Metaphor on *Tanggap Wacana Panyandra* in *Panggih Manten* Ceremony of the Java Ethnic Group

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed at identifying the types of metaphors contained in *Panyandra Panggih Manten* Ceremony of Javanese ethnicity. And the meaning contained in the metaphor. This study was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative method. The source of data was taken from the documentary transcription from recording the wedding ceremony event. The results of this research showed that written text can be analyzed by using metaphor. From that findings of the analysis conducted, there are 20 metaphorical units in the Javanese traditional wedding ceremony *Panyandra*, and have fulfilled all the categories by Crystal, Beckson and Ganz theory. Placing the conceptual metaphor category as the highest percentage category of 60% (12 units), next is the mixed metaphor category with a percentage of 15% (3 units), then the poetic metaphor category with the lowest percentage result with 25% (5 units).

Keywords:

metaphor, Panyandra Panggih Manten, semantics.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the essential way of human lifestyles when you consider that language is used to talk with different humans. In different words, humans can say that language is a shape for people to discover their feelings, expression, ideas, and feelings in the direction of something. Usually, humans supply that means of the utterance not directly of their communication. It way that each utterance that is conveyed through humans consists of hidden that means indeed. For some people the use of metaphors in interaction and communication everyday maybe just a part of the language style so it functions only as a rhetorical variation.

Metaphor helps speakers or writers to describe about two different things. Moreover, metaphor can be uses to adorn the word or emphasize the word. Metaphors cannot only be discovered in a song, movie and poem however also can be discovered in conversations or in a wedding ceremony which includes *Panggih*. In the implementation of the wedding ceremony, there is mostly a particular language style and has an expression value for something. In the implementation of the Javanese conventional wedding ceremony, it is also represented through the speakers of languages who paintings to deliver chants or collectible figurines to welcome the appearance of the marriage bride, which is known as the Dalang. Usually, the puppeteer makes use of a language that has metaphor in it. In term of written language, the use of formal language is applied in the wedding ceremony.

Panggih ceremony is the peak of all wedding procession. This ceremony has the same function as marriage contracts in Islam, namely witnessing the will to marry before humans and God. Each religion or ethnic group has its own procedures which differ from one another but the goal is the same, namely that for human marriage, a certain ritual process must first go through.

The researcher interested on *Panggih Manten* wedding ceremony because the researcher rarely found in some previous research of metaphor that commonly focus around advertisement, movie, novel and song.

1. **Semantics**

According to Paul Portner (2007:137) Semantics is the branch of linguistics which is the aspect of language function that relates to understanding the meanings. Semantics focuseson the literal meanings of words, phrases, and sentences also semantics is one of the linguistic sciences that we can find normal lifestyles in addition to in conversation.

2. **Language Style**

According to Gorys Keraf (1983), language style can be limited as a way to express thoughts through language. Typically showing the soul and the personality of the author
(user language). A metaphor is comparing language style an object with other objects thatboth have the sameproperties.

3. **Metaphor**

Ortony (1979:03) says that metaphor as an essential characteristic of the creativity of language and metaphor as deviant and parasitic upon normal usage to more

a fundamental and pervasive difference of opinion about the relationship between language and the world.

4. Panyandra

In the Javanese wedding ceremony, *Panyandra* is important, because the life and death of a Javanese traditional wedding ceremony really depends on the *Panatacara* skills in word processing during the ceremony procession, because in the Javanese traditional Javanese wedding ceremony, all the ceremonies that are held are only symbols of movement without words, and all of that needs translation which is usually found in the word *Panyandra*spoken by the *Panatacara*.

5. Panggih

Panggih (Javanese) means *dhaup* or meet, the traditional ceremony of meeting between the bride and groom (Pringgawidagda, 2006:189). *Panggih* ceremony is also called the *widhi widana panggih*, which is a noble procedure sent down by God to make the heartsof His servants at ease. This ceremony has the same function as *akad nikah* in Islam, namely witnessing the will to marry before humans and God.

METHOD

type's framework by Crystal, Beckson and Ganz (1999). The researcher was following Crystal, Beckson and Ganz (1999) as well. presupposition framework in order to reveal the realization of presupposition in the spoken words as well.

Table 1. Sample of Spoken Words by *Panyandra* in *Panggih* Javanese Wedding

NO	Spoken words by *Panyandra*	
	Javanese	English
1.	Pinanganten kaleh arsa jumangkah tumuju ing **sasana** panggih	The groom and bride are **pinata** in the srage.
2.	Menika ta **kegunungane** pahargyan	This is the mountain of celebration
3.	Wondene patrape ing mangke, pinanganten kakung ngasta uba rampe dumadi **saking winih** pinilih miwah **antareceh**	in the future the groom brings a handfulof seeds and selected coins
4.	Risang temanten ingkang nembe ngancik **lelayaran** ing madyaning bebrayan agung saged hanjok ing gisik **samodraning Kamulyan**	that the bride and groom who have just sailed in the midst of society can swim inthe ocean of glory
5.	Menika **kinarya** pralambang katresnanipun ingkang kasok pinanganten	The red curtain symbolizes his love forthe bride
6.	Kapurwakan ing mangke, arso **lumampah** upacara tampa kaya	Our future starts to run like a rundown

The table above shows the samples of Panggih's spoken words from Javanese wedding ceremony. The researcher translated the spoken words into English and highlighted the mainwords that indicated metaphor.

RESULTS

1. Types of Metaphor Used *in Panggih Wedding Ceremony*

The researcher found 20 data derived from Panggih wedding ceremony. It consisted of 12 data of conceptual metaphor, 3 data of mixed metaphor, and 5 data of poetic metaphor. The researcher derived 20 data Panggih wedding ceremony and find the metaphor. The data separated into 3 type of metaphor. The research findings showed that all the types of metaphor are appeared in *Panggih Manten* Ceremony. From that findings of the analysis conducted, there are 20 metaphorical units in the Javanese traditional wedding ceremony panyandra, and have fulfilled all the categories by Crystal, Beckson and Ganz theory.

Table 2. The categorized spoken words uttered by *Panyandra*

NO.	Utterances in Javanese	Utterances in English	Metaphor	Category
1.	Menika kinarya pralambang prsetyanipun pinanganten putri nggedya setya bekti mring **guru nadi** ngantos ing salami lami	This marriage symbolizes the commitment of thebride to be faithfulto the guiding teacher forever	Guru nadi	Conceptual metaphor
2.	Wanodya ingkang sulistya ing **warna**,lelewane tansah hanuju hati	Women should hide the color oftheir hearts	warna	Conceptual metaphor
3.	Paras pinangantenputri **terlukis** sae kaliyan dhemokandadosan ingkang **mblebet** rai sejatosipun	The bride's face is beautifully painted with a touch of makeup that veilingher real face	Terlukis - mblebet	Mixed Metaphor
4.	Wondene patrape ingmangke, pinangantenkakung ngasta uba rampe dumadi **sakingwinih** pinilih miwah **anta receh**	in the future the groom brings a handful of seeds and selected coins	Saking winih – antareceh	Mixed Metaphor
5.	Wus ngancik mangsakala **dumawahing** kodrat pinestining jodho	he has turned his back on the natureof his destiny'	dumawahing	Poetic Metaphor
6.	Pinanganten kakalehsamya **dhahar kembul** dulang dinulang	The bride and groom all keep thefood cover repeatedly	Dhahar kembul	Poetic Metaphor

The table above showed the categorized metaphor based on Knowless and Moon (2006). The researcher categorized the spoken words through the theme of metaphor.

Table 3. Percentages of Propotion of Metaphor

No.	Types of Metaphor	Frequency	Percentages
1.	Conceptual Metaphor	12	60%
2.	Mixed Metaphor	3	15%
3.	Poetic Metaphor	5	25%
Total		20	100%

The current research revealed that most of *Panyandra* spoken words appeared in positive statement due to his role as the main speaker and informant of the wedding ceremony. *Panyandra* was in charge of delivering words in order to welcoming the bridge between thebride and the audiences.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion showed the major findings after analyzing types of metaphor in *Panyandra* uttered words in *Panggih* wedding ceremony. Through the findings that have beenconducted found that *Panyandra* spoken words tended to uttered as statement. The research showed the mostly appeared type of metaphor was conceptual metaphor. The researcher found conceptual metaphor as the dominant type. *Panyandra'*s spoken words were giving much metaphor which is very beautiful and more entertaining to the audience*. Panyandra* also has a role to lead the way of wedding ceremony so that he tended to utter in positive statement in order to deliver words. Furthermore, the realization can be clearly recognized by the theme of types of metaphor.

The researcher admitted that there were weaknesses of this research since there were limitations. Therefore, several suggestions were recommended by the researcher to readers towards metaphor analysis, for readers would be enrich their knowledge through metaphor types and for Javanese teenagers and young adult are expected to obtain more knowledge, especially about Java language as their own culture that have to be maintained through this study.

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