

AN ANALYSIS OF ONTOLOGY METAPHOR IN THE LEGEND OF PUTRI HIJAU BOOK

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ABSTRACT

This study discuss about the conceptual metaphor who described metaphorical terminology is the result of a combination of two Greek words; meta (above) and pherein (redirect or move). This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data was taken from the text of the book. Based on the result of this research of the ontology metaphore in The Legend of Putri Hijau book , it was found totally 15 dialog. There are The Legend of Putri Hijau 3, The Legend of Toba Lake 4, The Legend of Lau Kavar Lake 5, and The Legend of Sigale-gale Statue 3.

Keywords:

Speech Acts, Directive, The Legend of Putri Hijau

1. INTRODUCTION

Literary works are often synonymous with the use of various styles of language. The goal, among others, to provide an aesthetic effect. One style of language that is often used in literary works is metaphor. Metaphor comes from Latin which was later adapted by Greek which means to move a word into a figurative language expression (in Glueck, 1993: 388). Lewandowski (1985; 708) also explains that metaphor is the transfer of meaning based on the similarity of function, form and use. The use of metaphor is not limited in literary language, but also in everyday language. In addition to the aesthetic aspect, metaphor is also a way to strengthen the image of characters, settings, and events. The power of these metaphors can affect the imagination and emotions of readers.

Cognitive linguistics according to (Evans & Green, 2006) is a study that studies how a person thinks about something that is spoken through his language. This definition is in line with the opinion (Cuyckens & Geeraets, 2012) that cognitive linguistics is the relationship between language and one's cognitive function. Everyone's cognition is used to know and learn everything that exists in this world. Therefore, every concept that exists in the world can be interpreted cognitively by someone and the concept can be different because it is influenced by different cultures. The study in linguistics that dissects meanings is called cognitive semantics. Evans (2007) defines cognitive semantics as a study that studies the meanings that exist in one's cognition or interpretation of one's cognition. One of the main focuses of this study is metaphor. Metaphor is a style of language that conceptualizes one concept to another. Conceptual metaphors are proposed by (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003) which are the result of mental construction based on the principle of analogy that involves conceptualizing one element to another. In other words, metaphor is a cognitive mechanism



in which one realm of experience (source realm) is mapped to another realm of experience (target) so that the second realm is partially understood from the first realm. In the metaphor indicates a transfer from one concept to another. The basis of this transfer is used as the basic principle when determining whether a data is included in the metaphorical data corpus or not. For example, life is a journey. The expression life is a journey has a source and a target realm. The word journey 'journey' includes the realm of the source, and the word life 'life' is the target domain. So it can be understood that the word life "life" has similarities with the word journey "journey". Life has a starting and ending point; born and died. A journey has a starting point and a destination; starting place of the trip and the location to be addressed. The conceptual metaphor includes the transfer from the source domain to the target domain. The source domain is used to understand abstract concepts in the target domain. The source realm is usually in the form of things obtained from everyday life, the source realm is concrete. The conceptual metaphor includes the transfer from the source domain to the target domain. The source domain is used to understand abstract concepts in the target domain. The source realm is usually in the form of things that are obtained from everyday life, the source realm is concrete. The conceptual metaphor includes the transfer from the source domain to the target domain. The source domain is used to understand abstract concepts in the target domain. The source realm is usually in the form of things that are obtained from everyday life, the source realm is concrete.

DISCUSSION

A. Theoretical Framework

This chapter consists of the theories used to analyze the data and hypotheses in this study. Specifically, this study discusses the lexical concepts that make up the composition of meaning and what concepts make up the mapping of each ontological metaphor. Therefore, the cognitive semantic approach is used as a logical framework for the dynamic processes that occur in the construction of the meaning of metaphorical expressions.

B. Cognitive Semantics

One of the fields of study on semantics related to experience, conceptual systems, and semantic structures is known as cognitive semantics. The phenomenon of cognitive semantics began in the 1970s as a contradictory view of traditional semantic philosophies that did not involve cognitive organization in linguistics. That is, the relationship between words and their relationship to human experience itself is not interpreted as a meaningful component in an organization or manifestation of language. This has been stated by one linguist Eva Sweetser (1990) "By viewing meaning as the relationship between words and the world, truth-conditional semantics eliminates cognitive organization from the linguistic system" (Sweetser 1990: 4).

In contrast to this view, cognitive semantics sees linguistic meaning as a manifestation of conceptual structures: the nature and mental representations in all their richness and diversity, and this is what makes it a special approach to meaning in the field of linguistics (Evans, 2006: 177). One of the pioneers of cognitive linguistics, Leonard Talmy, describes research on cognitive semantic studies as "Research on cognitive semantics is research on conceptual content and its organization in language" (Talmy 2000: 4). The quote explains that conceptual content in a cognitive semantic study is understood as a general conception which includes the meaning of thoughts. Conceptual content is also not only understood as



ideational content, but also as experiential content which includes aspects of emotions and perceptual systems. That is, the concept is not only used to make information more comprehensive, but also used to understand and explore further into experiential content where organizational aspects in a language (perceptual systems and emotional aspects) are investigated further.

Cognitive semantics is basically concerned with concepts. The most basic approach is the relationship between the conceptual structure of sensory experience (Evans, 2006: 157). In other words, cognitive semantics deals with human interactions and how sensory interactions contribute to the formation of conceptual constructs in language. One of the cognitive semantic studies related to the research conducted is how conceptual metaphors are related to human sensors through the study of conceptual metaphors.

Meaning is a mental unity of knowledge and experience associated with the language symbol that represents it (Darmojuwono, 2005: 121). A word or lexeme can be determined if the word is in the context of the sentence. Metaphor is closely related to the discussion of meaning. The essence of the metaphor lies in the relationship between the word, and the meaning of the word. In the metaphor there are two meanings, namely the literal meaning or sentence and the intended meaning is called the metaphorical meaning (Searle, 1979: 520). Metaphorical meaning is the meaning that is transferred from the actual meaning of the word to the meaning of another word. This was also introduced by C/K Ogden and I. A Richards in 1923 (Leech, 1974: 1) which was later used as a reference in semantic studies. According to Ogden and Richards (1989).

The meaning of a word is obtained from the relationship between language symbols/symbols, mental images and referents/references. This meaning is a mental image that arises in a person's mind when he hears or reads language signs. For example, the meaning of the word flower is a mental image/concept of a flower that is stored in our brain and is symbolized by the word flower. Thus, it can be concluded that semantics examines the meaning of language signs, namely the relationship between mental images/concepts and language signs that symbolize them. The triangular image of Ogden and Richards (1989) shows that between language symbols and mental images there is a direct relationship, because symbols and mental concepts/images are in language, while symbols/symbols and referents are not directly related (depicted by dotted lines), because it must go through the concept / mental image.

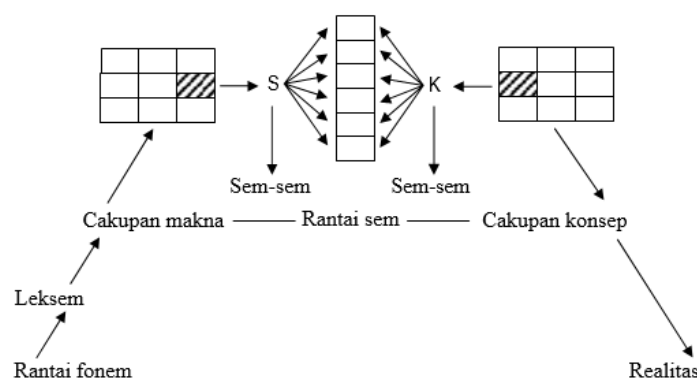


Figure 1
Triangular of Ogden and Richards

One lexeme has a range of meanings formed by the existing sem-sem (the smallest element of meaning), if the word is used in a certain context then the sem-sems that match the context will form the contextual meaning of the word. For example, the word flower has the denotative meaning of a referent called flower, but if flower is used in Ani's sentence, this is the village flower, then the metaphorical meaning of the most beautiful girl is formed by sem which fits this context. The following is a chart of meaning according to Blanke (1973: 78).

To be able to understand the metaphorical meaning, it can be analyzed through its meaning components. Analysis of the basic meaning components of the word/phrase/sentence. This method is used to show the differences in the elements that make up the meaning contained in a word/phrase/sentence. The meaning of a word can be formed by several components of meaning. The relationship that exists between the meaning of the word (eg word A) and KM (Component Meaning), is the relationship:

Meaning (word A) = KM1+KM2+KM3+...KMn

Componential analysis is a technique to describe the meaning relationship of a referent by sorting each concept into minimal components, or characteristics, such as state, process, causal relationship, group/class relational relationship, ownership, dimension/space, location, and direction. (Widdowson, 1996: 57). The characteristics of meaning which are symbolized by the lexical form of a word or group of words as referents are inventoried through the analysis of meaning components.

Although the CL enterprise is not a monolith (Goldberg 1996: 3), most if not all cognitive linguists share some foundational assumptions. Newman (1996: ix) summarises the theoretical assumptions of the cognitive linguistics enterprise as follows (cf. Goldberg 1996:3-4; Geeraerts 1997:7, Heine 1997:3-7):

- a. There are important links between linguistic structure and human cognition, making it imperative to acknowledge the role of human cognition and human experience in motivating and explicating linguistic structure;
- b. A language community imposes its own categorisations upon the entities which constitute reality and such categorisations may differ considerably from one language community to another;
- c. Most of the categories relevant to linguistics are viewed as having central and less central members rather than being criterially defined;
- d. Where the meaning of a form needs to be elaborated, then a larger context or 'frame' [domain] needs to be invoked in order to properly describe the meaning.

Thus, the use of cognitive semantics as an approach to human discourse seen through underlying conceptual schema patterns could be significant in understanding cross-cultural communication. Cognitive semanticists, in general, agree that there are universal as well as language specific construal. For instance, Asmah (1996), Yu (2003), Imran and Norsimah (2005) have found that the conceptualization and metaphorisation of the body is influenced by and interacts with the folk cultural elements in society. Kövecses (1999) also agrees that the conceptualization of the body and body parts is in large part culture-specific with several universal conceptual structure at the categorical and schematic level.

Similarly, one could legitimately ask whether concepts such as NATURE are conceptualized and metaphorised differently in different languages. The 'tool' that is available to the cognitive linguists is the idealized cognitive model (ICM) (Lakoff 1987). The

ICM organizes our knowledge, thought and understanding of concepts. Thinking mainly consists in reasoning and categorizing relative to the idealized cognitive models. Since our knowledge, thought and language are closely interrelated, linguistic structures and their meanings can also be derived from the ICM (Lytje 1990). For example, Lakoff (1987:74-76) describes the ICMs for mother as follows:

BIRTH: the person giving birth is the mother

GENETIC: the female who contributed the genetic material is the mother

NURTURANCE: the female adult who nurtures and raises a child is the mother of the child

MARITAL: the wife of the father is the mother

GENEALOGICAL: the closest female ancestor is the mother

The birth, genetic, nurturance, marital, genealogical ICMs of mother forms a cluster of domain matrix in understanding mother. Deviations from the cluster are possible normally in the form of adjective + noun compounds such as stepmother which fits the NURTURANCE and MARITAL models but not the genetic or unwed mother which fits all the domains except for the MARITAL model (Croft & Cruse, 2004:31). Hence, the application of the semantic categorization and idealized cognitive models in cognitive semantics is particularly suited to an investigation of semantic and conceptual differences between different words.

C. Defenition of Metaphor

Consider the way native speakers of English often talk about life—either their own lives or those of others: People might say that they try to give their children an education so they will get a good start in life. If their children act out, they hope that they are just going through a stage and that they will get over it. Parents hope that their children won't be burdened with financial worries or ill health and, if they face such difficulties, that they will be able to overcome them. Parents hope that their children will have a long life span and that they will go far in life. But they also know that their children, as all mortals, will reach the end of the road. (based on Winter, 1995, p. 235).

This way of speaking about life would be regarded by most speakers of English as normal and natural for everyday purposes. The use of phrases such as to get a good start, to go through a stage, to get over something, to be burdened, to overcome something, a long life span, to go far in life, to reach the end of the road, and so on would not count as using particularly picturesque or literary language. Below is a list of additional phrases that speakers of English use to talk about the concept of life:

He's without direction in life.

I'm where I want to be in life.

I'm at a crossroads in my life.

She'll go places in life.

He's never let anyone get in his way.

She's gone through a lot in life.

Given all these examples, we can see that a large part of the way we speak about life in English derives from the way we speak about journeys. In light of such examples, it seems that speakers of English make extensive use of the domain of journey to think about the highly abstract and elusive concept of life. The question is: Why do they draw so heavily on the domain of journey in their effort to comprehend life? Cognitive linguists suggest that they do so because thinking about the abstract concept of life is facilitated by the more concrete

concept of journey.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was used descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research that produces descriptive data, speech or word and practice that can be realized by the subject itself. Shodiq (2003) he said that qualitative research does not consist of any calculation and likely statistic. Moleong (1991:11) said that methodology qualitative as procedure the result of descriptive data in the form of written or vocal words from person or activity which is researched. Literatures as data sources are collected by typing certain words related to figure of speech or concepts studied via the internet, journals, and e-books. This research also apply to descriptive study since it just collects and describe The Ontologys Metaphore in The Legend of Putri Hijau's Book. Descriptive research is non hypothesis research, therefore in the research conduct, it does not need assumption (Arikunto, 2014 (Arikunto, 2014)). It means that the method is expected to make a systematic and accurate description focusing the fact and the aspects of research the data. By using this method, the writer would like to collect and describe The Ontology Metaphore in The Legend of Putri Hijau Book. The data of this research were The legend of Putri Hijau Comic Book. Futhermore, The book of The Legend Of Putri Hijau was published on Juni 1st edition.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Description of the Data

The data were collected and selected from The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic Book by Harfeey publisher a written by students at UMSU (Rizki Ajura, Meily Winie, Nabliah Khalisah, Dinda Dewi). The Legend of Putri hijau book has contains stories about the legends of North Sumatera with several legend stories in it, namely the legend of Lake Toba, the legend of Lake Lau Kavar, the legend of the Sigale gale statue and the legend of Putri Hijau. The data of this study was Conceptual Metaphor included Ontologys Metaphor.

B. Data Analysis

The data was taken from the narrative text contained in The Legend of Putri Hijau comic book, this book has four story titles in one book. There are the legend of lake toba, law kavar lake and Sigale- gale Statue. To show the analyze use of directive speech acts in each narrative. The data was divided into four types of directive speech acts, namely commands, requests, orders and suggestions. The data following: THE LEGEND OF PUTRI HIJAU.

Data 1

Yang Mulia pegawai Kesultanan Aceh membawa pesan dan beberapa perhiasan dari sultan mereka untuk meminang Putri Hijau. My Majesty, the loyal guards of Aceh Sultanate brought a message and some jeweleries to engage the princess. Analysis: Source: Engage Goal: Apply The expression asking for a hand in the data does not mean that it is betel nut, but it is oriented to propose or ask a woman to be a wife.

Data 2

Tuan mengapa Anda tidak mencoba memancing mereka keluar dengan menembakkan koin emas di depan benteng mereka ? Sir, why don't you put some gold coins to carry them out ? Analysis: Source: Fishing Goal: Summon The phrase fishing is included in the ontological metaphor, because it conceptualizes an abstract thing to something that has

physical properties. Fishing phrase is to call troops.

Data 3

Namun tidak ada satupun yang berhasil menembus benteng itu! But no one can through off the fortress. Analysis: Source: fort Target: building

The phrase fort does not mean animal, but has the meaning of a building intended for defense during war.

THE LEGEND OF TOBA LAKE

Data 4

Aku berhutang nyawa padamu.

I owe you.

Analysis: Source: Owe

Target : Saved his life

The metaphorical expression of owing one's life is likened to one's life being helped.

Data 5

Toba memergoki ada seorang wanita yang sedang memasak

Toba caught a woman who was cooking

Analysis: Source : Caught

Target : Found out

The word of caught have meaning found out a woman was cooking.

Data 6

Samosir diminta ibunya mengantarkan bekal untuk Ayahnya.

Samosir was asked to bring his father provision.

Analysis: Source : Provision

Target : Food

The word of Provison have meaning is food.

Data 7

Hujan yang sangat lebat pun turun mengguyur tempat itu.

The biggest rain flush that place.

Analysis: Source : Flush

Target : Watering with the dipper

The metaphorical expression drenched like watering with the dipper. Flushing is like to rain by pouring it with the dipper. The schematic image contained in the data shows the state of the existence.

THE LEGEND OF LAU KAWAR LAKE

Data 8

Masyarakat mengadakan acara syukuran

The people held a thanksgiving event

Analysis: Source : Thanksgiving

Target : held salvation

The event have meaning make the event salvation to give thanks God.

Data 9

Pesta berlangsung dengan suara nyanyian dan alunan musik yang menggelegar.

The show went lively with music accompaniment.

Analysis: Source : Accompaintment

Target : Rousing



The meaning of accompaniment is the show very rousing.

Data 10

Mamak kayaknya belum makan

My mother has not eaten yet

Analysis: Source : Kayaknya

Target : Like

Kayaknya is Medan language which mean like, so the sentences tell that the boy have thinking that his mother not eaten yet.

4. CONCLUSION

The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic book has contains four story and 108 pages. The discussion in previous chapter and having analyzed the data of the result of ontologys methapors in Gomic Legends Book. It was found there were totally 15 dialogues

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