

Metaphors in the Short Story Paron Anthology by Poerwadhie Atmodhihardjo

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Abstract

Metaphor is one of the many language styles used by authors. Research on the use of metaphors in short stories has been conducted with various short story anthologies. However, research on metaphors with the object of Javanese short stories has not been widely researched. The metaphors with the Javanese short story object are interesting to be researched, considering the many figurative language styles owned by Javanese literature. This study aims to describe the metaphors found in the Anthology of Paron Short Stories by Poerwadhie Atmodhihardjo. The chapters to be discussed are: 1) form of metaphor lingual unit, 2) type of metaphor, and 3) function of metaphor in the Anthology of Paron Short Stories by Poerwadhie Atmodhihardjo. This research is a descriptive research. The research data source is a collection of short stories with the title Anthology of Paron Short Stories. The data used are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that use metaphors in the anthology of Paron short stories. The method of data collection used is listening and writing. How to analyze the data using descriptive techniques by explaining the form of lingual units, types and functions of metaphors used in the Paron Short Story Anthology. How to validate the data using the validity of theoretical triangulation, semantic validity and stability reality. The research results obtained are: 1) The word, phrase, clause, sentence metaphor, 2) Metaphor types are anthropomorphic, animalistic, abstracting, and synesthesia, 3) Metaphor functions are informational, expressive, directive, and phatic.

Keywords: *anthology, metaphor, short story, javanese short story*

Introduction

Language is one of the most important things in human life. It enables humans to express ideas and express everything that is contained in their minds, especially in a literary work. Padmosoekotjo (1953: 19) explains that ideas realized through language can be organized with ordinary language, or arranged well and coherently so as to produce beautiful literature. Language not only plays an important role in communication, but also has a significant social function in shaping identity and strengthening social relationships among individuals in society (Ahmadi et al., 2024). With language, someone can express ideas, emotions, and intentions through spoken words or written text (Ramadhanti & Andriani, 2024).

One of the products of a language is literature. Literary works use language as a medium. In literary works, the language used tends to be beautiful and able to captivate the audience. The way authors express their feelings in order to make literary works more beautiful is by using language styles. The study of language style is called stylistics. Stylistics according to Satoto (2012: 36) comes from the word 'style' or 'stail' which is a typical way used by someone when expressing their personal style. Basically, style is a

selection technique of language expressions that represent something to be expressed by creating a beautiful effect (Nurgiantoro, 2014).

The language style in a literary work influences the meaning expressed by the author. Every author has a certain purpose when creating a literary work. The main purpose of language style is to bring out the beauty aspect (Ratna, 2009). In this case, language style is used to interpret the author's specific intentions in a literary work with beautiful language to satisfy human aesthetic taste. The language style division according to Keraf (2010) is divided into four, namely: 1) language style based on word selection, 2) language style based on sentence structure, 3) based on tone, and 4) based on direct or indirect meaning. Meanwhile, Indriyana (2015: 33) explains that the common language styles used are divided into four, namely: 1) comparison, 2) affirmation, 3) opposition, and 4) satire.

The use of varied language styles gives a different impression to every literary reader, especially in a story. Metaphor is one of the many language styles used by authors. Metaphor is a language style that uses comparative figurative language. According to Nurgiantoro (2014: 224), metaphor is a comparison that is indirect or explicit. Metaphor indirectly compares one thing with another without using comparative words. Metaphor is one of the language styles in Indonesian that expresses expressions indirectly by having similarities or comparisons (Septiani et al., 2022). Keraf (2010) argues that a metaphor is an analogy that uses a direct comparison of two things, but uses a brief form.

The metaphor theory, when deeply examined, has various types. More specifically, the types of metaphors described by Ullman (2007) and Parera (Hidayah & Oktavia, 2019: 56), are divided into four types, namely: 1) anthropomorphic metaphor, in which the author compares his experience with his body parts; 2) animal metaphor, in which he compares situations with plants or animals; 3) abstracting metaphor, which is a type of metaphor in the comparisons form by describing things that are abstract to be concrete or become more real, or vice versa; and 4) synesthesia metaphor, which is a comparative language style that compares two things by changing one thing to another (changing one sense to another).

The metaphors that are often found in a story definitely have a function in each use. Through metaphors, readers can feel the meaning conveyed by the author, for example when the atmosphere is sad, the reader will feel the sadness felt by the character in the story. When happy, the reader will also feel happiness. Moreover, if the story describes frustration, then the reader can also feel the frustration told in the story. This means that the metaphors used in a story have a huge influence on the readers of literary works. In addition, metaphors also function as aesthetic enhancers in the stories written by the author. Leech ((Tobing et al., 2013) describes other functions of metaphor. The functions he describes are divided into four, namely: 1) informational function, which is the use of metaphorical language utterances that function as a means to explain information related to thoughts or feelings from speakers to their interlocutors, usually containing thoughts, certainties, beliefs, worries, etc. 2) expressive function, which is a metaphorical speech that contains a hope that is in line with the expectations and desires of the speaker to the interlocutor; 3) directive function, which is a speech that contains elements that can influence behavior, its characteristics are commands, instructions, threats or questions; and 4) and 4) phatic function, which is metaphorical speech that contains elements to convey meaning more politely.

Research on the use of metaphors in short stories has been conducted with various short story anthologies. Allobua' et al. (2022) conducted research with the object of

short stories by W.S. Rendra, (Azmi et al., 2023) conducted research with the object of short stories by Anton Kurnia, (Prameswari, 2021) conducted research with the object of short stories by Djenar Maesa Ayu, (Sitinjak, 2022) conducted research with the object of short stories by Ahmad Tohari, and many more. However, research on metaphors with the object of Javanese short stories has not been widely researched. The metaphors with the Javanese short story object are interesting to be researched, considering the many figurative language styles owned by Javanese literature.

The object of this research is a short story collection in Javanese language by Poerwadhie Atmodihardjo entitled *Anthology Short story Paron*. The short story Paron anthology is a Javanese short story collection collected by Dhanu Priyo Prabowo from *Panjebar Semangat* magazine from 1951-1959. The anthology is titled *Paron* because it recalls one of the places associated with the author, Poerwadhie Atmodihardjo in Ngawi, East Java. This anthology tells stories that relate to real situations that grow in the midst of society. The stories that are written are not only about big issues, but also about small issues that have noble values. Whatever is told is not just a problem without meaning, but stories related to local history in the midst of society, especially the local history of the Ngawi area (*Paron* and its surroundings). This research will discuss three things, namely: 1) The metaphorical lingual unit in Short story *Paron* anthology, 2) The metaphors found in Short story *Paron* anthology, and 3) The metaphors function found in Short story *Paron* anthology.

Method

This research is a qualitative descriptive. Qualitative research is a study whose data sources are manuscripts, interviews, field notes, photographs, videos, personal documents, writings or other documents (Moleong, 1988). Data in language research are usually words, phrases, sentences or images (Djajasudarma & Fatimah, 2010; Muhammad, 2014). The data in this study are in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences containing metaphors in the short stories of *Paron* anthology. Based on the data form in this study, this research is included in qualitative research. The research method used is descriptive method. The data in this study will be presented based on the lingual unit form, metaphor type and metaphor function in the short stories of *Paron* anthology. The approach used is a stylistic approach. Stylistics is a study aimed to analyze the language style in a literary work. The theory that will be used is the metaphor theory.

The data source in this research is a short story collection in the *Paron* short story anthology. The data used are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that show metaphors in the short story anthology *Paron*. The collecting data method used is listening and writing; listening accurately and repeatedly, and writing data that shows metaphors on the data card that has been prepared. This research uses a human instrument, which is the researcher himself as a research tool, and is assisted by supporting tools in the form of data cards, stationery, and computer equipment. The data that has been found is then analyzed using the qualitative data analysis method from Miles and Huberman, which is carried out in 3 stages, namely (1) data reduction, (2) data display and (3) data inference (Miles et al., 2014). The data analysis method is carried out using descriptive techniques by explaining the form of lingual units, types and functions of metaphors used in the short story anthology *Paron*. The data is validated by theoretical validity, semantic validity and stability reality.

Results and Discussion

Based on the research results, four forms of metaphor lingual units were found in the short story anthology Paron, including words, phrases, clauses and sentences. There are four types of metaphors found in the short story anthology Paron, namely anthropomorphic metaphors, animalistic metaphors, abstracting metaphors, and synesthesia metaphors. In this study, there are four metaphor functions, namely informational function, expressive function, directive function, and phatic function. The data found will be explained based on the metaphor lingual unit form, metaphor type, and metaphor function.

The discussion in this research is explained starting from the lingual unit of metaphor, followed by the metaphor type, then the metaphor function. In this discussion, only each data sample will be presented. The results of the discussion in this study are as follows.

Word Metaphors

Word-form metaphor is a metaphor that has a grammatical unit in the form of a morpheme (free). In a speech, a free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone, meaning that it does not require a combination of other morphemes (Verhaar, 2001). The word metaphors found in Paron's short story anthology will be explained based on the metaphor types and their metaphorical functions.

Anthropomorphic Metaphor

Anthropomorphic metaphor is a language style that uses a comparison between one thing and another by describing inanimate objects that can do things like humans. The data of anthropomorphic metaphors found in the short story anthology Paron are as follows: If your article presents direct quotations, excerpts from transcripts, or interview, use this format:

- (1) *"sinten purun mendhetke toya?" ujure sopire nganggo mingket saka mesine sing lagi mbeka.*

(Source: RBSKK page 233)

The lingual unit used in the metaphor above is a word. The word *mbeka* is a basic word that has changed from its original form because it received a nasal affix, namely nasal + *beka* → *mbeka*. The word *mbeka* refers to an engine that is breaking down. This is an anthropomorphic metaphor form, which is a metaphor for inanimate objects that are transformed to behave like humans. Machines as inanimate objects certainly do not have emotions like humans. However, in the data excerpt above, a machine that is breaking down is described as having a sulking emotion. The function of the metaphor above is informational. In the data above, the driver's thought is implied to explain the engine condition that is breaking down, which is done to attract the people's attention around him so that they want to provide help.

Animal Metaphor

Animal metaphor is a comparative language style that uses certain parts of animals to compare one thing to another. The data of animal metaphors found in the short story anthology Paron are as follows:

- (2) *Atine kebak panalangsa, rumangsa kepeksa kudu ceceker ana ing longan ninggal kaprawirane.*

(Source: WKS page 195)

The lingual unit used in data (2) above is a repetition word form. The word *ceceker* is derived from the root word *ceker* and then gets repetition and shortening. The word *ceceker* is a type of animal metaphor because it compares something using animal parts, especially the chicken's behavior. The definition of *ceceker* in Javanese is to mess up the

ground with a toenail or chicken foot, but the point of comparison in the data above is to describe a person who is forced to look for something by trying everything even if he has to reduce his authority. The function of the metaphor above is the information function, the data above implies something that is being felt by the character when he is forced to strive for everything in his life.

Abstract Metaphor

Abstracting metaphor is a comparative language style that compares abstract things to concrete things. The data of abstracting metaphor found in the short story anthology Paron are as follows:

- (3) *Kang kudu **dionceki**, sapa lan apane Mas Jon iku sarta kepriye kahanane Mas Jon dene nganti nuwuhake liwunge Nyi Liwung.*

(Source: NLKN page

124)

The lingual unit used in the data above is a compound word. The word *dionceki* is a basic word that has changed its original form because it gets affixes and endings, namely, di- + *oncek* + -i → *dionceki*. Data 3 is categorized as an abstracting metaphor because it compares something abstract with something more concrete. The word *dionceki* in Javanese means to peel the skin from the core. The word *dionceki* in the data above is a comparison to describe the stripping of the situation from Mas Jon's character. Based on the data context, the metaphor above has a directive function. The word used in the sentence contains a question element to explain the problem that must be solved from the situation.

Synesthesia Metaphor

Synesthesia metaphor is a comparative language style that compares two things by changing one thing to another (changing one sense to another). The data of synesthesia metaphor in the short story anthology Paron are as follows:

- (4) *"ora pecus nggambang we, nuthuk gambang, tiwas gambange rusak kathik nyang kuping nggateli."*

(Source: MJSJG page 45)

The lingual unit form used in the data above is the compound word form. The word *nggateli* is a basic word that has changed from its original form because it gets affixes and endings, namely, ng- + *gatel* + -i → *nggateli*. Data 4 is categorized as a synesthesia metaphor. In the data above, there is a change of sense from the sense of hearing to the sense of taste. The word *nggateli* is actually felt by the skin sense, which is the itching felt by the skin due to insect bites or allergens that cause the feeling of scratching. However, in data 4, the word is used to indicate discomfort in the ear when listening to the sound of a gamelan instrument that is not in the right rhythm. Based on the data context, the data above has an information function. The data above implies an explanation of the character's thoughts when listening to the falsified sound of the gamelan instrument being played by his speech partner.

Phrase Metaphors

Phrase metaphors are metaphors in the form of two or more combined linguistic units whose function does not exceed the clause function and does not contain predicate elements. Phrase metaphors found in the short story anthology Paron will be explained based on the type of metaphor along with its metaphorical function.

Anthropomorphic Metaphor

Data on phrase metaphors with anthropomorphic types found in the short story anthology Paron are as follows:

- (5) “mbuh ora, aku ora ngerti, jalaran suweaku ora nginguk **kekasihku si koranwati** utawa Pustakakala Mingguan.”

(Source: MMHL page 67)

The lingual unit used in data 5 is a phrase. The phrase *kekasihku si koranwati* from the word *kekasihku* acts as the center of the phrase. The phrase *si koranwati* stands as an adverb. Data 5 shows the depiction of inanimate objects as if they were alive like humans. The illustration when the character mentions *kekasihku si koranwati*, *kekasih* or the lover in the sentence is not a human lover, but the character mentions a *koran* or newspaper that is given the suffix *wati* like the name of a woman as if the newspaper is a human being. Metaphorical function in the phrase above when observed from the context has a phatic function. The phrase in the data above is used to describe the close relationship of the character who considers that a newspaper is his lover.

Animal Metaphor

The data of animal metaphors in the phrase form found in the short story anthology Paron are as follows.

- (6) “Praupane **lonjong endhog**, lambene tipis.”

(Source: Mu page 205)

The lingual unit used in data 6 is a phrase. The phrase *lonjong endhog* from the word *lonjong* which is a description of the word *endhog* or 'egg' that functions as an object. The phrase *lonjong endhog* is a comparison that uses part of the animal's body, namely the egg. The shape of the egg in data 6 is used to compare the shape of the face which is described as having an oval shape like an egg. The metaphorical function in the data above is information. The phrase has an implied function, which is to show the character's thoughts when describing the face shape of someone he sees.

Abstract Metaphor

The data of abstracting metaphor in phrase form found in the short story anthology Paron are as follows.

- (7) “temahe pikirku bingung, lan awit saka kesugihanku iki aku banjur ewuh anggonku arep golek **kanca urip**.”

(Source: LBGS page 9)

The lingual unit used in data 7 is a phrase. The phrase *kanca urip* from the word *kanca* which is a noun has a function as an object, then the word *urip* is an adverb. The phrase *kanca urip* is an abstract comparison because the word *kanca* or friend has many meanings, then it becomes more concrete when the word *urip* or life is added. This phrase is a metaphor that describes a life friend or a friend who accompanies someone throughout life, more precisely referred to as a partner. The metaphor function in data 7 is expressive. The metaphor *kanca urip* is used to have the intention and hope of the character, the hope to quickly get a life friend or partner.

Synesthesia Metaphor

The data of synesthesia metaphor in phrase form found in the short story anthology Paron are as follows.

- (8) “dene Miran kang tansah dadi **kembang lambene**, uga ora ana wong kang mudheng.”

(Source: SIPS page 26)

The lingual unit used in data 8 is a phrase. The phrase *kembang lambene* is constructed of the word *kembang*, which is a noun that functions as an object, and the word *lambene*, which acts as an adverb. The phrase *kembang lambene* is a metaphor that changes the meaning from the sense of sight to the sense of taste. The change of sense from the word *kembang* or flower which is usually seen as an object by the sense of

sight, then added with the word *lambene* which refers to the sense of taste, which finally changes from the sense of sight to the sense of taste. The phrase *kembang lambe* is a description for public conversation. The metaphorical function in data 8 is as information. The phrase used implies the intention to explain the situation of Miran's character who is often being talked about by the people around him.

Clause Metaphors

Clause metaphors are metaphors in the form of several words that have predicates. Clauses are formed from at least one subject and one predicate, or one of them has a predicate function and the other has a function as subject, object or adverb (Aliyah et al., 2022). The clausal metaphors found in the short story anthology Paron will be explained based on the types of metaphors and their metaphorical functions.

Anthropomorphic Metaphor

The data of anthropomorphic metaphors found in the short story anthology Paron are as follows:

- (9) *"nanging, ing pangajab, muga Gusti Allah ngabulake jer jroning nala tansah njerit-njerit swaraning asmara."*

(Source: MMHL page 72)

The lingual unit used in data 9 above is a clause. The clause *nala tansah njerit-njerit* has the following structure, *nala* as the subject then *tansah njerit-njerit* as the predicate. The clause *nala tansah njerit-njerit* is a metaphor that uses inanimate objects as its target that can act like humans. The word *nala* or heart is an inanimate object that is described as if *nala* can scream like a human. The clause *nala tansah njerit-njerit* is a comparison to describe someone who is hoping to God about his love story. The function of metaphor in data 9 is expressive. Based on the context, the clause above has a hope element that God will grant the character's request regarding the romance he is feeling.

Animal Metaphor

Animal metaphor is a comparative language style that uses certain parts of animals to compare one thing to another. The data of animal metaphors found in the short story anthology Paron are as follows:

- (10) *"Yen begja bisa menang marga saka cilakane sing kalah, kurang begjane rumah tanggane bisa bubar, bubar dicakar kucing disrongot babi."*

(Source: Ki page 132)

The clause *dicakar kucing, disrongot babi* has the following structure. The words *dicakar* and *disrongot* are verbs that act as predicates while cat and pig function as adverbs. The clause *dicakar kucing, disrongot babi* is a comparison that uses animal parts. The words *dicakar* and *disrongot* are typical behaviors of two animals, namely from the word *nyakar* which is often used to describe the behavior of cats, while *disrongot* comes from the word *nyrongot* which is the behavior of pigs. The metaphor above is a comparison that describes the life of someone who is unlucky because of repeated problems. The metaphorical function of the data above is directive. The clause above has an threat element felt by the character. The threat received by the character is the risk to his family.

Abstract Metaphor

The data of abstracting metaphor in phrase form found in the short story anthology Paron are as follows.

- (11) *Mas Sastrasuwarna, Mas Harjabardan, Pak Pawirodipo, telu cacahe padha rukunan suku lotre, ngadu kabegjan sarana gered-geredan.*

(Source: KKM page 51)

The lingual unit used in data 11 above is a clause. The clause *ngadu kabegjan* has the following structure: the word *ngadu* is a predicate, while the word *kabegjan* is an object. The clause *ngadu kabegjan* is a metaphor that compares something abstract with something more concrete. The word *ngadu* in Javanese has a wide meaning. This word is usually used to compare two things to get a better or stronger result. The thing being fought can be a living or non-living thing. In data 11, the clause *ngadu kabegjan* is a comparison that illustrates that someone is looking for profit to make a living through the lottery. The function of the metaphor in the clause above is the phatic function. Based on the context, the clause relates to social relations in the community, namely the public phenomenon that often seeks *begja* or profit from lottery.

Synesthesia Metaphor

The data of synesthesia metaphor in phrase form found in the short story anthology Paron are as follows.

- (12) "*semono mau yen panjenengan kersa ndhahar aturku, dene ora, ya nyumanggakake, aku mono mung sakanca.*"

(Source: ABSM page 184)

The lingual unit used in the metaphor above is a clause. The clause *ndhahar aturku* has the following clause structure: *ndhahar* is a predicate, while *aturku* is an object. The clause *ndhahar aturku* is a metaphor that changes the meaning from the sense of taste to the sense of hearing. The word *ndhahar* in English means to eat. But in data 12, the word *ndhahar* changes its meaning from the sense of taste to the sense of hearing because it is associated with the word *aturku* which means my speech, in the sense that someone's speech cannot be eaten but to be listened to. The meaning of the metaphor above is a comparison that the interlocutor is willing or not to accept the conversation in the form of advice presented by the speaker. The metaphorical function of data 12 above is expressive. The clause used is a suggestion presented by the speaker to the interlocutor, which means the hope that the interlocutor will accept the speaker's suggestion.

Sentences Metaphors

Sentence metaphors are metaphors composed of grammatical units in the clause form, equipped with conjunctions and final intonation. Sentence metaphors found in the short story anthology Paron will be explained based on the types of metaphors and their metaphorical functions.

Abstract Metaphor

The data of abstracting metaphor in phrase form found in the short story anthology Paron are as follows.

- (13) "*Nyatane pancen aku kang salah, cebol nggayuh lintang???*"

(Source: DP page 5)

The lingual unit used in the metaphor above is a sentence. The sentence *cebol nggayuh lintang* fulfills the sentence standard that has SPO structure, namely, *cebol* is the subject, *nggayuh* is the predicate and *lintang* is the object. The sentence *cebol nggayuh lintang* is a metaphor that uses a comparison that is abstract and then becomes more concrete. The word *cebol* has many meanings that can be interpreted as a small person, a person who is all small then becomes concrete when added to the phrase *nggayuh lintang*. This shows a metaphor that compares someone who is all small or a person who is all deprived but wants to reach lofty ideals like reaching for distant stars in the sky. The metaphorical function of the data above is directive. The sentence used as a metaphor when viewed from the context contains an element of statement as well as a

question whether he is wrong if he is only a small person but wants things that are far from his ability.

Conclusion

Based on the research results and discussions that have been presented related to the lingual unit forms, types and functions of metaphors found in the short story anthology Paron by Poerwadhie Atmodihardjo. The results of the analysis related to the metaphors found can be concluded that the form of lingual units used in metaphors in the short story anthology Paron found four forms of lingual units such as: word form, phrase form, clause form, and sentence. There are four types of metaphors found, namely anthropomorphic metaphors, animal metaphors, abstracting metaphors, and synesthesia metaphors. Then in each type of metaphor among several types has four metaphor functions, namely information, expressive, directive, and phatic functions.

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