

# Metaphors of Men in Arok Dedes Novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer: A cognitive semantic study

Raden Ayunidhanti Salsabila Wahyudi, Nuny Sulistiany Idris, Undang Sudana  
Departemen Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia  
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia  
Bandung, Indonesia  
salsabiladhanti22@gmail.com

**Abstract**—The study aims to examines the equality of men and women and the differences in perceptions of men’s metaphor that contained in the *Arok Dedes* novel. A total of 132 data were used to describe the lingual form of the men’s metaphor, the metaphorical meaning of men’s metaphor and the image schema of men’s metaphor in *Arok Dedes* novel. This study used a qualitative descriptive method using a cognitive semantics theory. The findings in the first analysis of lingual form showed that there are 23 idiomatic phrases, 80 non-idiomatic phrases, 22 predicative clauses, and 7 non-predicative clauses. The concept of metaphorical meanings that formed are state, action, causation, purpose, time, change, and means. There are 56 metaphors with negative meanings, 37 metaphors with neutral meanings, and 39 metaphors with positive meanings. Thus, it can be concluded that this study shows the basic concepts of men in this novel are almost always considered superior and more highlighted than women. Based on the findings, this research can also expand reader’s knowledge about concepts of men and the equality of men and women.

**Keywords**—*concepts of men; equality of men and women; image schemas; lingual form; metaphorical meaning*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Human has a very close relationship with language. In their lives, humans use language according to their surrounding conditions. Humans biologically adapted to the capability and there exists a property in language known as productivity, which means that the possible number of expressions in any human language is infinite [1]. The way of thinking is a factor that influences human’s production and comprehension of language. With human’s ability, creativity, and criticality, language can encounter change of form and shift or even change of meanings. The form of language that is in verbal form at first can be changed into written form, such as in the form of short stories, novels, comics, or essays. Human’s ability in using language can be manifested in the form of metaphors. Metaphors are used in everyday language and in the world of literature. Metaphors can enhance writing, give readers a picture in their minds of what is being discussed, help readers understand a concept, and simply make the writing more interesting. Other than showing itself in literary works, metaphors also have a connection with things outside the world

of literature, such as politics, history, sociocultural, position or authority in a government, as well as gender issues.

*Arok Dedes* is a novel written by Pramoedya Ananta Toer that have politics and authority as its background story. As a literature work, this novel is one of his novels that presenting culture and political intrigue. Pramoedya Ananta Toer straightforwardly picturing about how an *akuwu* ‘a regional leader’ named Tunggul Ametung, who described as a great but ruthless person, can be defeated so easily by a cunning young man named Arok. The story in this novel set up in an era where ancestors were accustomed to politics, intrigues, conflicts, and overthrow then evoke the country. The things that expressed in the novel (such as culture and politics) can influence the reader’s minds in viewing things. On the other hand, cognitive semantics, which studies language, meanings, and mind, are considered capable of finding someone’s thoughts or perspective towards a language product. Cognitive semantics sees language not only at the level of phonology, morphology, or syntax, but there are aspects of language that are involved, namely one’s cognition. It can be said that men as metaphors in the *Arok Dedes* novel are quite interesting and important to be analyzed through a cognitive semantic approach. This is evident from several researchers who have conducted various studies on metaphors and metaphors of men.

However, the existence of research on metaphors of men doesn’t guarantee the number of research results that specifically describe the metaphors of men in the novel. Based on the literature study that researchers did, there were several studies related to metaphors. Previously, there was a study from Mustopa regarding the interpretation of the men’s image metaphors in dangdut song lyrics [2]. The researcher found 111 metaphorical lyrics. Metaphorical lyrics are classified as negative and positive men imagery. In addition, there were also studies from Wiradharma and Tharik which explain the metaphor in dangdut song lyrics using cognitive semantics [3]. In this study, the two researchers found the classification of metaphors, the origin of the source domain of the metaphor, and the relationship between the source and the target domain. Then, Januarsyah found that in the *Toutes ces choses qu’on ne s’est pas dites* novel, there were 35 metaphoric phrases with love theme [4]. Based on the classification of the metaphors

from Saeed and Lakoff, the results of the study show that there are eight of the eleven classifications. According to the researchers, cognitive analysis on metaphors only determines the source domain, target domain, and correspondence. However, the image schema analysis can be added to metaphors groups with the concept of change, concept of movement, and concept of tools, to see the movement of the source domain into the target domain.

This research is supporting and complementing previous studies. In several previous studies, the object studied besides the novel is song. However, with the existence of this research, it is hoped that research on metaphors, especially metaphors of men, can be supplemented in terms of objects and research findings. Therefore, this research is important to do, especially because it concerns the lexicon of men as metaphors in the novel. Based on this, the purposes of this study are (1) to describe the lingual form of the metaphors of men; (2) to describe the metaphorical meaning of the metaphors of men; and (3) to describe the image schema of the metaphors of men in the novel *Arok Dedes*.

**II. METHOD**

**A. Research Design**

This study method uses qualitative research to describe the results of research on metaphors of men in the *Arok Dedes* novel. Researches with this method is emphasized in the lingual form of lexicon, the meaning of metaphor, and the image schema created by metaphors of men. This study uses the lingual form theory from Kridalaksana [5], the type of metaphorical meaning theory from Lakoff and Johnson [6], and the image schema theory from Lakoff to answer the research questions [7]. This study uses a cognitive semantic approach. Cognitive semantics is a study of the meaning of language which reveals how the relationship between language and mind. Saeed said that one does not have access to reality that is independent of human categorization [8]. Therefore, the composition of reality reflected in language is the product of the human mind. Broadly speaking, this approach examines the use of language and the mind of a person in interpreting language.

**B. Data**

The data of this study are language data in form of phrases or clauses that show the metaphors of men in the *Arok Dedes* novel. This data are believed to influence how the society sees metaphors of men.

**C. Research Instrument**

The source of this research data was the *Arok Dedes* novel. The novel was published by *Lentera Dipantara* publisher in 2015 as the 12<sup>th</sup> printing, while the first printing was in 1999. The researcher conducted data collection using document analysis method. Document analysis was carried out on the *Arok Dedes* novel book by Pramoedyana Ananta Toer so that the researcher can get data in the form of metaphors of men.

**D. Data Analysis**

In the analysis phase, the first step is to process and interpret data based on its relationship to the research question. Second, identifying the lingual form, the metaphorical meaning, and the image schema of text that contains men's lexicon as a metaphor. Lastly, the results of the analysis are then concluded and compiled into a research report. The results of this study are presented using informal techniques in which the method presents the results of the analysis with descriptions or words that can be easily understood. Presentation of the results of the analysis will be conveyed through exposure and discussion of research findings descriptively (tables and schemas).

**III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

**A. Findings**

The results of the analysis show that the lingual form of metaphors of men consists of two forms, namely phrases and clauses. The two forms are again divided into four forms, namely idiomatic phrases, non-idiomatic phrases, predicative clauses, and non-predicative clauses. There are 23 data that included in idiomatic phrases category are formed through the construction of two or more grammatical units whose meaning is not the same with its lexical meaning. Idioms or new meanings can also be seen in these data. On the contrary, there are 80 data included in non-idiomatic phrases category do not have idioms or any form of new meaning phrases in them even though they have a form as a phrase.

Then, for the clauses category, the classification of predicative and non-predicative clauses is specifically seen from the predicate's presence or absence in the clauses. A total of 22 data are included in the predicative clauses category. These data are included in the predicative clauses because there are several words that contain functional relationships, consisting of subjects and predicates, and potentially become sentences. Conversely, 7 other data do not have a predicate or have the potential to become sentences. The example of data analysis is shown in table 1 below.

TABLE I. RESULT OF LINGUAL FORM ANALYSIS ON METAPHORS OF MEN IN *AROK DEDES* NOVEL

Metaphors	Lingual Form		Explanation
	IP	NP	
<i>Pria kasta satria (hlm. 11)</i>		√	This phrase were made from noun (N) + noun (N) + noun (N) category and did not produce new meaning for 'pria kasta satria'.

Meanwhile, the results of the metaphorical meaning analysis show that the structural metaphor is most discovered in the data, which is 92 data. After the structural metaphor, orientational metaphor is the second most discovered, which is 38 data. The last is ontological metaphor with 2 data.

Then, the schema image analysis shows that the image schema in *Arok Dedes* novel consists of seven types of mapping, namely time, state, change, action, causation,

purpose, and means. The findings of the final analysis itself are shown in table 2 below.

TABLE II. RESULT OF IMAGE SCHEMA ANALYSIS ON METAPHORS OF MEN IN *AROK DEDES* NOVEL

No.	Metaphors Schema Concept	Overall Percentage of Metaphors
1.	Time ( <i>waktu</i> )	2 (1.5%)
2.	State ( <i>keadaan</i> )	87 (65.9%)
3.	Change ( <i>perubahan</i> )	2 (1.5%)
4.	Action ( <i>gerakan</i> )	31 (23.5%)
5.	Causation ( <i>penyebab</i> )	3 (2.3%)
6.	Purpose ( <i>tujuan</i> )	5 (3.8%)
7.	Means ( <i>alat</i> )	2 (1.5%)

The mapping is related to the author’s perspective that will be brought to the readers of the novel. Physically, men in the metaphors are described to have a strong image. However, this metaphor also shows the good/bad characteristics and good/bad actions that affect the image of men as shown in table 3 below.

TABLE III. THE MEANING VALUE OF IMAGE SCHEMA ON METAPHORS OF MEN IN *AROK DEDES* NOVEL

No.	Meaning Value	Overall Percentage of Metaphors
1.	Positive	39 (29.5%)
2.	Negative	56 (42.4%)
3.	Neutral	37 (28.1%)

**B. Discussion**

Based on the explanation before, the results of lingual form analysis relate to the existence of idioms in the phrases and the predicates in the clauses. Both of these things affect the formation of metaphors. It also shows various forms to express about men in the novel, both positive and negative expressions.

In addition to grammar, the language meaning can be seen from the outer aspects of language that forming the meaning. The outer aspect of language is cognitive meaning. Researchers use cognitive meaning as one of the things that support the formation of a metaphorical meaning itself. For the second research questions, in the results of the analysis there are also explanations of cognitive meaning. The results of the analysis show that the metaphorical meaning in the *Arok Dedes* novel consists of three types, namely structural metaphor, orientation metaphor, and ontological metaphor.

The structural metaphor in this research is a concept that is formed metaphorically with other concepts. Then, orientational metaphor is a metaphor that deals with spatial orientation. This metaphor is generally different in every culture because of what everyone thinks and does in their respective culture will be different. Meanwhile, the ontological metaphor is a metaphor that conceptualizes abstract things (such as processes, thoughts, and experiences) into something that is physical or concrete. The data are then identified based on the three types of metaphorical meanings, which are ontological metaphors, structural metaphors, and orientational metaphors.

Nearly the same thing is found in the research of Wiradharma and Tharik [3]. Metaphors found in the study are classified into ontological and structural metaphors. However,

orientational metaphors are not included in that study. Based on this explanation, it can be seen that metaphors, especially metaphors of men in the *Arok Dedes* novel, has a diversity of metaphorical meanings. This diversity shows that metaphors in novels, specifically historical and political themed novels such as the *Arok Dedes* novel, are inseparable from various types of metaphorical meanings that can influence the reader’s cognition.

Meanwhile, the basic concept of men as a metaphor in this novel is that men are almost always superior, both physically, mentally, and intellectually. Physically, there are many metaphors that consistently mention that men have strong and sturdy bodies. Then, mentally, men are shown through metaphors that contain valiant or brave. Meanwhile, men’s intellectuality are often admired and equated with the gods. In addition to looking at the metaphor schema concept, this study also analyzes the value meaning of the image schema created from these metaphors. The metaphorical meaning itself consists of negative meaning values, neutral meaning values, and positive meaning values. The number of metaphors that shows a negative image in men shows a superiority in a man who is misused physically, mentally, or intellectually.

**IV. CONCLUSION**

This research has a main problem in the form of metaphors of men in novel. The data that has been discovered are 132 data. Based on these data, the main problem of this study was presented in several analyzes, namely the analysis of lingual form, metaphors of men’s metaphorical meaning, and image schema. Based on the explanation of the analysis, metaphors of men in the *Arok Dedes* novel are generally illustrated by mapping the conditions in the metaphor. In addition, the metaphors of men are always associated with the image of men’s physical, mental, and mind. The author’s view in the novel is clear, that men are always considered superior.

If it is collided between real life culture and culture in the novel, generally, Javanese society is quite glorifying men. Even so, in the tradition in this novel, there are also men who are seen as positive (as motivations or examples) and men who are seen as very low (through slavery). The author’s view can clearly influence the reader’s cognition in capturing the image of men in this novel.

**REFERENCES**

- [1] K.A. Palmer, “Understanding human language: an in-depth exploration of the human facility for language,” *Inquiries Journal*, vol. 01, no. 12, pp.1, 2009.
- [2] A. Mustopa, *Interpretasi metafora citra laki-laki pada lirik lagu-lagu dangdut kontemporer (studi semantik kognitif)*. Faculty of Language and Literature: Indonesian University of Education, Bandung, 2014.
- [3] G. Wiradharma and W.S.A. Tharik, “Metafora dalam lirik lagu dangdut: kajian semantik kognitif,” *Arkhai*, vol. 07, no. 01, pp. 5-14, 2016.
- [4] G. Januarsyah, *Metafora bertemakan cinta dalam novel Toutes ces choses qu’on ne s’est pas dites karya Marc Levy: suatu kajian semantik kognitif*. Paper at Annual Linguistic Conference of Atmajaya 15: Atma Jaya University, Jakarta, 2017.
- [5] H. Kridalaksana, *Kamus linguistik edisi keempat*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2009.

- [6] G. Lakoff and M. Johnson, *Metaphors we live by*. Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, 2003.
- [7] G. Lakoff, *The contemporary theory of metaphor*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992.
- [8] J.I. Saeed, *Semantics*. Malden: Blackwell Publisher Inc, 2004.