

# A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS: METAPHORS OF KARO PROVERBS "CAKAP LUMAT"

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## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis metafora peribahasa dalam bahasa karo. Metodologi penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dari 17 peribahasa terdapat 4 jenis metafora, yaitu metafora simbolisme, fenomenalistik, mati, dan subyektif, dan jenis yang dominan adalah metafora simbolisme. Artinya Suku Karo jelas lebih menyukai bahasa kiasan, yang menggambarkan sesuatu dengan menggunakan benda, hewan, atau tumbuhan sebagai simbol atau simbol tertentu yang dapat menggantikan kata-kata yang ingin diucapkan..

**Kata kunci:** *Metafora, jenis metafora, peribahasa*

## ABSTRACT

This study aims at investigating the types of metaphor of proverb in Karo language. The methodology of the research used descriptive analysis. The results in this study showed that from 17 proverbs there were 4 types of metaphor, there were symbolism, Phenomenalistic, Dead, and Subjective metaphor, and the dominant types was symbolism metaphor. This means The Karo tribe clearly prefers figurative language, which describes something by using objects, animals, or plants as specific symbols or symbols that can replace the words they want to say

**Keywords:** *Metaphor, types of metaphor, proverbs*

## INTRODUCTION

The area of linguistics known as semantics analyzes meaning. Palmer (1976), said that semantics is the technical term used to refer to study of meaning. Additionally, semantics shares the same status as the linguistic branches of other languages as a field of knowledge. Language as a communication system is a medium for expressing our thoughts, feelings, and opinions. According with O'Grady (1996:275), Meaning must be something that exist in the mind rather than the word and that is must be more abstract than pictures and there is more to it than just features. When talking to someone about our thoughts, our feelings, and our opinions, either as the speaker or the speech partner certainly want to be able to understand what is being communicated even as speakers want

to influence attitudes and the behavior of the listener (Wierzbicka, 1992: 3). Therefore, the language has a form or rules for conveying an idea, one of them is through expression. The expression has two meanings, namely statements (feelings, desires) and words or phrases that contain figurative meanings.

In semantic, there are two kinds of meaning, these are literal meaning and non-literal meaning. Literal meaning is the real meaning of words. Non-literal meaning is unreal meaning of words, it is called figurative language that include of metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes, etc. in addition Shaw (1972:159) explain, "Figurative language is deliberately and intentional departure from normal word

meanings or word order so as gain freshness and strength of expression. Figurative language is writing (or speech) that makes use of one or more figures of speech, such as metaphor and simile. The basic purpose of figurative language is to employ ornamental devices from comparing dissimilar things and for creating sounds and images. As well as Crystal (1999:116) says, "Figurative language is an expressive use of language where words are used in a non-literal way to suggest illuminating comparison and resemblances." It means figurative language is part of language that using words to mean something different from their ordinary meaning in order to emphasize an idea. Figurative language are known respectively as simile, metaphor, symbol, metonymy, synecdoche, personification, hyperbole, irony, litotes, etc.

According to Goatly (1997:126) there are eight types of metaphor as in the following explanation:

#### 1. Active Metaphor

An active metaphor is one kind of metaphor which has a close relationship between the main subject and modifier. It can be called as live metaphor. It depends on the interaction of the vehicle (unconventional referent) and the particular topic (conventional referent), which is being referred to, and their grounds will consequently be variable according to the context. For example: 'you are my sunshine'. It means that the subject is drawn to have similarities with sunshine that can give warmth and life.

#### 2. Inactive or Dead Metaphor

Inactive metaphor is metaphor where the topic is referred to directly, through a conventional and fixed meaning of V-term and vehicle is available, but all wire in parallel under normal processing, otherwise their ground may be perceived in the topic concept so predictable. Inactive or familiar

metaphor often gives information which can provoke an affirmative or negative response. This could be are open to agreement negative question and yes or no question. This could be different interpretation according to the culture of the user of metaphor. This metaphor has become inactive as they used repeatedly and entered entry in dictionary with the second meaning. For example: while literally means a color, meanwhile it substitutes holiness or pureness in Chinese culture; red is also literally a color but it symbolize bravery and death in some culture like in Indonesian, yellow is a color but it is a symbol of death in Chinese culture.

#### 3. Subjective Metaphor

Subjective Metaphor is the description of metaphor because the speaker has different ideological and physical view of the word from the hearer or some which involve the presentation of another's speaker thought or representation. For example: "you are child to me", based on the speaker's perception 'you' act or quality as being a child, even though others may not think so because there is a distinct physical or psychological view.

#### 4. Mimetic Metaphor

Mimetic Metaphor is the unique metaphor that extend to non-verbal expression straying beyond linguistic text into visual aid plastic art. It demands the readers to imagine a word which the assertions are literally true. For example:" The carpet had an oriental tree on it". It means that the carpet had a picture of oriental tree on it, not the real tree on it.

#### 5. Phenomenalistic Metaphor

Phenomenalistic metaphor is the use of language to refer to the real language, and in this case referring to an imaginary world. If the text is fictional then will be consistently referring to an imaginary world. For example: "Lord of the flies" is a novel metaphor which

suggest that there is Alfie events happening in animals just like human being. It is actually just an imagination, not real one and it is to compare both lives which have similarities.

### 6. Precision Metaphor

Precision Metaphor is the process or quality that is made more precise by being related, through modification, to specific order to identification can be in form of a linguistic unit, example a word, a clause, or a sentence. For example:” My cry for help was the rat when a terries shakes it”. It means that the person was crying not the rat. The precision of his cry was like a rat fearing that it was being caught by a terrier (a kind of dog). The reader can measure the exact precision of quality or quantity of something; in this case cry by understanding the modification (in this sentence, when a terrie shake the mouse).

### 7. Symbolism Metaphor

Symbolism Metaphor is a particular kind of substitution of the interpretation. For example:” Do not your chicken before they are hatched”. This sentence symbolism that it is prohibited to predict the result of a profits something to be done before it comes true.

### 8. Approximate Metaphor

Approximate metaphor is kind of a metaphor that uses the approximate number of

expressions to describe an action or thin. For example: “He put in his face the water and half- gulfed, half eat it”. There are no exact approximation. This approximation is only the best way to tell them communicatively.

Because this is a descriptive study, the author attempted to describe the various types of metaphor found in karo proverbs (Cakap Lumat). This article's data was compiled entirely from proverbs found in printed media. The data source was carefully read several times in order to comprehend, identify the types of metaphors, and understand the types of the metaphor. The data was collected by observing the data source in the manner proposed by Goatly theory. The collected data were then classified according to their types, and the results of the analysis are presented informally in the form of words and sentences rather than symbols, with the findings demonstrating whether the metaphors belong to all types of metaphors.

## DISCUSSION

As was stated above that the aims of this study is to identify the metaphors found in 17 proverbs of karo language. The data can be seen on this table.

Table 1.

No.	Proverb (Cakap Lumat)	Metaphor Meaning	Types of Metaphor
1.	ngarapken sere	Expecting something that possible	Symbolism metaphor
2.	terpegedang jambe la tangke nimai macikna uri nge enca jine	The Relationships that are no longer based on love cannot be continued anymore, they only cause wounds	Lead metaphor
3.	ngi buah galiman adi eratah langgo tasak adi egersing enggo macik stungken api bas lau	Never yet get a partner, time and circumstances at the right time Doing something pointless	Symbolism metaphor
4.			Lead metaphor

No.	Proverb (Cakap Lumat)	Metaphor Meaning	Types of Metaphor
0.	<p>tem kaca ndabuh ku u</p> <p>agi perik si dua dua</p> <p>inde e maka nande, ipa e maka bapa mpa sinangkih ayang, jumpa sinutu mpa</p> <p>mpa bulan ras atawari.</p>	<p>heart shattered into pieces</p> <p>the couples who are always gether</p> <p>parents are figures that cannot be replaced</p> <p>someone who chooses his ancee too much, finally the ancee is far from what her heart chooses.</p> <p>prayer given to the bride and groom so that they can soon be blessed with sons and daughters</p>	<p>Personnalistic Metaphor</p> <p>Symbolism metaphor</p> <p>Active metaphor</p> <p>Personnalistic Metaphor</p> <p>Symbolism Metaphor</p>
1).	<p>agi sada batang tualah, a bagi sada batang uluh.</p>	<p>establishing and maintaining a family like a coconut tree that is sturdy and strong and towering, has a lot of things usefulness and much needed by many people, not like a banana tree that easily collapses, cannot bear fruit more than once.</p>	<p>Symbolism Metaphor</p>
1.	<p>erbaju bagi perterang mpu.</p>	<p>the family lived by the bride and groom so that in the future it can be bright like the light of the lamp given</p>	<p>Symbolism Metaphor</p>
2.	<p>agi perbedaan erbaju s erbaju.</p>	<p>do not equate wearing clothes with doing marriage. the clothes are worn out, and we are tired of wearing them, we will automatically throw them away and place them with new clothes that are better from all sides.</p>	<p>Symbolism Metaphor</p>
3.	<p>agi kacamata kuda, la ah kawes ras kemuhen</p>	<p>a man who loves his loved so much that he feels he has been blinded by the love of his lover, can't see left and right, can't see other women around him because his heart is blind and only meant for that lover.</p>	<p>Symbolism Metaphor</p>

No.	Proverb (Cakap Lumat)	Metaphor Meaning	Types of Metaphor
4.	agagi kerbo Penampen, lekahsa natap, lupa gagat.	Someone who is too grossed in choosing, in the end does not succeed in getting what his heart desires.	Symbolism Metaphor
5.	agagi si nukur timbako i gaga, lebe isesap maka nukur.	For a girl, don't feel it before you buy it, or get pregnant before you get married.	Symbolism Metaphor
5.	Manang bas babah, talu as perukuren.	People who don't want to see in differences, even though they are still wrong, are not right	Phenomenalistic Metaphor
7.	Manelas pe ningen api adi itjikep labo meseng	Reminds that no matter how big the problem is, if it's not made it won't happen.	Subjective Metaphor

## CONCLUSION

From the whole analysis of the metaphors found in proverbs' karo tribe, some conclusions are 1) Metaphors in karo language are more dominant is a metaphorical type of symbolism, 2) The Karo tribe clearly prefers figurative language, which describes something by using objects, animals, or plants as specific symbols or symbols that can replace the words they want to say. 3) Symbolism, Phenomenalistic, Dead, and Subjective metaphors were all found in karo proverbs.

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