INTRODUCTION

The customary party in the wedding ceremony of Muhammad Bobby Afif Nasution (Bobby) with Kahiyang Ayu Siregar (Kahiyang) is being greeted with great enthusiasm by the public. Kahiyang is a President of Indonesia’s daughter, Joko Widodo. She was married to Bobby from Medan. Thus, their wedding ceremony held in Medan, North Sumatera, from
the 24th to 26th of November 2017. Where, previously the wedding ceremony of Bobby and Kahiyang has been held in Solo by holding a Javanese culture. The wedding ceremony was attended by family, community figures, and also customary chiefs. The event also broadcast on national and international television stations.

This Mandailing traditional party performances, starting from the arrival of Kahiyang at Bobby Nasution’s parents (haroroan boru), to the peak of customary events (mata ni horja). This wedding party also performed a traditional dance of the Mandailing custom called tortor. Tortor performance is a very interesting moment of public attention in this wedding. The session of this manortor accompanied by song called Onang-onang.

Usually, the lyrics of onang-onang sung by the paronang-onang is done spontaneously. Every paronang-onang certainly is different in creating his version, the more rich literary language mastered by paronang-onang will be better also the lyrics used in the singing. The lyric used by paronang-onang different with daily language commonly (hata somal). They use languages that contain literary for lyric of onang-onang aims in order to the lyrics can easily arousing the feelings or emotions of the audiences who heard it when the onang-onang is sung. They used many literary words that contain metaphorical expressions in their utterances. The paronang-onang used metaphor to embellish their language in singing.

The onang-onang in Bobby and Kahiyang tortor dance contain many lyrics use unusual linguistic forms/ incongruent/ metaphorical coding that make the viewer or listener difficult to understand the real meaning of the metaphor. Analyzing literally and metaphorically give the significant different meaning. Some of viewers do not understand about metaphorically. So, they get an abstract meaning. In line with Schmitt (2005) explained that a metaphor can be determined if the literal meaning transferred to the target area often give the abstract meaning [5]. Therefore, many viewer or listeners get difficult to understand what the meaning of utterances in onang-onang. The viewers or listener should think twice to construe the intended meaning conveyed through metaphors. So the messages and feeling conveyed by paronang-onang will not get by the viewers or listeners because they give the wrong interpretation meaning of metaphor.

In connection with the fact that mentioned above invites the interesting for the researcher to conduct research of metaphor in Mandailing onang-onang sung in Bobby-Kahiyang’s wedding ceremony. It was limited on Bobby and Kaahiyang’s tortor dance. The researcher will conduct a study of lexical metaphor. It was analyzed the lexical metaphor aimed to understand other meanings in lexically. By analyzing the lexical metaphor, it will
help the viewer or listener easily understand about the expression conveyed through the metaphor, especially the viewer who re-watch the performance of Mandailing onang-onang sung in Bobby-Kahiyang’s tortor dance.

Halliday (1985:320) declares that the lexical metaphor is variation of wordings in which the meanings of words realized different from their congruent [1]. Metaphor has been used to make knowledge of semantic rules with other meanings and effects. They are more than just semantic meanings. Then metaphors are taken to be the most fundamental form of figurative language, carrying the assumption that terms literally connected with one object that can be transferred to another object. It can be said that metaphor is considered the most basic where one object is used to describe or represent another object and both the objects are essentially disparate entities, but common in one or more attributes In line with Duranti (1997) says, lexical metaphor indicates that the lexical meaning referred in part to say or understand another meaning [2]. In addition, Saragih (2001: 163) states that lexical metaphor shows lexical meaning is partly referred to understand another meaning [3].

Based on some of the opinions above, it can be understood that the lexical meaning of the metaphor is emphasizes on partly lexical meaning in referred to other meanings. In addition, this study will analyze the lexical metaphor in Mandailing onang-onang in Bobby and Kahiyang’s wedding ceremony. This analyzing is aimed to understand other meanings in lexically which is still to be understood deeply.

Saragih (2011) also states that lexical metaphor can be classified into five concepts namely; noun-noun, noun-verb, noun-adjective, and noun-verb/adjective and circumstance [4]. **Noun-Noun** is the concept to view a feature of one noun being applied to another noun. This concept is often found in social communication. **Noun-Verb** is the concept to compare the verb that still relates to noun. **Noun-Adjective** is lexical metaphor can be realized by comparing noun and adjective that still relates to the noun. **Noun-Verb/adjective-Circumstance** means metaphor potentially occurred by comparing or linking the three components, namely nouns, verb or adjectives and circumstances. The formation of metaphor in this way is less than the three preceding categories. These are text relevant to the three components.

**METHODOLOGY**

This study applied qualitative content analysis method. The source of data in this study was video of onang-onang Bobby and Kahiyang’s tortor dance taken from YouTube. While the data were taken from the lyric of onang-onang Bobby and Kahiyang’s tortor
dance. The data was firstly done by downloading five videos of onang-onang in Bobby and Kahiyang wedding ceremony from YouTube. Next, watching the video recordings and transcribing the utterances of onang-onang. After the lyric is transcribed, the transcription will be analyzed based on theory to answer the research problems. They are found the types of lexical metaphor, and described the reasons why the lexical metaphor used onang-onang of Bobby and Kahiyang’s tortor dance.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

There were five concepts of lexical metaphors in onang-onang of Bobby and Kahiyang’s tortor dance, namely noun-noun, noun-verb, noun adjective, circumstances-preposition-noun, verb-preposition-noun.

1. Noun-Noun
   a. *Di taporan da baya Nasution i*  
      (The fragment of Nasution)  
      Source: usually the word of fragment is used to glass or things that can broken.  
      Target: the descent of Nasution
   b. *Si anak ni raja on*  
      (The son of king)  
      Source: king is the leader of kingdom  
      Target: the son of the party owner
   c. *Si Suan tunas ni baya amantai*  
      (Plant buds of father)  
      Source: part of new plant that grow from sprouts  
      Target: the son of father
   d. *Indun da mang da sian tano Lampung i*  
      (That is from Lampung land)  
      Source: an area of ground, especially one that is used for a particular purpose such as farming  
      Target: Lampung city

2. Noun-Verb
   a. *Sattabi baya dinapuna tano on*  
      (Give honor to the owner of the land)  
      Source: the creator of the land
b. *Paitteon damang di haroroanmu*  
( *waiting for your coming*)  
Source: coming is arrival  
Target: waiting for birth of a child  

c. *Diangkat ma le baya jari sappuluon!*  
( *Raise your ten fingers!* )  
Source: ten fingers are parts of hands  
Target: raise and close the hands to give honor  

3. **Noun- Adjective**  
   a. *Di bagas godang on*  
      (in the *big house*)  
      Source: big is a large size  
      Target: a traditional house to gathering  
   b. *Anso lakka da matua baya bulungi*  
      (in order to steps to the *old leaves*)  
      Source: old leaves  
      Target: someone who will marry  

4. **Circumstances-Preposition-Noun**  
   a. *Sambilan bulan ho amang didalam lautan i*  
      ( 9 months you are *in the ocean*)  
      Source: ocean is a large area of salt water between continents  
      Target: 9 months in the belly of pregnant mother  

5. **Verb- Preposition-Noun**  
   a. *Di sorahon da tu jolo guru on*  
      (handed over to the teacher)  
      Source: over the teacher means the position in front of the teacher  
      Target: handed to school  

Overall, five concepts of lexical metaphor, namely noun-noun, noun-verb, noun adjective, circumstances-preposition-noun, verb-preposition-noun can be seen in the Table 1 as follows:
Table 1. The number of lexical metaphor in onang-onang of Bobby and Kahiyang’s tortor dance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Kinds of Lexical Metaphor</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentages (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Noun-Noun</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>36.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Noun-Verb</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Noun-Adjective</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Circumstances-Preposition-Noun</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Verb-Preposition-Noun</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From table 1 it was found that there are 11 lexical metaphors in onang-onang of Bobby and Kahiyang’s tortor dance. It devide into five concepts of lexical metaphor. Specifically, 4 (36.37%) for noun-noun, which is the highest level, 3 (27.27%) for noun-verb, 2 (18.18%) for noun-adjective, 1 (9.09%) for -preposition-noun and the last 1 (9.09%) for verb-preposition-noun. On the other hand, Saragih (2011) states that lexical metaphor can be classified into four concepts namely; noun-noun, noun-verb, noun-adjective, and noun-verb/adjective-circumstances. However in onang-onang of Bobby and Kahiyang tortor dance, the researcher did not find noun-verb/adjective-circumstances, but she found two concepts namely the concept of circumstances-preposition-noun, and verb-preposition-noun.

In addition, lexical metaphor used in onang-onang of Bobby and Kahiyang’s tortor dance is to embellish the language in the lyric of onang-onang itself and in order to the lyrics can easily arousing the feelings or emotions of the audience who heard it when the onang-onang is sung.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the research findings, it is obtained some conclusions as follows:

1. There are 11 lexical metaphors in onang-onang of Bobby and Kahiyang’s tortor dance. It is devided into five concepts of lexical metaphor. Specifically, 4 (36.37%) for noun-noun, which is the highest level, 3 (27.27%) for noun-verb, 2 (18.18%) for noun-adjective, 1 (9.09%) for -preposition-noun and the last 1 (9.09%) for verb-preposition-noun.

2. Lexical metaphor used in onang-onang of Bobby and Kahiyang tortor dance is to embellish the language in the lyric of onang-onang itself and in order to the lyrics can be
easily arousing the feelings or emotions of the audience who heard it when the onang-onang is sung.

REFERENCES


