The Using of Metaphor in Revolution in President Soekarno's Speeches

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer states thruthfully that this thesis is completed by her without any taking from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and in diploma degree of any university. In addition, the writer ascertains that she does not take the material from other thesis or someone's work except for the references mentioned in bibliography.

Semarang, September 2011

Enggi Setya Ningrum Dewanti

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Like arrows in the hands of a warrior
are sons born in one's youth.

(Psalms)

... but those who hope in the LORD
will renew their strength.
They will soar on wings like eagles;
they will run and not grow weary,
they will walk and not be faint.

(Isaiah)

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Semarang, September 2011

The Writer

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ABSTRACT

Pidato Soekarno bisa disebut sebagai bagian dari sejarah bangsa Indonesia dan sejarah pembentukan republik Indonesia pada masa awal kemerdekaan Indonesia. Pidato-pidato Bung Karno secara umum mencakup kedaan sosial dan politik dalam pandangan Soekarno sebagai Presiden pertama pada masa itu. Bung Karno juga dikenal sebagai sosok yang menggunakan pidatonya sebagai alat yang ampuh untuk menyuarakan isu-isu penting yang terjadi di Indonesia.

Berdasarkan hal tersebut, penelitian yang ditulis kali ini berusaha menjelaskan salah satu isu tentang revolusi yang menjadi bagian dalam kehidupan politik Indonesia. Pada hubungannya, metafora yang digunakan secara konsisten dalam pidato-pidato Bung Karno ternyata menjadi cara di dalam pidato-pidato tesebut untuk menjelaskan dan membagi paham tentang revolusi. Tujuan dari penulisan skripsi ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan bagaimana istilah revolusi dijabarkan dalam kalimat-kalimat metaforis di dalam pidato Bung Karno.

Metode yang digunakan untuk pengumpulan data adalah metode *purposive sampling* sehingga terpilih 9 pidato yagn menjadi sumber acuan dari penulisan skripsi ini. Penulis menggunakan teori dari George Lakoff tentang metafora konseptual.

Hasil dari penelitian ini mengkontribusikan pemahaman tentang keterlibatan metafora dalam penggunaan komunikasi sehari-hari terlebih lagi dalam penggunaan metafora untuk membentuk pengertian tentang suatu istilah tertentu.

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1. Background of the Study

In the world where communication takes part in human's civilization life, a means of verbal communication undeniably evolves from time to time. People get to acknowledge their positions to build and lead opinions of the listeners of the matters they carry. People keep up their ideas and thoughts through any discourse. People speak their minds by asserting, claiming, protesting, and so on. The utterances to express their minds reveal not only the intended messages, but also other related messages, for example the identity of the speaker, the social background, the change and society phenomena, and many others.

Problems may arise when the matters to be explained are basically new things to the audiences such as a new idea, a new paradigm, or a new concept which is unfamiliar to the society and it is an arduous task to infer what it means. The information share should happen continuously and periodically to ensure that the people is familiar enough with the information.

It can be inferred that sometimes language tends to express more meaning than the meaning carried by the grammatical structure itself. This function is activated by the speaker of the language to overcome the issue that the surface definition sometimes would not be adequate to explain the ideas or thoughts which have been disclosed in the earlier paragraph. When there is a new idea to propose, there must be the more effective way to introduce it. One of the means to express such new ideas is by using the concept such as metaphor in the language.

Metaphor is defined as "a figure of speech in which a term is transferred from the object it ordinarily designates to an object it may designate only by implicit comparison or by analogy" (Webster's online dictionary). The topic to be discussed here is about the metaphor use in the language to explain the idea of what revolution is. Metaphor has been acknowledged as the part of linguistics field based on some events. First, metaphor is recognized as the daily expressions used for daily conversation by unlimited people. This recognition explains why metaphor can be the part of further research project of linguistics as well because the unlimited range of usage in daily communications. Second, metaphor is not created only at the conscious state of mind and is not indicated by the conscious system of human being, but more than that, metaphor is used by people which do not recognize the less correlation of the entities the connect through the language using the metaphor.

In addition, the thesis is written to support the idea that metaphor is also used in the speeches for the reason revealed above. A particular speech which is created along with the metaphor inside is not intended only for a beauty of language although it is true that a speech requires set of compenents which one of them may be the metaphor to draw the attentions of the audiences. Somehow, we also believe that the language use will be sufficient rather than exaggerate to deliver the meaning of the speech.

Along with the importance to bring the matter of a special term namely revolution, the research project is taken to give a context-based to the special issue raised within the speeches. Somehow on some extents, the evidence that revolution is becoming a fundamental matters come up on the speeches chosen, as the speaker of the speeches uses metaphor to explain the term of revolution itself.

2. Research project Questions

There are two basic questions that would like to be responded by the existence of the analysis on this research project :

i) How revolution is defined in metaphorical terms?

In chapter IV, there will be the description of the connection of metaphor and the revolution used in the speeches. In this thesis, the writer believes that the speaker of the speech will make a broad explanation of his remarkable speech in front of the audience.

ii) Why are those specific metaphors used to explain the revolution?

In chapter IV, there are plenty of examples of reliable data pointing at the revolution and the metaphors following it. There must be background of knowledge which enables the possibility of the usage.

3. Purpose of the Study

Based on the research project questions written above, there are several purposes of the study which are :

i) To explain the relation of the metaphor used in the term of revolution with the the meaning of the revolution

ii) To explain the phenomena of metaphor used to conceptualize the revolution term in the speeches

4. Previous Study

In linguistics field, there is a huge interest which is resumed when the discussion about the metaphor is raised. It is proven by the number of research project and journal published to enrich the analytical explanation and description about metaphor as a phenomenon of language in human's life and communication.

Both topic and object mentioned above have ever been observed by a student from Sebelas Maret University in terms of using figurative language in the speeches. Heru Purwanta (2010), a postgraduate student, has taken a major research project by examining the speech style pointing at the style of language in the way the speaker of the speeches delivers his matters on the speech.

It is useful since the author gives the whole understanding of how the figurative language takes the major role even in the formal form of written script such as a speech. It proves that figurative language is not only used in the product of literary in the form of poems, drama scripts, or novel, but also in the more formal use of communication.

There is also a journal published from National Taiwan University entitled *Mapping Image-Schemas and Translating Metaphors*. This paper is written by Kathleen Ahrens and Alicisa L.T. Say (1999). The paper came up with the comparison of the use of animal metaphor both in English and Chinese.

The method used here is by collecting the daily English utterances which contain animal metaphorical terms related to the behavior of human being. In this section, Ahrens and Say conclude that in English daily utterances there are three categorizations which are appearance, behavior, and sounds.

Moreover, this fact is also found in daily Chinese utterances as how people also usually speak with the metaphorical terms which is related to human beings and animals. The difference of both metaphorical utterances in daily Chinese and English are grounded in a less categorization where there are only two categorizations in the Chinese daily which are appearance and behavior rather than three categories as they are found in English daily utterances, e.g. ni kandao na jiahuo na zhang ma lian (did you see that long face of that guy) which shows the animal metaphors of long face as a horse face.

There is also a study of metaphor which is conducted by Hesti Purwandari in 2010. Purwandari comes up with the analysis of metaphorical terms found in Hello magazine. By taking three profile columns, Purwandari sums up the terms used in music and entertainment field discussed in the magazine. This research project uses the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1989) which implies that the writer supports the theory of conceptual metaphor proposed by Lakoff and Johnson.

The result of the research project is the revelation of the metaphor used to explain and give understanding of some terms such as album, voice, career, debate, event, team, singing, and song writer, e.g. *the team is solid*, the example refers to the term of 'team' as a substance. By the total, there are 36 data consisted of 17 phrases, 19 clauses, and 9 topics or categorization of metaphor. The emphasis of this research project is in the use of structural metaphor in those utterances.

The other research project which also brings the discussion of metaphor is written by Stefani Dwi Rosaria. The research project entitled Metaphorical Expression in Ebiet G Ade songs published in 2008 has its fundamental background theory from semantics point of view. The most important part of the theory is that the writer believes that the forming of the meaning of metaphorical utterances depends on the speaker's background knowledge which sets the determination of certain terms used in metaphor.

As an additional theory, Rosaria proposes the use of nine classifications of metaphor which are found in daily life. These classifications are the rule followed to analyze song lyrics in this research project.

The result of the 15 songs lyrics analyzed in this research project is 39 metaphorical utterances which are classified into 9 classifications. Rosaria also uses the comparison table for the similarities of the entities to prove that the terms connected in the metaphor has the similarity of the components.

Both research projectes have different backgrounds but the analysis is in a scope of a slightly similar discussion. Both writers believe that the involvement of human conceptual system is more sensible than the use of any metaphorical utterances used for specific topic only. This proves that the definite metaphorical utterances in the objects are picked with reasons.

Unfortunately, the conclusions do not reach the fundamental aspects of why the research projectes are done. It is assumed that the research projectes have given contribution to the specific topic related to the object. However, it seems that the discussion in the analysis of the research projectes tends to be only in the descriptive area.

In these research projectes, each of metaphorical sentence has been categorized based on the characteristics. So the writers explain kinds of metaphor used towards any word in the songs with the same author. The basic question which is appeared from Stefani Widya Rosharia's thesis is the determination of the songwriter to pick specific metaphor rather than the other. The basic question for the thesis written by Hesti Purwandari is in the scope of the insufficient conclusion of the result where there is no correlation among the metaphorical utterances which are described.

By those reasons, the writer believes that the continuous research project of the metaphor should have been explained in the unity of its origin text where it is produced. It is the strategy to analyze methapor in the particular text. There will be particular metaphor to use for explaining some terms which is going to be further developed within the text.

5. Organization of the Writing

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II. Chapter II Theoretical Framework

1. Basic Concept of Metaphor

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Firstly, the topic analyzed in this thesis will be in the scope of metaphor theory carried by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson(1980). The research project comes up with the relation of revolution in the speeches. Since the data have the background of political speeches, the concern would be given in the term of the conceptual metaphor used. Secondly, there will be an explanation of the involvement of the context to generate the set of metaphor categorization as it is very important to highlight the context of the metaphor which comes from the same speech.

1. Basic Concept of Metaphor

In daily utterances, people seem to recognize the meaning of the utterances they speak. In addition, they also have abilities to understand of what others speak to them. However, the use of metaphor in daily utterances is not only related to the variation of language itself, but also related to the meaning implied by the metaphor used.

Since many years ago, the development of theories for explaining the general definition of metaphor has been comprehended by the experts. Aristotle introduced the possibility to use metaphor for producing a transferred meaning of some phenomena resulting a better explanation (Cameron 1999:9). Moreover, Aristotle gives an understanding of having a context-situation in political rhetoric. Even it is stated that in the following centuries, metaphor had been 'on the assumption that language was a static, decontextualised system' (Cameron 1999:9). It explains that metaphor was merely a phenomenon of language which can be understood by what it is stated literally.

In his book, *Expression and Meaning,* John Searle also revealed the importance of the understanding of metaphor (1979:77-105) in the term of pragmatic. Searle (1979:103) stated that the level of succesful transfer of meaning from the speaker to the hearer depends on various factors involved which could be concluded that it is hard to measure whether the usage of metaphor could be more helpful. Searle (1979:104-105) explained that to understand the meaning of the metaphor, people have to take across some complicated 'agreements', which if those requirements are fulfilled, such as the the meaning will be understood. Searle (1979:105) expressed it by uttering that the metaphorical statements produced are the ones which are meant by the speaker.

On the contrary, the question appeared that people could speak a metaphor in their daily communication. It refers to the assumption that people make their everyday conversation naturally without any plan or intention. Considering the example *time is money,* we could understand the term of time in terms of money. People use the metaphor in the usual daily communication which means that there must be something more rather than the intended purpose planned before since the daily communication happens naturally.

2. Conceptual Metaphor

Answering the phenomena appeared in the society, the theory of conceptual metaphor is established and developed for the metaphor used widely. This theory was first proposed by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson in the book *Metaphor We Live By* (1980).

In this book, it is described that metaphor is actually not only phenomena of a language, but also phenomena of human's state of thinking. It is proposed that metaphor is formed by the ability of human's brain to think and relate any experience around them to enable the ability to utter one thing in terms of another thing (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980:5). It is also stated that the language used is the surface layer for the deeper understanding of what has been said and talked. It is followed by the concept of metaphor proposed proving that methapor exists in daily communication even in a simple form of utterances.

There are orientational metaphor, ontological metaphor, and structural metaphor which cover the experience of human being using the metaphor in daily use. Metaphorical utterances has its simplest form :

Picture1 : Form of Metaphor

The metaphorical mapping goes beyond the form as it is stated, 'by mapping the structure of one domain onto the structure of another' (Lakoff, 1992:25). The domain of 'journey' is used to explain the domain of 'love'. The domain of 'journey' is the concept which is known more concrete rather than the concept of love. It can be mapped as follows :

```
|Source Domain           |Mapped onto   |Target Domain                  |
|Y (Journey)             |(conceptual)  |X (Love)                       |
|                        |              |                               |
|Characteristic Y1       |              |Characteristic X1              |
|Characteristic Y2       |              |Characteristic X2              |
|Characteristic Yn       |              |Characteristic Xn              |
```

Table 1 : The Mapping Scheme of Source and Target Domain

The domain 'Journey' has characteristics known by many people. Consider the utterances 'we're at the crossroads' which shows how the concept of 'love' in the sentence of 'we're at the crossroads' explain the complicated relationship between lovers. The sentence reveals the love concept as the journey concept by putting the lovers as the travellers who run travel together and have to choose the road at the crossroads. Travelers, roads, destination, are the characteristicY1, Y2, and Y3 while lovers, love problems, the purpose of the relationship are the characteristic X1, X2, and X3.

The orientational metaphor deals with the form of the metaphor which relates to the experience of physical, spatial, and cultural interaction (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980:14). This concept is grounded by saying that metaphor is formed by the concept of UP-DOWN relation (Lakoff, 1980:20). All people experience it in terms of physical, spatial, and cultural interaction put two opposite things in two different edges in UP condition and DOWN condition. An example as Lakoff described is the metaphor of *more is up* and *less is down.*

The utterances such as below explains this concept :

The prices rose

(Lakoff, 1992:33)

His income went down

(Lakoff, 1992:33)

These examples are the spatial experience which can be explained that *the prices rose* means that people have to pay more than they used to pay for the same goods they buy. The sentence *his income went down* generally means that the amount received for a person as his wages is less than it is used to be paid. However, the fact is that there is nothing in parallel between the quantity amount and the rising level of something. Those sentences refer to the quantity of things and put the consideration as the metaphor *more is up* and *less is down.* It is

further explained that the metaphor is generated by the experience of seeing how the increasing of quantity is similar to the increasing of height, as Lakoff said it is the experience of 'pouring more fluid into a container and seeing the level go up' (1992:33).

The ontological metaphor means the metaphor which covers the state of substance and entities (Lakoff, 1980:25). People may use the daily utterances metaphorically according to the substances or entities that they are familiar to. Lakoff states that the form of metaphor in ontological concept can be formed when events and actions are conceptualised metaphorically as objects, activities as subtances, and states as containers (Lakoff, 1980:30).

Take an example like :

Her ego is very fragile

(Lakoff, 1980:28)

In the sentence above, the word *ego* is conceptualized as a brittle object which is seen that ego is actually hard to define as it has no physical state. However, the word fragile is used for an object with the specific condition. Thus, ego is seen in the term of an object which is brittle.

The structural metaphor is basically grounded in terms of the clearer structure of metaphor. The example of *love is a collaborative work of arts* (Lakoff, 1980:141) shows the aspect highlighted by giving a new meaning for the meaning of love. Those aspects cover the metaphor in specific usage and functions. In this thesis, the writer would like to give emphasize on the theory of structural metaphor which is giving understanding of the new concept introduced for particular terms.

When the conceptual metaphor is used to introduce a new meaning of particular concept, there are some characteristics shown in the metaphorical utterances themselves namely :

1. The metaphor highlights certain features while suppressing others

2. The metaphor entails a very specific aspect of the concepts

3. The metaphor highlights the important experience and makes them coherent while it masks other love experiences. It results a new meaning

4. Metaphor can thus be appropriate because they sanction actions, justify inferences, and help us set goals.

5. The metaphor has the meaning which is based on cultural and past experience

3. The Involvement of the Context

The metaphor is created and used widely in daily communication which is bounded with people's experience and cultural behavior. Metaphor can be found in politics, love relationship, economical terms, and many others. The most important to highlight in the metaphor, as Lakoff

stated, is a coherent network of entailment that highlights some features of reality and hide others (Lakoff, 1980:157).

The features stated are the component involved when the metaphorical sentence is uttered. Take an example *love is a journey*, there are some utterances which refers to this metaphor that love is a journey such as *we're at the crossroads, our relationship has hit a dead-end street, we may have to go our separate ways* (Lakoff, 1992:4). It can be illustrated that love is a journey where there are travelers, vehicles, roads, destination, distances, and many more. Love is said as a journey because the features such as the travelers could be mapped as the lovers, the roads could be the days the lovers go through, and the destination could be the goal of the relationship.

However, the rest of features in the journey could not be conceptualized in the relationship. For example, we can not find the love metaphor which uses 'the trees' as the source domain. As the metaphor will only highlight the aspects it tries to explain, the involvement of the context of the data will be very important. The context will contribute the more understanding of the use of metaphor itself. The context which will be involved could be the prior sentences or the later sentences in the speech which refers to the data analyzed.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Kind of Research project

The method used to analyze the data is a descriptive qualitative research project with several reasons grounded. First, because the research project is based on the language and literary resources, it is needed to generate a descriptive written data for the literary community. Second, the qualitative research project enables the possibility to represent the result as a complex situation reflected in the society (Djajasudarma, 2006:14). It is appropriate approach for this research project since its scope is in the linguistics field with the issues of language and its phenomenon.

It is a descriptive research project that the means to describe and to explain are the utterances that express the metaphorical means of the revolutional concept. The reseaarcher uses the qualitative approach because the writer does not pay attention on the numbers of occurence, but tends to explain the various forms or utterances that amuses to express the concept.

Moreover, the data are explained by using the qualitative approach. It is the approach which the data are described by giving explanation and relating the issue of the metaphorical statement with the context of the whole text. It is exactly as this research project is done by giving the explanation and description.

2. Data

The data of this research project are taken from the written script produced from the oral speech. The speeches which are observed here are from Soekarno, Indonesia's president in 1945 to 1967. There are lot of his speechecs printed and published, but there are only nine speeches which become the data source for this research project. It is based on the consideration that the speeches which are taken could represent the various data to be included into the analysis. This method is called purposive sampling.

From these nine speeches, the writer reads, marks, and takes notes of any metaphorical utterance which explain about the concept of revolution. There are various data unit form which are taken from the speeches such as :

   i) Phrases
      The example of phrases in the data such as :
         ... pertemuan antara sadar dan di bawah sadar dalam sejarah.

         (Data 4.17)

         (The encounter of conscious and unconscious nature in history)

   ii) Clauses
      The example of clauses in the data such as :
      Tetapi kalau Saudara nyeleweng daripada revolusi itu, *dan warden jullie opgegeten door de moeder...*
      (Data 4.19)

      (However, if you are astray from that revolution, *dan warden jullie opgegeten door de moeder...*)

   iii) Sentences
      The example of sentences in the data such as:
      Kita adalah anak-anak daripada revolusi.
      (Data 4.18)

      (We are the children of the revolution)

   Some data which are similar will be only chosen one to represent the metaphorical utterances. This process results 63 data to be analyzed in the content of the connection among the metahorical utterances.

   ## 3. Method of Collecting Data

   The analysis units of the data are sentences and clauses. They are collected by overviewing the units whether they contain metaphor of the revolution term. The data are marked by reading the entire scripts and taking notes. Because there is no direct involvement or intervention from the research projecter to the source of the data or the speaker, this research project is analyzed using the non-participant observation. The specific data which become the core of the analysis of the research project are the utterances in the speeches which contains both

the metaphor and revolution.

Then, collected data are classified with the numbering system to mark each sentence which is considered as the data based on previous qualifications. The numbering system is made based on the appearance of the data within the scripts and other data; for example, data 1.4 refers to the data in the first script and its appearance is as the fourth datum in that speech. The speech script itself is arranged based on the time it appears e.g. : The script of the speech in October 1965 would be appeared earlier than the script of the speech in November 1965. There are 63 utterances which are numbered from 1.1 to 9.2.

4. Method of Analyzing Data

The method used to analyze the topic of the metaphor in this research project is the qualitative analysis. The data which have been collected are analyzed by the conceptual metaphor proposed by Lakoff and Johnson(1980). The data are further developed using the mapping of source and target domain between two entities found in each single datum. After the data are recognized as the metaphor, they are classified into the different categorization based on the general characteristics of the entities of the metaphorical utterances using interpretation approach by involving the context.

Taking one example from the data, 'kita adalah anak-anak daripada revolusi ini', we can start by identifying the different mapping of concepts contained in the sentence.

Kita adalah **anak-anak** *daripada* **revolusi** ini

X = Revolution
Characteristic X1 = Kita
Characteristic Y1 = Anak-anak revolusi

From the utterance, the X element is the revolution. In each sentence, we can found the characeristic of the concept which is mapped into the revolutional concept. The characteristic would point out specific concept od the source domain which is used to explain the target domain. The process above can be summarized into the table as it is below :

Source Domain	Mapped onto	Target Domain
Y (Living Entity)	(conceptual)	X (Revolution)
Anak-anak		People in the country where revolution's
		happened

Table 2 : Example of Table Mapping

On the table above, the source domain of 'anak-anak' is in the relation with a personal pronoun 'kita'. Here, to find the reference of 'we', it is important to look over the speeches. By seeing the following sentences we will find the referent of the personal pronoun 'we' which is the people around the speaker and the speaker himself. These people can be classified as the member of the ministry as the speech is told at the formal situation of presidential meeting. In addition, the speech is told is by mentioning the names of the audiences. It can be inferred that the speech is aimed to put all people, although it is limited into the people attending the meeting, into the situation as being the children of the revolution. Thus, the children here is refered to the citizen of the country.

A revolutional concept above of how revolution could possibly have children is basically considered as a metaphor of revolution with the ability as a living creature. Thus, we can conclude that the Y element is living creatures. By analyzing different sentences, we can decide the more specific concept which is mapped into the revolutional concept for the better understanding about the revolution. The Y element can be called further as the categorization of the revolutional

concept. There will be several different categorizations from different metaphorical utterances. The categorization will be interpreted by the existence of some sentences in the particular condition which refers to the the similar concept of the source domain.

X is Y

(Where X is the target domain and Y is a source domain)

e.g. Love is a journey

('Journey' which is known and recognized is used to explain 'Love')