

THE USING OF METAPHOR IN CRIMINAL COLUMN IN *THE JAKARTA POST* NEWSPAPER

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ABSTRAK

Artikel ini mengkaji masalah metafor yang ada dalam *The Jakarta Post*. Tujuan dari kajian ini untuk menggambarkan penggunaan metafor dalam surat kabar, mendapatkan jenis metafor yang paling dominan dalam surat kabar dan menjelaskan alasan kemunculan metafor. Data dalam kajian ini diambil dari kolom kriminalitas *The Jakarta Post*. Kajian menggunakan rancangan penelitian *descriptive qualitative design*. Hasil analisis menemukan bahwa semua jenis metafor muncul dalam kolom kriminalitas *The Jakarta Post*, walaupun kemunculan masing masing berbeda dalam jumlah. Adapun kemunculan dari jenis – jenis metafor adalah sebagai berikut: *conceptual metaphorse* banyak 12 data (48%), *ontological metaphorse* banyak 8 data (32%) dan *orientational metaphorse* banyak 5 data (20%). Jenis *conceptual metaphor* adalah jenis metafor yang paling dominan muncul dalam *The Jakarta Post*. Alasan kemunculan *conceptual metaphor* yang paling dominan muncul adalah karena jenis metafor ini yang paling tepat dalam menyampaikan informasi tentang pelaku, tempat, dan waktu dalam kejadian kriminalitas.

Keywords: *Metaphor, Text, Context, Criminal Text.*

The Background of the Study

Metaphor is typically viewed as characteristic of language alone, a matter of words rather than thought of Lakoff and Jhonson (1980:125) state that there are three kinds of metaphor, they are Conceptual Metaphor, Ontological Metaphor, and Orientational Metaphor.

These three kinds of metaphor can be available in every printed material including in the newspaper. A newspaper is a periodical publication containing news, other informative articles and usually advertising. The newspaper has a function as a world window for many people.

There are various columns, criminal column, and politic column. Of course, criminal text in a newspaper is part

of the metaphor. In the newspaper, it described that metaphor is a way of information something in a different way. This text usually found in the criminal context because criminal language using figures text in metaphor. The criminal column is a text of a newspaper describing what happens in many times. According to Kartono (2003: 135), the criminal column depends on formal juridical, crime is from behavior that conflict with immoral, society attitude, collide with law and punishment law. In sociologists, rime is all pronouncing and economist behavior, politic, and social psychology make society be damage, collide morality norm and attack the safety of society.

Criminal journalism is explaining about crime, open the cause of the crime,

describing how the crime happens and gives information where the crime happens also. Despite it in government sometimes occurs crime and in criminal journalism, we can find it all.

This topic is chosen because the researcher wants to know and understand what metaphor is, types of metaphor used in text order to convey the meaning of that text in the newspaper. The name of the newspaper is *The Jakarta Post*. The writer takes *The Jakarta post* because it uses English and has many criminals' columns than other newspapers.

The Problems of the Study

Based on the description of the background of the study stated previously, the problems of the study are formulated as follows:

1. What types of metaphor are used in the criminal column in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper?
2. How is the using of metaphors in the criminal column in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper?

The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems of the study that stated previously, the objectives of the study are formulated as follows:

1. To find out the types of metaphor that is used in criminal columns of *The Jakarta Post*.
2. To find out the using of metaphors in the criminal column in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.

The Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is very important to limit the study; because it will help the writer to focus on the intended objectives comprehensively. The writer of this research limits the study on the types of metaphor, the dominant type of metaphor and the reason why the dominant kind of metaphor is used in a criminal column of *The Jakarta Post*.

Metaphor

A metaphor is a kind of figurative expression. Etymologically, metaphor comes from Greek (metapherein = to carry over, transfer). Metaphor consists of two words, i.e. 'meta' which means beyond, over, and 'pherein' which means to carry. According to Lakoff (1993: 244f) Metaphor is for most people a device of poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language. Moreover, metaphor is typically viewed as characteristic of language alone, a matter of words rather than thought or action for this reason; most people think they can get along perfectly well without metaphor. For instance, Juliet is the sun. The word Juliet becomes a metaphor because Juliet is compared directly with the sun. If the example above is meant literally, it will become a confusing sentence. So, to understand the meaning, the language users actually have to know first meaning the tenor (the subject to which attributes are described) from the sentences that is the sun. Sun is a thing which gives the world warm and light. And then, if one is compared to the sun, it means that a person is a great person so that everybody always misses his or her attendance. So, Juliet is the sun means Juliet is a great girl.

Almost the same with Prochow, Reaske (1966: 36) he says that "Metaphor is the figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly. Usually, metaphor is created through the sun of some the word 'to be'. For instance, if someone says, "life is a hungry animal" the word life becomes a metaphor. "Life is directly compared with hungry animals that imply that is hard and full of struggle those who are powerful can survive, but those who are weak will die.

From all statements above, it can be understood that metaphor is the one of figure if speech denoted the expression of comparing to others in order to refine and embellish the meaning or the expression. A metaphor is used by a narrator or writer to

describe a clear illustration by comparison and contrast.

Types of Metaphor

It has been described previously by Lakoff (1980) that metaphor consists of three kinds, Conceptual Metaphor, Ontological Metaphor, and Orientational Metaphor as described below:

Conceptual Metaphor

Conceptual metaphor is a metaphor that refers to the representation of the human body and of the manner in which begins negotiating their physical and cultural environments. Conceptual metaphors are seen in a language in our everyday lives. Conceptual metaphor shape not just the language user's communication but also shape the way the language users think and act. This is in line with Lakoff and Johnson's statement the language is filled with metaphors that it may not be always noticed, an example of the one of commonly used conceptual metaphor is "argument as war as a battle to be won."

Ontological Metaphor

Ontological Metaphor is a type of metaphor in which something concrete is projected onto something abstract. The Ontological Metaphor is based on the experience with physical objects and a nonphysical object like events, actions, activities, experiences, and states. Those experiences can be identified and categorized entities restricted by the surface.

Orientational Metaphor

Orientational Metaphor is a metaphor based on a spatial relationship. The spatial relationship is made for a concept. This relationship is normally based on experiences of the physical space. It usually involves oppositions like UP/DOWN, IN/OUT, LEFT/RIGHT, etc. For instance, SAD IS DOWN like in "I'm a bit down today" is an oriental metaphor.

Examples are: being happy is high/being sad is down.

Metaphor in Criminal Column

Criminalist/door of criminal and other persons in the position of authority use metaphors that represent their theories and plans. Metaphors in criminal discourse are tools for making abstract criminal issues accessible to the listener and they are frequently used to emphasize or soften certain issues occurs. The kind of metaphor used in criminal discourse is an ontological metaphor. The ontological metaphor serves various purposes, and the various kinds of metaphors there are reflect the kinds of the purpose served. Take the experience of rising prices, which can metaphorically view as entity via the noun inflation.

Within metaphor, addiction can be drawn between more and ontological metaphor; whereas the former simply associates a physical concept with a metaphysical one, the latter recognizes that all concepts resonate with possible transposition and as such brings to the fore the world-making power of speaking. Furthermore, ontological metaphor structure experiences as openness to . . . movement between concepts (Clive Cazeaux, Kant, *Cognitive Metaphor and Continental Philosophy*. Routledge, 2007).

Research Methodology

This study was conducted by using the descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive qualitative method describes what something is aimed to describe the situation or thing that exists at the same time as the study. Because this analysis is a descriptive method, the writer uses library research. The objects of the study were criminal columns in *The Jakarta Post*. There were nine texts of the criminal column analyzed in this study. The sentences in the criminal columns were analyzed to find out the types of metaphor, the dominant type of metaphor, and the

reason for the occurrence of the dominant type of metaphor.

Findings

Having collected the data taken from *The Jakarta Post* in the criminal column, the data were analyzed by using a

metaphor to see the occurrences of types of metaphor in the criminal column. The table of the percentage and occurrences of the using of types of metaphor show as the table below:

Table 4.1 The Percentage of Types of Metaphor

No	Types of Metaphor	Occurrences	Percentage
1	Conceptual	12	48%
2	Ontological	8	32%
3	Oriental	5	20%
Total		25	100%

Conceptual Metaphor becomes the dominant kind because conceptual metaphor refers to the representation of the human body and of the manner in which begins negotiating their physical and cultural environments. A conceptual metaphor is seen in a language in our everyday lives. Conceptual metaphor shape not just the language user's communication but also shape the way the language users think and act. The analyses were shown as follows:

Analysis of Conceptual Metaphor

Conceptual metaphor is a metaphor that refers to the representation of the human body and of the manner in which begins negotiating their physical and cultural environments. Conceptual metaphor is seen in a language in our everyday life. Conceptual metaphor shape not just the language user's communication but also shape the way the language users think and act. The analysis of the conceptual metaphor show as follows:

1. Anggodo was sentenced to prison in January 2010 after being found guilty of attempted bribery and obstruction of justice. **Anggodo**

attempt to bribe investigators to halt the investigation into his brother, Anggodo who was a fugitive.

Literally "bribe investigation to halt into the investigation" means to close the problem, to stop the investigation. Metaphorically "to bribe investigation to halt the investigation" means like make the problem be silent.

2. The Customs and Excise office have thwarted an attempt to smuggle 2,496 grams of shabu-shabu (crystal methamphetamine) worth Rp7, 4 at Sri Bintan Putra International Harbor in Tanjung Pinang, Riau Islands province. **"The man claimed to be a courier who would be paid for delivering the drugs to Riau."** He said.

Literally "to be a courier" means a person who does something for other people, it's mean that the person gets paid as a salary. Metaphorically "to be

courier" means like an illegal worker.

3. Commission for Pissing person and Victims of Violence (Kontras) coordinator Haries Azhar said the judges had overstepped their authority by taking such a position. "The judges have no right to make any regulation beyond the courtroom," he said. According to him, **the main consideration in holding a closed-door trial requirement for cases involving underage persons was to protect the child's psychological condition instead of creating a barrier between the public and any information on the trial.**

Literally "consideration" means thinking to deliver statements when there are meetings, discussion, deliberation or musyawarah. Usually, this is occurring in a group and has a problem. Metaphorically "consideration" means opinion, judgment, and review.

4. Previously in December, the South Jakarta District Court declared five PT ISS Indonesia **guilty in the sexual abuse case and sentenced them to seven and eight years' imprisonment, despite defense lawyer's insistence there was a lack of evidence in the tree page indictment.**

Literally "evidence" means to show the fact, information, explanation, official stamen, clue, hint, direction, and instruction.

5. **The Lebanese army released the names on Sunday of two suicide bombers who killed nine people in the second city in the latest violence linked to the conflict in neighboring Syria.**

Literally "the conflict" means an event occurs in many things, such as the debate between two or more people.

Metaphor ally "the conflict" means problems, cases, and complications.

6. Lebanon has seen a series of attaching and suicide bombings since the conflict in Syria, **which has killed more than 200,000 people, began nearly four years ago. Saturday's attack was among the deadliest to hit the country** in the past year.

Literally "to hit country" means to crush the country, make a noise to the country, there is no peacefulness. Metaphorically "to hit the country" means making an attack, destroying the country.

7. The Saturday attack on a café in a Tripoli neighborhood mainly inhabited by members of the Altaic sect of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad was claimed by the Syrian branch of al-Qaeda. **Security said the bombers were both Lebanese, from a Sunni district of Tripoli known for its sympathy for the rebels fighting to topple the Damascus regime.**

Literally "sympathy for the rebels fighting" means giving pity for a victim of war, giving help. Metaphor ally "sympathy for the rebels fighting" means compassion, touch with heart, moved and compassionate.

8. Prior to Ramadhan, the Palmerah Police destroyed 10, 000 bottles of liquor and drugs at its headquarters in West Jakarta on Monday. The destroyed shabu-shabu and 7,000 ecstasy pills worth a combined total Rp. 5 billion. **"This operation was**

deliberately carried out ahead of Ramadhan. The remaining bottles of liquor will be destroyed later, he said as quoted by *beritajakarta.com*.

Literally "deliberately carried out ahead" means give the freedom, give the satisfaction. Metaphorically "deliberately carried out ahead" means safety, forbidden, rescue, continue.

9. The United States has arrested 1,140 people on charges of sexually preying on children as part of a nationwide sweep to protect children, the US Justice Department said on Monday. **The arrested stemmed from a two-month operation in April and May tracking alleged offenders who use the internet to lure youths and traffic them into commercial sexual exploitation, child pornography and traveling abroad to engage in child sex tourism, it said in a news release.**

Literally "sex: means one of the needs of a human to give love, care, or maybe to fill economic financial. Metaphorically "sex" means love, instinct, hear, and spiritual.

10. Earlier in the week, Susi said she wanted due diligence on the thousand of foreign-built vessels to be conducted more seriously in order to prevent any IUU fishing practices from reemerging. **According to her, the rise in illegal fishing practices in the country has its root in the unregulated transfer of ownership and vessel deregistration that has resulted in incidents of the double flagged ship.**

Literally "illegal" means something wrong because it is not valid to collide with the law and not include regulation. Metaphorically "illegal" means infraction, violence, trespass, infringement.

11. Following a spate of accidents on the newly opened Cikopo-Palimana (Cipali) to the road, **the National Police deployed their Traffic Accident Analysis (TAA) team on Tuesday to investigate the possible causes of accidents before millions of people join the Idul Fitri Holiday exodus next week.**

Literally "holiday" means waste all of our tired to be clear, make our thinking be fresh, make our bodies strong again. Metaphorically "holiday exodus" means vacancy, take a rest, make fresh.

12. A Boko Haram suicide bombing in a crowded market in Chad's capital killed 15 people on Saturday; just a day after the militant group claimed a previous bombing in the city that left 38 people dead. **The attack in N'Djamena, by a man disguised as a woman in a full face veil, came after a botched bombing in the capital of Nigeria's Borno state, Maiduguri, which killed two pedestrians.**

Literally "as a woman in a full face" means to show the reality, to give the accurate information clearly. Metaphorically "as a woman in a full face" means to inform.

Analysis of Ontological Metaphor

Ontological Metaphor is a type of metaphor in which something concrete is projected onto something abstract. The

ontological Metaphor is based on the experience with physical objects and a nonphysical object like events, actions, activities, experience, and state. Those experiences can be identified and categorized entities restricted by the surface. The analysis of the conceptual metaphor show as follows:

1. In the last three years, attacks on Rohingya have left hundreds dead and sparked an exodus of an estimated 120,000 people who have boarded human traffickers' boats to flee to other countries. **The flight helped fuel a longstanding human smuggling industry in the region. Even the name Rohingya is taboo in Myanmar, which calls them "Bengalis" and insists they are illegal immigrants from Bangladesh, even though Rohingya has lived in the predominantly Buddhist Southeast Asian country for a generation.**

Literally "illegal immigrants" means inhabitant movement of one place to another place but not allowed of law. Especially in our country, if there are illegal immigrants who can give punishment depend on the law. Metaphor ally "illegal immigrants" means infraction law.

2. **The Jakarta Education Agency will send a recommendation letter to the Employment Agency to fire a male teacher identified as J at a public elementary school in East Jakarta for allegedly sexually abusing five female students.** Educational Agency head Arie Budhiman said that the city would not wait until J was arrested or jailed and would soon send the recommendation letter to fire him.

Literally "allegedly sexual" means statement about how sex occurs around of us, opinion that the sex can influence for many people especially for children. Metaphorically "allegedly sexual" means like an argument.

3. It is the second deadly attack against the minority. Shiites in the kingdom in six months. In November, the next extremist Islamic State group was blamed for shooting dead eight worshippers in Eastern Saudi Arabia's al-Ahsa village. **Activist Naseema al-Sada said that the suicide bomber attacked worshippers as they were commemorating the birth of the Iman Hussain, a revered figure among Shiites. She said a doctor at the hospital told her as many as 12 people have been confirmed dead and that the hospital has called on residents to donate blood.**

Literally "to donate blood" means to give help so that the victim can hold out in the living, to donate blood usually occurs in health. To donate blood is the best working because of carrying the benefit of people. Metaphorically "to donate blood" means like a volunteer for people, can call as a kind person, make a sacrifice.

4. The most important tool in stamping out system corruption in the country's legal institutions is for **President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo to consolidate his power and exert his political will carry out the task, says legal activist.** Literally "legal" means the important data about law, and it is known of government. Metaphorically "legal" means clear information depends on the law.

5. "We have asked for clarification regarding the arrest. " Arfian Bonjol, a lawyer from the law firm said. Meanwhile, **OC Kaligis was surprised that one of his lawyers was involved in the bribery scandal.**

Literally "bribery scandal" means ask someone to silent his/her mouth, so she/he not discusses the problem, and usually related to money. Bribery scandal also likes a mouthful, bribe, and bribery scandal that also makes a financial loss. Metaphorically "bribery scandal" means corruption, steal, fibbing.

6. "After the collision the bus caught fire and as a result, the CNG cylinder exploded, "Husain said. **"One passenger bravely smashed the window from inside and rescued his family while the bus was on fire."**

Literally "bravely" means want to say, want to repair, have self-confidence. Bravely also has a character like a leader, bravely is showing what the best do. Metaphorically "bravely" means wisdom, physically powerful, strong, and robust

7. The most recent accident occurred on Monday afternoon involving a cement truck and a Daihatsu Grand max. Six lives were lost in the crash and many others experience heave injuries. **The death toll from all accidents on the highway now stands at 12. The Traffic Accident Analysis, Agus said, would use a range of methods to investigate the cause of the most recent accident, including analysis the weather and road conditions during the incident.**

Literally "investigate" means research what the problem, survey what the happens, and make conclusions of the investigation. Metaphorically "investigate" means to look for finding, like a case, problem and to know something.

8. Around 40 foreign suicide bombers enter Iraq each month, Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi said on Monday, calling for countries in the region to curb to flow of foreign fighters. **Suicide bombers are one of the deadliest weapons of the Islamic State militant group, which deploys them in explosive-packed vehicles to breach Iraqi defenses or cause mass civilian casualties in crowded areas.**

Literally "suicide bombers" means like killing ourselves, to end living, make a victim, make noisy and there is no peacefulness. Metaphorically "suicide bombers" means killing, homicide, murder, assassination, and slaying.

Analysis of Orientational Metaphor

Orientational Metaphor is a metaphor based on a spatial relationship. The spatial relationship is made for a concept. This relationship is normally based on experiences of the physical space. It usually involved oppositions like **UP/DOWN, IN/OUT, LEFT/RIGHT**, etc. For instance, **SAD IS DOWN** like in "I'm a bit down today" is an oriental metaphor. Examples are: being happy is high/ being sad is down. The analysis of the conceptual metaphor show as follows:

1. The policemen were among 49 people charged over the brutal killing of 27-year-old Frakunders at a Kabul shrine on March, 19. Like many Afghanistan, she used only one name. **The attack sparked protests in Afghanistan and**

reverberated around the world highlighting the brutality women face in the country's conservative society. Earlier this month, four defendants were sentenced to death, eight to 16 years in prison, and 18 were freed for lack of evidence.

Literary "face in" means to prove that there is something happens, to make it be clear. Metaphorically "face in" means to show, to see, to perform.

2. When the prison guard searched the children, he found the drugs. The police said the drugs weighed around 0.2 grams. According to a prison guard, the two children regularly visited the prison to give a flood to their brother, **JM is a student drop out turned construction worker, while his brother, A, is a fourth-grade elementary school student in Denpasar.**

Literally "drop out" means quit course.

Metaphor ally "drop out" means finish, over, end.

3. After finding the drugs, the prison guard called the police and officers brought two children to North Kuta Police Station, where the case was handed to the Bandung Police for further investigation. **Bandung Police drug section head Adj. Bambang said the police were still investigating the case, "We have to find out who put the drugs in the rice," Bambang said.** Police decided to release A, as they deemed him not involved in the accident. JM, however, was detained at the police station as he had brought the food.

Literally "find out" means to find until getting the result. Metaphorically "find out" means to get a survey, to investigate, to know.

4. National Police confirmed on Friday that an explosion at the Alam Sutera shopping mall in an upscale neighborhood of South Tangerang on Thursday was caused by a homemade bomb. "I can confirm that it was a homemade bomb, but there was not much of an effect because they used a limited amount of material," he said at National Police in South Jakarta. **Badrodin explained that the bomb was made out of material easily found in stores.**

Literally "made out" means deliver, waste with getting the victim. Metaphorically "made out" means against, war, trouble.

5. More than 150 people have been hospitalized after taking a drug called "strongman" in southern Poland, police said on Sunday. Patients, many of them from the town of Katowice in the industrial Silesia region, started coming in on Thursday, they force added. Strongman once considered a legal "designer drug", was added to the country's list of banned narcotics at the beginning of July. **Three people have been detained on suspicion of dealing and could each face up to years in prison, police officer Adam told Reuters.**

Literally "face up" means accept an unpleasant truth. Metaphorically "face up" means tolerance.

After doing the analysis of metaphor in a criminal column of *The Jakarta Post*, it was found some findings, as follow:

1. There are three kinds of metaphor: conceptual metaphor, ontological metaphor, and orientation metaphor. All kinds of metaphor occur in a criminal column of *The Jakarta Post* but the occurrences of

each of them do not the same. Conceptual metaphors were 12 data of 25 data, Ontological Metaphor was 8 data of 25 data and Orientational Metaphor were 5 data of 25 data.

2. The dominant type of metaphor is a conceptual metaphor. It could be seen from the data which was found in a criminal column of *The Jakarta Post* where the conceptual metaphor was 12 data of 25 data.
3. Conceptual Metaphor becomes the dominant kind because refers to the representation of the human body and of the manner in which begins negotiating their physical and cultural environments. A conceptual metaphor is seen in a language in our everyday lives. Conceptual metaphor shape not just the language user's communication but also shape the way the language users think and act. The more practical function of metaphors in literature is to allow the readers having a greater understanding of the concept, object, or character being described. This is done by comparing it to an item that may be more familiar to the reader. The second function is purely artistic: to create a more colorful and beautiful impression to the reader.

Conclusions and Suggestions

After analyzing the using of metaphor in the criminal column in *The Jakarta Post*, the following conclusions and suggestions are drawn as follows:

1. All kinds of metaphor occur in criminal columns of *The Jakarta Post* namely conceptual metaphor, ontological metaphor, and orientational metaphor.
2. The dominant kind of metaphor used in criminal columns of *The*

Jakarta Post is a conceptual metaphor.

3. Conceptual metaphor becomes the dominant kind because criminal languages tell about describing how the crime happens and gives information where the crime happens to have to make the new concept to change the old concept by using metaphorical language to impress their statements or utterances.
4. It is suggested to the students and readers of the newspaper to know metaphor well. Metaphor is easy to understand, exciting to read and beautiful to utter. To the students who read a newspaper, short stories, poems, or listen to music and watch a movie are suggested to practice metaphor in their sentences or utterances. However, students need to learn about how to use metaphorical expressions. Learning metaphor make student more love figurative meaning because there are many words unknown yet. The metaphor also makes students remember how the word per word be a statement that has meaning and easy to understand.
5. It is suggested to the criminal text writers to know more about metaphor in delivering the message or information about crime in a newspaper to make the readers more understand about the information. When somebody utters statements using criminal language related to the criminal situations, there will be people who get the offense and are easy to accept the statement, therefore, the criminal text writers are suggested to function more metaphorical language in order to refine their criminal text to avoid

them getting involved in a worse criminal situation.

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