put it differently, the interpretation of the metaphor mentioned earlier was conveyed as it suggests that there is something forceful, impactful, and perhaps even harsh about Eddie's breathing. By invoking the image of a hammer smacking, the metaphor conveys a sense of intensity or heaviness in the way Eddie is breathing, emphasizing the physical and emotional weight of the experience.

Data 4

“The rest of them— Eddie's father, Joe, Marguerite, Mickey Shea—**stand around her, watching**”

Data 4 employed a structural metaphor derived from the ARGUMENT IS WAR concept. A structural metaphor connects two concepts in a way that makes us understand one concept through the other. In this case, this metaphor describes the actions of the people as they "stand around her, watching" in a structured manner. It conveys the arrangement and actions of the individuals, which is a structural element of the narrative.

The source domain comprises the individuals listed in the sentence, including *Eddie's father, Joe, Marguerite, and Mickey Shea*. The target domain is the set of actions, "*standing around her, watching*," which is a collective behaviour of the group of people described in the source domain. In the sentence above, it literally says that “The rest of them— Eddie's father, Joe, Marguerite, Mickey Shea—stand around her, watching”. To put it differently, the interpretation of the metaphor mentioned earlier was conveyed as the metaphorical expression "stand around her, watching" is used to describe the actions of the characters observing Eddie's mother as she arranges the candles on the cake.

Data 5

“An amusement park. A gondola ride. **Something snapped.** A mother and her son fell 60 feet to their death.”

The data 5 employed a structural metaphor, derived from the ARGUMENT IS WAR concept, which is a way of connecting two concepts in a way that makes us understand one concept through the other. From this case, this metaphor describes a sequence of events, with each sentence building upon the previous one. It conveys the progression of events and their causality, which is a structural element of the narrative.

The source domain encompasses the sequence of events that occurred, including “*the incident*”, leading to the tragic incident. It includes elements such as the amusement park, the gondola ride, and the snapping of something, all of which are part of the incident. The target domain is “the description of the tragic incident”, which is a less concrete or more abstract concept. The sentence above literally says that “An amusement park. A gondola ride. Something snapped. A mother and her son fell 60 feet to their death”. To put it differently, the interpretation of the metaphor mentioned earlier was conveyed as the metaphor signifies a sudden, catastrophic failure or malfunction of a mechanism or situation. In this case, it suggests that something went terribly wrong with the gondola ride, leading to a tragic accident.

Oriental Metaphor

Oriental metaphor is a way we describe relationships and direction. The writer discovered 10 data of orientational metaphors employed by the main characters in Mitch Albom's novel. The writers analyzed five datasets in appendix D1-OR, D2-OR, D3-OR, D8-OR, D10-OR.

Data 6

“If Eddie could only jump up and grab the wing of that plane, **he could fly away from this mistake.**”

The data 6 employed an orientational metaphor, derived from the HAPPY IS UP; SAD IS DOWN concept, which is a way we describe relationships and direction. From this case, this metaphor describes an orientational metaphor that involves the use of spatial or orientational concepts to convey abstract or emotional ideas. In this sentence, the concept of “fly” is used to represent the idea of escaping or getting away from a mistake. The physical act of flying is used as a metaphor to describe the desire to leave behind or escape from a situation or decision that the person perceives as a mistake. It conveys the sense of freedom and liberation that could come from avoiding or rectifying the error. The use of “grab the wing of that plane” and “fly away” in a metaphorical sense demonstrates an orientational metaphor by linking physical movement in space to an abstract concept of escaping from a mistake.

The source domain is “*The action of jumping and grabbing the wing of a plane.*” It encompasses the physical actions of jumping and grabbing the wing of a plane, which are more concrete and specific actions. The target domain is “Eddie's situation and his desire to escape a mistake.” It is a broader concept that includes Eddie's circumstances or situations and his desire to escape or right wrongs; this is a more abstract and less concrete concept. The sentence above literally says that “If Eddie could only jump up and grab the wing of that plane, he could fly away from this mistake”. To put it differently, the interpretation of the metaphor mentioned earlier was conveyed by comparing the desire to escape from captivity to flying away from a mistake.

Data 7

“Eddie's life had always **been an uphill climb, filled with obstacles and challenges.**”

Data 7 employed an orientational metaphor derived from the HAPPY IS UP; SAD IS DOWN concept, which describes relationships and direction. In this case, this metaphor uses the concept of an “uphill climb” to convey that Eddie's life has been difficult and filled with numerous obstacles and challenges. It leverages the physical idea of ascending a slope to describe the continuous effort and struggle in his life.

The source domain is “*An uphill climb filled with obstacles and challenges.*” It encompasses the challenging journey of an uphill climb, which includes obstacles and challenges. This source domain is more concrete and specific. The target domain is the broader and more abstract concept, which is “*Eddie's life*” and the challenges he has faced. The sentence above literally says that “Eddie's life had always been an uphill climb, filled with obstacles and challenges”. To put it differently, the interpretation of the metaphor mentioned earlier was conveyed

as the metaphor suggests that Eddie's life has been difficult and filled with numerous challenges and obstacles. It uses the idea of an "uphill climb" to convey the continuous effort and struggle he has faced in his life.

Data 8

“As the rain poured down, he felt like **the weight of the world** was on his shoulders.”

The data 8 employed an orientational metaphor, derived from the HAPPY IS UP; SAD IS DOWN concept, which is a way we describe relationships and direction. In this case, this metaphor uses the concept of the physical sensation of the "weight of the world" to describe the character's emotional state of feeling overwhelmed by responsibility and pressure. It links a physical concept (weight on the shoulders) to an emotional or psychological experience.

The source domain is the metaphorical concept of "*the weight of the world*", this is a symbolic and concrete concept often used to convey an overwhelming sense of responsibility or burden. The target domain is "*The feeling that the person is experiencing as the rain pours down.*" It is the emotional and psychological state of the person, specifically the feeling of being weighed down by the situation or circumstances, which is represented by the rain pouring down. In the sentence above literally said that “As the rain poured down, he felt like the weight of the world was on his shoulders”. To put it differently, the interpretation of the metaphor mentioned earlier was conveyed as the metaphor implies that the character is feeling an overwhelming sense of responsibility or burden. The "weight of the world" on his shoulders indicates that he is experiencing a great deal of stress and pressure.

Data 9

“Eddie's memories were a treasure chest, hidden deep within his mind, waiting to be unlocked.”

The data 9 employed an orientational metaphor, derived from the HAPPY IS UP; SAD IS DOWN concept, which is a way we describe relationships and direction. From this case, this metaphor uses the concept of the metaphor that portrays Eddie's memories as a valuable "treasure chest" concealed within his mind. The reason for using this metaphor is to emphasize the significance and richness of his memories. By comparing them to a treasure chest, it implies that there are important and cherished experiences and recollections that are currently inaccessible but hold great value. The metaphor draws on the imagery of hidden treasures to create an emotional and evocative picture in the reader's mind.

The source domain is the metaphorical concept of a "*treasure chest*"; a treasure chest is often associated with hidden, valuable items or memories, and it is a concrete and familiar image. The target domain is the abstract concept of "*Eddie's memories*", which are compared to the contents of the treasure chest. The sentence above literally says that “Eddie's memories were a treasure chest, hidden deep within his mind, waiting to be unlocked”. To put it differently, the interpretation of the metaphor mentioned earlier was conveyed as the metaphor compares Eddie's memories to a valuable treasure chest that is concealed within his mind. The metaphor conveys the idea that there are significant and cherished memories within his consciousness that he has yet to explore or recollect. These memories are waiting to be rediscovered and valued.

Data 10

“Then his **chest tightened like a man who'd just had bad news broken.**”

The data 10 employed an orientational metaphor, derived from the HAPPY IS UP; SAD IS DOWN concept, which is a way we describe relationships and direction. From this case, in this metaphor, the author is comparing the sensation of Eddie's chest tightening to a specific feeling experienced by a man who has received bad news. The comparison is based on the orientation or spatial relationship of one thing (chest tightening) to another (a man receiving bad news).

The source domain is the experience of "*a man receiving bad news*", which typically involves a physical and emotional reaction, such as the tightening of the chest. This source domain is a concrete and familiar concept. The target domain is the experience of "*Eddie's chest tightening*", which is compared to the reaction of a man receiving bad news. In the sentence above, it literally says that “Then his chest tightened like a man who'd just had bad news broken”. To put it differently, the interpretation of the metaphor mentioned earlier was conveyed by comparing the sensation of Eddie's chest tightening to the feeling of receiving distressing news.

Ontological Metaphor

Ontological Metaphor is a way to understand abstract concepts by connecting them to concrete concepts. The writer discovered 38 instances of ontological metaphors employed by the main characters in Mitch Albom's novel. The writer analyzed 5 datasets in Appendix D6-ON, D8-ON, D15-ON, D18-ON, and D25-ON.

Data 11

“Eddie mostly seethed.”

Data 11 employed an ontological metaphor derived from the INFLATION IS AN ENTITY concept, which is a way to understand abstract concepts by connecting them to concrete concepts. In this case, this metaphor describes Eddie's emotional state by comparing it to the action of seething. It conveys the intensity of his anger or frustration through an ontological metaphor, emphasizing the depth of his feelings.

The source domain is the emotional state of “*seething*”, which typically involves feelings of intense anger, resentment, or frustration. This source domain is a concrete and familiar concept for describing strong negative emotions. The target domain is “*Eddie's emotional state*”, specifically his feelings of intense anger, resentment, or frustration, which are being described using the source domain of “seething”. In the sentence above, it literally says that “Eddie mostly seethed”. To put it differently, the interpretation of the metaphor mentioned earlier was conveyed by comparing Eddie's intense anger and frustration to the act of seething or boiling with emotion.

Data 12

“Eddie cooed. “Greatest show on earth, buddy boy!”

Data 12 employed an ontological metaphor derived from the INFLATION IS AN ENTITY concept, which is a way to understand abstract concepts by connecting them to concrete concepts. In this case, this metaphor describes Eddie's approval or enthusiasm by comparing it to the behavior of cooing, like one might do when expressing affection or admiration. It adds a playful and expressive element to the dialogue, using an ontological metaphor to convey his excitement.

The source domain is “*the concept of ‘the greatest show on earth,’*” which typically refers to a highly entertaining or remarkable event, often associated with a sense of grandeur and awe. The target domain is “Eddie's appreciation of what he is witnessing.” It is about Eddie's emotional and cognitive response to what he is witnessing, specifically his appreciation and excitement. In the sentence above, it literally says that “Eddie cooed. “Greatest show on earth, buddy boy!” To put it differently, the interpretation of the metaphor mentioned earlier was conveyed by comparing the juggling performance to the greatest show on earth, using the metaphor to emphasize its impressiveness.

Data 13

“Silence. It haunted their remaining years.”

The data 13 employed an ontological metaphor, derived from the INFLATION IS AN ENTITY concept, which is a way to understand abstract concepts by connecting them to concrete concepts. From this case, in this metaphor, silence is described as something haunting, which compares it to a presence or entity that brings distress. The metaphor conveys the emotional weight and impact of silence through an ontological comparison.

The source domain is the concept of “*silence*”, which is typically associated with the absence of sound, noise, or communication. Silence is a concrete and familiar concept. The target domain is “The impact of silence on their remaining years.” It is the broader concept that includes the emotional and psychological impact of silence on the individuals and their experiences in their remaining years. In the sentence above, it literally says that “Silence. It haunted their remaining years”. To put it differently, the interpretation of the metaphor mentioned earlier was conveyed as the metaphor here is the use of “silence” to describe the lasting impact of the rift between Eddie and his father. It conveys the idea that the absence of communication and reconciliation lingered in their lives like a haunting presence.

Data 14

“Ain't you supposed to have peace when you die?”

The data 14 employed an ontological metaphor, derived from the INFLATION IS AN ENTITY concept, which is a way to understand abstract concepts by connecting them to concrete concepts. From this case, in this metaphor,

the speaker is expressing an expectation about the afterlife by comparing it to the idea of having peace. The metaphor conveys the belief that one should experience tranquility in death, using an ontological comparison.

The source domain is the concept of “the expectation of having peace upon death”; it represents the common belief or cultural expectation that death should bring tranquillity and peace. The target domain is “the absence of peace upon death, as suggested by the question. It is the concept suggested by the question, which is the potential absence of peace upon death. In the sentence above, it literally says, “Ain't you supposed to have peace when you die?”. To put it differently, the interpretation of the metaphor mentioned earlier was conveyed as the character uses the metaphor to express the expectation of experiencing peace or tranquillity after death.

Data 15

“People don't die because of loyalty.”

Data 15 employed an ontological metaphor, derived from the INFLATION IS AN ENTITY concept, which is a way to understand abstract concepts by connecting them to concrete concepts. From this case, in this metaphor, the statement is challenging the idea that people physically die due to loyalty by comparing the concepts of loyalty and death. It conveys the idea that loyalty does not directly cause a person's physical demise, using an ontological metaphor to explore the relationship between these concepts.

The source domain is the concept of “*cause and effect*”, where one event or action leads to another. It is a familiar and concrete concept used to explain how events are interconnected. The target domain is the concept of “*loyalty and death*”, specifically the idea that loyalty is being metaphorically framed as a cause (or lack thereof) for death in this sentence. The sentence above literally says that “People don't die because of loyalty”. To put it differently, the interpretation of the metaphor mentioned earlier was conveyed as this metaphor questions the idea that loyalty can directly cause death, suggesting that loyalty, in itself, does not lead to mortality. It challenges the notion that loyalty was the direct cause of Eddie's father's death.

Discussion

This section describes the results of the Metaphor data analysis using the theory given by Lakoff and Johnson (2003). This section describes and defines the many types of metaphor and their meanings utilized by the main characters in Mitch Alborn's novel. After investigating the work, the writer discovered that there were 45 structural metaphors, 10 orientational metaphors, and 38 ontological metaphors employed in the story. However, this study only looked at 5 structural, 5 orientational, and 5 ontological metaphors. As a result, we infer that structural metaphor was the most commonly utilized.

The first type of category, structural metaphor, was found. The writers employed another notion to represent a concept in those phrases. The second category was orientational metaphor. Those statements were developed from our up and down physical or cultural experiences. The last category, orientational metaphor, was found. Emotion, sentiment, concept, and others are all considered entities in those statements. After examining the various types of metaphors, the researcher examined the meaning of each metaphor using the source domain and target domain suggested by Lakoff and Johnson (2003) and employed by the novel's main character.

This study has several differences from the previous study. First, an article from Habib (2017) is different from this study, even though this study and Habib's research are in the same field, Habib focuses more on the characterization of the metaphor. Apart from that, he did not explain the source domain and target domain found in his article, while this study explains this. Second, research from Nurhayati (2014) is similar to this research in terms of types of metaphor. However, both this research and Nurhayati use different theories in finding the type. Even though they are different, the two theories have similarities, such as the anthropomorphic theory by Ullmann used by Nurhayati and the structural metaphor used in this research; both theories involve the change of one word into another word. The last, research from Septiyana (2019), is different from this study, even though this study and Septiyana's research are in the same field, she focuses more on the metaphorical expression. Apart from that, she did not explain the source domain and target domain meaning found in her research, while this study explains this.

Mitch Alborn's novel "The Five People You Meet in Heaven" stands as one of his remarkable literary achievements, with all of his literary works spanning from 1989 to 2023 sharing a central theme of faith, humanity, and kindness; while the underlying message may be consistent, each story offers diverse and emotionally compelling narratives. In "Tuesdays with Morrie," the book delves into the author's relationship with his teacher,

who imparts invaluable life lessons during Morrie's battle with a severe illness. Similarly, "For One More Day" recounts the tale of a man granted a final opportunity to spend a day with his late mother, exploring the dynamics of family, remorse, and forgiveness. In "The Five People You Meet in Heaven," the novel also carries a parallel theme, as it unravels the essence of one man's life through encounters with five influential figures from his past. All these stories revolve around the pursuit of something precious in life.

CONCLUSION

The writers applied Lakoff and Johnson's (2003) theoretical framework, encompassing structural metaphors, orientational metaphors, ontological metaphors, and metaphorical meanings. The investigation revealed three distinct types of metaphors, including 45 instances of structural metaphors, 10 orientational metaphors, and 38 ontological metaphors. Consequently, it can be inferred that the most frequently used type is structural metaphor, with 45 occurrences. Additionally, the writers utilized Lakoff and Johnson's theory to dissect the metaphors' meanings, employing the target and source domain approach, where the target domain is often abstract, while the source domain is typically concrete.

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