**Sasak metaphor on Daily conversation among Sasak Community at Beber village in Central Lombok**

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**Abstract**

*This study analyzes the types of Metaphor and the reasons for using Metaphor produced by Sasak people at Beber village on their daily conversation. The objects of this study are adult among Beber village in Central Lombok. A total number of people as participants in this study are 16 adults out of 9494 of people at Beber village. The data were gathered through audio-recording of Sasak people’s daily conversation at several rustics in Beber village, note taking, and questionairre. The data were analyzed by using Lakoff theory to identify types of metaphor and Feinsilber theory to analyze the reasons for using metaphor. There were 18 categories of Sasak metaphor expressions spoken by Sasak people at Beber village that writer found in 9 conversations. The types of metaphor that dominantly produced by people at Beber village in those conversations were Absolute metaphor with percentage (22%) and Submerged metaphor (60%). Moreover, the categories of Sasak metaphor in conversation were added by the result of questionnaire related to how many categories of Sasak metaphor that participants recognize, and the results were Absolute metaphor (20%) and Submerged metaphor (59%). The most dominant reason for using metaphor was innexpressibility that was because the metaphors are not easy to explain with literal language (64%).*

*Key words: Conversation, Metaphor.*

1. **Introduction**

In daily life people interact to the others by using language. It is the most important activity for human lives and becomes our necessary. It because every one convey his/her massage using language, and it can be produced with many ways directly or indirectly. Someone who interact with his/her interlocutor which is perspective purposes, it maight be for giving information, asking information, requesting, rejecting, offering, kidding, telling story, teasing allusion and so on. Most people talk to each other every day by spoken and written in formal and informal situation in anvironment which is known with daily conversation.Metaphor is the expression of an understanding of one concept in terms of another concept, where there is some similarity or correlation between the two. A metaphor is the understanding itself of one concept in terms of another (Lakoff: 1987). It is often used in daily conversation by a number of people both spoken or writen. They use metaphor tend to gladly and to be their style in performing language.

Starting from the point, the writer intends to analyze metaphor produced by people who stay in Beber. The writer discusses metaphor because it is unique, intresting, one of valuable culture related to Sasak language and phenomenon considering atleast people use it, and it is also a part of wealth for Sasak people to their language that must be eternal. By discussing metaphor in this study, it will enrich the vocabulary of Sasak language, and developing reader insight related to Sasak language. Thus, other students had discussed Sasak metaphor in the other objects, but in writer’s conception it is not enough for reader development. Moreover, there is no students had researched Sasak metaphor on daily conversation in Beber. Those are also part of the writer’s reasons in raising metaphor in Sasak language as main object for this study.

Related to the background above there are several problems arise:What types of metaphors dominantly used by *Beber* society in their daily communication? Why do they use metaphor in their daily communication?The purposes of this study are: To identify types of metaphors dominantly used by *Beber* society in their daily communication and to know their reasons why do they use metaphor in their daily communication.The results of this study aretheoriticallyexpected to to give information to the readers’ development of social culture in developing Sasak metaphor. Moreover, it can be used as references for the next researchers in this field. Practically,it is expected to increasevocabulary ofSasak language and improve the knowledge ofmetaphor.

1. **Review of Literature**

In this part the writer elaborates several types of metaphor from Lakoff (1984) as follows: **Absolute Metaphor,** an absolute metaphor is one where there is absolutely no connection between the subject and the metaphor. **Complex Metaphor** begins to emerge when one notices that expressions used to talk and think about how people interact morally often include words from the monetary or marketing [domains](http://grammar.about.com/od/c/g/conceptualdomainterm.htm). **Conceptual Metaphor** is an underlying association that is systematic in both language and thought. **Conventional Metaphor** is a familiar comparison that does not call attention to itself as a [figure of speech](http://grammar.about.com/od/fh/g/figuresterms.htm), it is embedded in culture to the point that one [literally](http://grammar.about.com/od/il/g/literalangterm.htm) interpret its meaning. **Dead Metaphor**is a[figure of speech](http://grammar.about.com/od/fh/g/figuresterms.htm) that has lost its force and imaginative effectiveness through frequent use. Dead metaphor offers a comparison that is not symbolic in form, but to physical motion instead. A dead metaphor is simply a comparison that goes unnoticed because the metaphor rests on a comparison that has simply become part of the language. It often involves the use of an idiom. For example, "the committee will hold a meeting" is a dead metaphor with respect to the word hold.**Extended Metaphor**is a comparison between two unlike things that continues throughout a series of sentences in a paragraph or lines in a poem, it presents a complex comparison with multiple objects. **Mixed Metaphor** is the blending of two contradictory elements that are completely inconsistent in type, yet the symbolic meaning of the comparison is still conveyed. Sometimes the mixed metaphor can be employed intentionally for effect.**Primary Metaphor** are foundational which conventionally associates concepts that are equally 'basic,' in the sense that they are both directly experienced and perceived.**Root Metaphor** is the underlying worldview that shapes an individual's understanding of a situation, an [image](http://grammar.about.com/od/fh/g/imagterm.htm), [narrative](http://grammar.about.com/od/mo/g/narrative2term.htm), or fact that shapes an individual's perception of the world and interpretation of reality.**Submerged Metaphor** is one in which the vehicle is implied, or indicated by one aspect.**Visual Metaphor** is the representation of a person, place, thing, or idea by way of a visual [image](http://grammar.about.com/od/fh/g/imagterm.htm) that suggests a particular association or point of similarity, and it used for [rhetorical](http://grammar.about.com/od/rs/g/rhetoricterm.htm) purposes generally concentrate on advertising. Subcategory of visual metaphor involving some violation of physical reality is a very common convention in advertising. **Active Metaphor** is understood, further contextual information may be used to hint at its meaning*.* Active metaphors are often used in poetry and eloquent speech to stimulate the reader or listener.

**C. Reserch Methodology**

In this chapter, the writer presents the methodology in executing this research. It involves three main points; they are population and sample, method of collecting data, and data analysis procedure.The population in this research is all Sasak metaphor expressions produced by people who lived at *Beber*.The sample of this study is 12 types of metaphor that writer investigate on Sasak people daily conversation at *Beber* village as participant in this study. In colecting data, there were three methods such as, firstly audio recording is used in gathering data of recorded natural conversation about the society and family conversations amongst *Sasak* community in *Beber*. The conversation occurs at home, boarding house, and society amongst*Beber.* Secondly, note takingis used for documenting the speech which could not be reached by audio-recorder. The last method was questionnaire to be carried out information about categories of Sasak metaphor that they recognize, and also to find out their reasons for using metaphor. There are five questions that the writer prepares which are consists of questions for categories of metaphor and reason for using metaphor.

**D. Finding and Discussion**

Based on the finding, the writer found 18 Sasak metaphor in 9 conversations which were clasified into 5 types. Meanwhile, the writer investigated their reason for using metaphor are due to the inexpressibility (54%), compactness (23%), and vividness (5%). The writer only found 5 types of metaphor acording to Lakoff (1984) that produced by Beber people, they were: (1.) Absolute metaphor is one where there is absolutely no connection between the subject and the metaphor, and usually related to symbol. For example of Absolute metaphor in from the data “*alim-alim terompe”*. (2). Complex metaphor system begins to emerge when one notices that expression used to talk and think about how people interact morally often include wordds from the monetary or marketing domains. For example; “***ye alus-alus tain jaran”*.** (3.) A conceptual metaphor is an underlying association that is systematic in both language and thought. For example; *“****kamu kentok lendong bedoem****!*” (4.) Conventional metaphor is a familiar comparison that does not call attention to itself as a figure of speech, it is embedded in culture to the point that one literally interpret its meaning. For example *“****becine bute”***. (5.) Submerged is one which the vehicle is implied, or indicated by one aspect. In this type one is compared by an aspect (noun) and the element selected to be the metaphor has particular significance for the intended meaning. Let see the examples of Submerged metaphor are “***manis-manis buaq are” and “beleq-beleq ambon”.*** In this discussion the writer also presents the reasons of Sasak people at Beber village for using metaphor according to Feinsilber (1994) are;First is vividnes that metaphors are used for expressions that are not easy to explain with literal language. This refers mostly to abstract ideas. For example;***“becine bute”.*** Second is Compactnesssays that people can express ideas more detailed and compact with metaphors. For example; “***kocet-kocet sebie kedi”.*** The last is Vividness, It says that by metaphors, expressions are made more clear and livened up. For example in Sasak Metaphor are: For example; *“****yeee anget-anget tain manok****!”.*

E. Conclusion and Suggestion

 Based on the finding and the data analysis on the Use of Sasak Metaphor on daily conversation in Beber village the writer can conclude that the type of Metaphor dominantly found in the conversation and questionnaire among Sasak People at Beber village are Submerged Metaphor and Absolute Metaphor and the most dominant raeson for using metaphor is Inexpressibility that is because metaphors are not easy to explain with literal language. This refers mostly to abstract ideas. My Suggestion is many people at Beber village do not realize that they are producing metaphor and they do not know what metaphor is. For further discussions in order to shed the light on how metaphor is used in daily conversation, this study recommends the students of English department to increase their knowledge about discourse analysis, especially on Metaphor as one of the subject in Discourse Analysis study for English lesson.

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