

**A METAPHORICAL ANALYSIS ON NURHADI ALDO UTTERANCES IN
THE SOCIAL MEDIA.**

THESIS

*Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Educational Program*

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ABSTRACT

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This study deals with *A Metaphorical Analysis In Utterance On Nurhadi Aldo In Social Media*, which is mainly aimed to investigate type of metaphorical realized by Nurhadi Aldo, and to investigate how the metaphorical expression realized by Nurhadi Aldo in Instagram. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research design. The source of data was post of Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram. The instrument in this study was document. The data collected were 20 metaphorical analysis from the post Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram. All of the three types of metaphor were used by Nurhadi Aldo, there are structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, and Orientational Metaphor. The result revealed that the total numbers of structural metaphor were 6, ontological Metaphor was 8, Orientational Metaphor was 6, based on the amount of each types of metaphor, it is concluded that Ontological of metaphor becomes the most dominant of metaphor.

Keyword: metaphor, types of metaphor, social media

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The Rescarcher.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of Study

Language plays an important role in expressing ideas of information on social media. Language can be defined as a communication tool for human life and the most effective tool in every communication activity. Every human being needs language in order to convey what is in his mind. In its use, languages become very diverse. The diverse of languages depends on the needs and objectives of communication. Language can be done orally or in writing. As human civilization advances, the choice of ways of communication are not only increasingly diverse but also increasingly sophisticated developing with the presence of social media networks. Humans can communicate without having to meet face to face, this causes the spoken language commonly used when communicating directly into writing language. For example, the use of written language used in social media is to use a variety of languages that have meaning from every utterance written on social media, especially Instagram. Instagram is one of the most trendy social media communities.

The use of language in a communicative activity of each individual on social media has a way and style of language. Where the style is ultimately the characteristic of the speaker. The language style of a speaker can be characterized by the use of the form of language, choice of words / diction, intonation and the use of figure. In the context of communication on social media, the reality of the

delivery of ideas from speakers is often used by a variety of patterns. One of them uses the metaphor language style. In this case, Metaphor is a form of expansion of meaning used when communicating both verbally and in writing. The meaning of the language used for speakers has two types, namely deep meaning and surface meaning.

In reason of that in the context of social media (Instagram) communication, the delivery of ideas often uses a variety of patterns, which is uses the metaphorical language style, especially Nurhadi Aldo on his Instagram. Tends to use linguistically termed metaphorical language styles. Therefore, the utterances of Nurhadi Aldo gave rise to various interpretations which resulted from delivery of ideas indirectly in Instagram

According to Zen (2014), in language, a metaphor is used to make meaning that is produced from someone's speech can be conveyed briefly, densely and contains and the most important thing is to be understood by the partner so as to create an impression and expertise in one's language. According to Knowles and Moon (2006), metaphor is a non-literal or figurative language that expresses a comparison between two things implicitly.

Language knowledge is truly important for students or people to comprehend the leader communication as well among the speakers, such as metaphorical knowledge which also very necessary understand for mutual communication. The communication will be meaningful if the people who use the language are precisely able to convey meanings, and the communicative

comprehence as the aspect of comprehension that enables to convey and interpret message.

However, metaphor language shows that communication on social media raises a variety of languages, but communication of social media is difficult for readers to understand. Where speakers use a dynamic language context and give rise to multiple interpretations for readers that give rise to various views. So that, it can cause one reader offense with other readers. The researcher is interested to analyze the utterances because there are so many audience or reader can not understand the credible message from speaker although the speaker is one of the potential on Nurhadi Aldo utterances in social media. Then the researchers want to discover and directly examine the meaning held in it, based on the type of metaphorical meaning. Therefore, the researcher will conduct a study entitled "A Metaphorical Analysis On Nurhadi Aldo Utterances In The Social Media"

A. Identification of Study

Base on the background of the study above, the problem can be identify as follows :

1. The metaphor will find out on the utterance in Instagram account of Nurhadi Aldo
2. Types of metaphor used in the utterance in Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram
3. The Message conveyed by utterance in Instagram Nurhadi Aldo

B. The Scope and Limitation

The Scope of this research were on metaphor approach. This study was limited on the type of metaphorical utterances in instagram.

C. Formulation of the Problem

The Problem of the study, the problems were formulated as follow:

1. What types of metaphor are realized by Nurhadi Aldo utterances in Instagram?
2. How were the metaphorical expression realized by Nurhadi aldo in Instagram?

D. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are formulated as follows :

1. To investigate type of metaphorical realized by Nurhadi Aldo
2. Toinvestigate How were the metaphorical expression realized by Nurhadi Aldo in Instagram

E. The Significant of Study

Theoretically

This research was expected finding of this studies of theory about metaphorical for future researcher. Then, the result of this study was hopefully be usefull as source in doing the next thesis for future researcher.

Practically

1. For writer, this study can and rich knowledge in linguistic especially in metaphor analysis and help to comprehend the meaning of in the utterance aspecially Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram
2. For the reader, can help them to encourage in Understanding the message contain the utterance.

CHAPTER II

RIVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

Theory was necessary to reader some information, theories or comments dealing with the topic reference and resource of the study. The explanation will be that make reader and writer understanding about research.

1. Metaphor

George Lakoff (1993), “the locus of metaphor is not in language at all, but in the way we conceptualize one mental domain in terms of another”. Metaphor is a process of mapping from one domain of human experience with another source domain to the target domain to understand and convey an understanding of abstract concepts in a target domain. This was “cross-domain mapping in the conceptual system” is realised by means of surface “metaphorical expressions”. Thus the conceptual metaphor theory is a general theory that seeks to explain both the thought ideas of the metaphorical songs, utterances and novels, "poetic", which later only “an extension of our everyday, conventional system”.

Metaphors was traditionally studied and analyzed in terms of theory, literature, and literary studies. This is relating for figurative language and has been regarded as a kind of something isolated from everyday language "Knowles & Moon (2006), In addition, as Goatly saying, philosophers want metaphors to be

limites in "literature, rhetoric and art". In short, Metaphor was consider to be something that has a form of literature that is more concerned with novels or the use of interesting words Mostapha (2014) Metaphors have been defined in various ways, therefore, this theory try to describe how the structure of a text constructs the meaning and how the meaning of the text can be realized by an interesting metaphor analysis, not only in the text but also in the utterances by Nurhadi Aldo on social media.

1.1. Metaphor in the Context of Communication

According to McLuhan that "media is a message" (McLuhan & Fiore, 1967) tried to divert concern from media content. Bateson (1972) and Watzlawick et al. (1967) the differences between content and the relationship aspects of human communication seek to place the metaphorical container in perspective. But in everyday life or relational communication aspects was rarely discussed.

The metaphor was maked communication of content an objective quality entity. In this case, electronics that are responded to by loudspeakers, sound sounds, all have an existence that can be measured physically and like objects. Media content is also a unit that cannot be separated from each reader to analyze. As an objective entity, there was the content regardless of the human experience.

The third was the conception of communication as the transportation, as a problem of got the contents of the messages, thoughts, feelings, meanings, information, and other. The message was missed in the process" exemplifies this.

Understanding, which may occur only after the message has been sent to its destination, occurs through contact, as a consequence of exposure, or by digestion. It is easy, clear, direct, instant, natural, and therefore not at all problematic. After removing content from their container, there is no interpretation, no reason, no specific cognitive effort needed to understand it. Frequent references to media consumption strengthen too.

Fourth is acceptance of sharing as a logical consequence if it is not a standard to assess what "good" communication is. Sharing is considered as a result of exposure to the same message and explaining the common causes of knowledge, subscribing to similar values, or thinking together. In Venn diagrams about possible content, sharing shows the intersection between what people have access to.

Therefore, it is necessary to explore with someone who has never met before whether things that are thought have the same or different meanings. In analyzing social communication content media, images that appear are often said to be factors of communication alliances and are thought to be shared among all viewers or competent readers. The association of communication and sharing is of ancient origin. The use of container metaphors greatly influences the possible social relations between communicators, in the community, and society. Of course, by taking the message content to have an objective or observer-independent existence makes people conclude that "the ignorance of human perception" that can make the recipient of the same message get lost and produce something other than sharing.

This research is based on claims of access to reality at the expense of those who are willing to submit to their judgment. This is a surrender to authority that can produce the power of their phenomena. It cannot be explaining or mediating, can, thirdly, result in physical violence. It is amazing how much violence, both in the family or in international conflicts, is based on the absence of an agreement whose interpretation is correct and who has the authority to decide what others should accept as true (Krippendorff, 1988: 254-5).

1.2. Metaphor in context Meaning

According to Lakoff (1990), metaphors are used in daily language or conversation, whether it is written or spoken. Metaphor is very important in daily activities. Therefore, it is very interesting to understand about the meaning. Metaphor refers to another concept or meaning semantically. Some people would like to pursue the study of meaning in a wide sense of all that is communicated, others limit it in practice to the study of logical or conceptual meaning. Semantic in former, wider sense can lead us again into the void from which Bloomfield retreated with understandable, the description of all that may be the object of human knowledge or belief. On the other hand, we can by distinguishing types of meaning, show how they all fit into the total composite effect of linguistic communication. According to Leech (1976) the seven other types I shall consider are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

1.2.1. Conceptual meaning

Conceptual meaning is the clear and logical definition of a word based on the structure and form of the word: its lexemes and morphemes (constituent structures), and what is NOT included as part of the formation of the words (contrastive structures). Basically any definition as it appears in its most basic form, without adhering or molding it to fit any particular format of context, is conceptual (theoretical) meaning. Conceptual metaphors theory (CMT), pioneered by Lakoff and Johnson (1980), is driving by the notion that metaphors are pervasive in everyday life. In this theory, how people think and act is metaphorical in nature. Thus, the metaphor can be found not only in language but also in thought and action. In other words, language is only one of the realizations of conceptual metaphor (Saraswati, 2017). Conceptual meaning refers to the logical sense of the utterance and is recognizable as a basic component of a grammatically described as the cognitive or the denotative meaning (Yusuf, 2017).

Leech calls as conceptual meaning was the same as what other scholars call 'denotative' or 'denigrative' or 'cognitive' or 'Descriptive meaning'. This meaning is assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication. It was integral to the essential functioning of a language while other types of meaning are not. Leech considers conceptual meaning as primary because it was comparable in organization and structure to the syntactic and phonological levels of language. The two structural principles that seem to be

basis of all linguistics patterning namely the principle of contractiveness and the principle of structure are also the basis of conceptual meaning (Saraswati, 2017).

1.2.2. Connotative meaning

Tarigan (1986) assert that connotative meaning is what people think about two words and find whether it is possible or impossible for the word to have two different meanings from its denotative meaning. Based on it, the meaning depends on personal interpretation. Sometimes, people have the same or different thought. Leech's (1990) connotative meaning was concerned with the real world experiences one associates with the linguistics expression one uses or hears.

Connotative meaning was peripheral when compared with the conceptual meaning. It was also relatively unstable as it varies according to culture, historical periods and experience of the individual. This depends upon the knowledge and beliefs of the speakers and may belong to any characteristics of the referent, real or imaginary as identifies by the speaker. But conceptual meaning consist of a closed set of features which are finite in number (Saraswhati, 2017).As we experience, words are human situations, they not only take on certain denotation, but also often acquire individual flavors. They have come to have emotive tone, the associations, and suggestiveness of the situation in which they have been a part. For example let us examine the words "brink". This denotes on "edge". However in the phrase "The brink of the cliff" or" the brink of disaster", this word suggest danger and its emotive tone is that of fear.

According to Leech (1974) connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content. It will be clear if we are talking about connotation, we are in fact talking about the “real word experience”. Someone associates with an expression when someone uses and hears it. The fact that if we compared connotative meaning with denotative meaning is that connotations are relatively unstable; that is they vary considerably we have seen, according to culture, historical period, and the experience of the individual.

1.2.3. Social Meaning

The meaning is concerned with two aspects of communication which are derived from the situation or environment in which an utterance or sentence was produced in a language. Of these two, social meaning was that information which a piece of language (i.e. a pronunciation variation, a word, phrase, sentence, etc.,) conveys about the social circumstance of its use. Social meaning was understood through the recognition of different dimension and level of style within the same language.

1.2.4. Affective meaning

Affective meaning was the aspects of meaning which “Reflects personal feelings of the speaker, includes the attitude of the listener or his attitude to something the listener was talking about. But Leech’s includes as in the case of social meaning, not only difference in the use of words or lexemes but also factors

of the realizations of conceptual metaphor (Neilil, 2017). meaning linguists it refers to emotive association or effects of words evoked in the reader, listener. It is what is conveyed about the personal feelings or attitude towards the listener. Affective meaning is a sort of meaning which an effect the personal feeling of speakers, including his/her attitude to the listener, or his/her attitude to something he/she talking about.

E.g. ‘home’ for a sailor/soldier or expatriate and ‘mother’ for a motherless child, a married woman (esp. in Indian context) will have special effective, emotive quality.

In affective meaning, language is used to express personal feelings or attitude to the listener or to the subject matter of his discourse refers to what is convey about the feeling and attitude of the speak through use of language (attitude to listener as well as attitude to what he is saying). Affective meaning is often conveyed through conceptual, connotative content of the words used

E.g. “you are a vicious tyrant and a villainous reprobation and I hate you”

Or “I hate you, you idiot”.

1.2.5. Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning involves an interconnection on the lexical level of language, it is the meaning, which arises in case of multiple conceptual meaning, when one senses of word forms part of our response to another sense. For instance, on hearing the Church service, the synonymous expressions The

Comforter and The Holy Ghost both refer to the Third Trinity, but the Comforter sounds warm and comforting, while the Holy Ghost sounds awesome.

Reflected meaning is also found in taboo words. For examples are terms like erection, intercourse, ejaculation. The word 'intercourse' immediately reminds us of its association with sex (sexual intercourse). The sexual association of the word drives away its innocent sense, i.e. 'communication'. The taboo sense of the word is so dominant that its non-taboo sense almost dies out. In some cases, the speaker avoids the taboo words and uses their alternative word in order to avoid the unwanted reflected meaning. For example, as Bloomfield has pointed out, the word 'Cock' is replaced by speakers, they use the word 'rooster' to indicate the general meaning of the word and avoid its taboo sense. These words have non-sexual meanings too. (E.g. erection of a building, ejaculate-throw out somebody) but because of their frequency in the lit of the physiology of sex it is becoming difficult to use them in their innocent/nonsexual sense. Thus we can see that reflected meaning has great importance in the study of semantics.

1.2.6. Collocative meaning

Collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of the words, which tends to occur in its environment. For instance the words pretty and handsome share common ground in the meaning of good looking. But may be distinguished by the range of noun in which they are like to occur or collocate; Pretty woman and handsome man. The ranges may well match although they suggest a different kind of attractiveness of the

adjectives. Collocations have their place in linguistics because it is indeed a type of meaning that offers associations of a word with other meanings of the word in certain environments. Collocative and semantics live in symbiosis with each other, each word in a very specific context. (Michaud, 2017).

1.2.7. Thematic meaning

Lysons (1995) states that one part of the meaning of sentences as sentences are commonly defined. That is definitely not part of their propositional content is thematic meaning. For example, the following sentences, which differ in thematic meaning, all have the same truth conditions, and therefore the same propositional content:

- a) I have not read this book
- b) This book I have not read
- c) It is this book (that) I have not read
- d) This book has not been read by me

Furthermore, it can be concluded from the discussion that associating (in metaphors) is part of the human cognitive system since basically humans like relating something with other things (Neilil, 2013).

1.3. Function of Metaphor

Lakoff & Johnson asserted the fact that metaphor is a matter of experience of everyday life rather than a matter of language and argued that

metaphor pervades "our way of conceiving the world" and is reflected in our above survey of the functions of metaphor underlines the following points :

1. Metaphor is a means of transferring our experience of the world and can affect our language use, thoughts and actions
2. Metaphor is used as a device to persuade others of one's arguments
3. Metaphor can be investigated within the domain of pragmatics, rather than semantics to interpret not what is said but what is intending.
4. Metaphor helps to articulate one's point of view as it affects our experience of the world and how to transfer them to others
5. Metaphor is used classically as a means of rhetorical and embellishment To summarize the functions of metaphor. it can be said that there are two traditional views with regard to the study of the metaphor the classical view and the romantic view (Saeed, 2007) The classical view which regards the metaphor as decorative and does not relate metaphor to thought (Deignan,2005) The romantic view regards metaphor as an integral part to thought and as a way of experiencing the world (Saeed, 2007) Moreover, the concept of metaphor as a means of transferring meaning continues to be its principal function in current linguistics theories.

1.4. Type of Metaphor

Schäffner (2012) have since attempted to summarise and synthesise these categorisations to develop minimalist typologies for handling metaphor translation. She identifies three recurring procedures: metaphor into same

metaphor, metaphor into different metaphor and metaphor into sense, which correspond to van den Broeck's (1981) three modes of *sensu stricto*, substitution and paraphrase. Toury (1995: see also Schäffner 2005) had previously proposed the same three categories, but added complete omission ("metaphor into 0") as well as two further "inverted alternatives" at what he refers to as the target pole of translation: "non-metaphor into metaphor" and "into metaphor".

According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003) metaphor is for most people a device of the 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.

On this basis, three general kinds of conceptual metaphor have been distinguished: structural, ontological, and orientational. These kinds of metaphor often coincide in particular cases.

A. Structural Metaphors

In this kind of metaphor, the source domain provides a relatively rich knowledge structure for the target concept. In other words, the cognitive function of these metaphors is to enable speakers to understand target *a* by means of the structure of source *b*. As noted in chapter 1, this understanding takes place by means of conceptual mappings between elements of *a* and elements of *b*. For example, the concept of time is structured according to motion and space. Given

the time is motion metaphor, we understand time in the following way: We understand time in terms of some basic elements: physical objects, their locations, and their motion. There is a background condition that applies to this way of understanding time: the present time is at the same location as a canonical observer. Given the basic elements and the background condition, we get the following mappings: Times are things.

The passing of time is motion. Future times are in front of the observer; past times are behind the observer. One thing is moving, the other is stationary; the stationary thing is the deictic center. This set of mappings structures our notion of time in a clear way. The time is motion conceptual metaphor exists in the form of two special cases in English: time passing is motion of an object and time passing is an observer's motion over a landscape. In the first version, the observer is fixed and times are objects moving with respect to the observer. Times are oriented with their fronts in their direction of motion.

Structural metaphors arise when the source domain provides "rich knowledge structure for the target concept" (Kövecses 2010). The source target projects easily perceived and comprehensible mappings that deliver the metaphor to the target source in a comprehensible way. Z. Kövecses explicates the idea using the concept of time. If we consider the following examples,

- a. The time for action has arrived;
- b. I'm looking ahead to Christmas;
- c. Time is flying by;
- d. Thanksgiving is coming up on us (Kövecses 2010)

We could see that the conceptual metaphor can be represented as a mapping Time Passing Is Motion Of An Object. The observer has a steady position and the things, objects are moving towards him. In contrast, the following mapping can arise – Time Passing Is An Observer's Motion Over A Landscape with the following examples:

- a. His stay in Russia extended for many years,
- b. We passed the time happily,
- c. We are getting close to Christmas.

In the aforementioned metaphorical expressions the time gains steady fixed position and the observer is moving towards it. The understanding of both source domain and target domain make the metaphor clear and more comprehensible. *One concept is metaphorically structured in terms of another.* (Lakoff, Johnson 1980)

In this kind of metaphor, the source domain provides a relatively rich knowledge structure for the target concept. In other words, the cognitive function of these metaphors is to enable speakers to understand target a by means of the structure of source b. As noted in chapter 1, this understanding takes place by means of conceptual mappings between elements of a and elements of b.

For example, the concept of time is structured according to motion and space. Given the time is motion metaphor, we understand time in the following way: We understand time in terms of some basic elements: physical objects, their locations, and their motion. There is a background condition that applies to this

way of understanding time : the present time is at the same location as a canonical observer.

Given the basic elements and the background condition, we get the following mappings:

- a. Times are things.
- b. The passing of time is motion.
- c. Future times are in front of the observer; past times are behind the observer.
- d. One thing is moving, the other is stationary; the stationary thing is the deictic center.

This set of mappings structures our notion of time in a clear way. The time is motion conceptual metaphor exists in the form of two special cases in English: time passing is motion of an object and time passing is an observer's motion over a landscape.

In the first version, the observer is fixed and times are objects moving with respect to the observer. Times are oriented with their fronts in their direction of motion. For example:

time passing is motion of an object

The time will *come* when . . .

The time has long since *gone* when . . .

The time for action has *arrived*.

In the weeks *following* next Tuesday . . .

On the *preceding* day . . .

I'm looking *ahead* to Christmas.

Thanks giving is *coming up* on us.

Time is *flying by*.

In the second version, times are fixed locations and the observer is moving with respect to time. For example: time passing is an observer's motion over a landscape.

There's going to be trouble *along the road*.

His stay in Russia *extended* over many years.

He *passed* the time happily.

We're *coming up* on Christmas.

We're *getting close* to Christmas.

The time is motion metaphor (as specified in the mappings and the differences in the two versions) accounts for a large number of linguistic metaphors in English. The mappings not only explain why the particular expressions mean what they do but also provide a basic overall structure, hence understanding, for our notion of time. Without the metaphor it would be difficult to imagine what our concept of time would be. Most structural metaphors provide this kind of structuring and understanding for their target concepts.

B. Ontological Metaphors

Ontological metaphors provide much less cognitive structuring for target concepts than structural ones do. (Ontology is a branch of philosophy that has to do with the nature of existence.) Their cognitive job seems to be to “merely” give a new ontological status to general categories of abstract target concepts and to

bring about new abstract entities. This means that we conceive of our experiences in terms of objects, substances, and containers, in general, without specifying exactly what kind of object, substance, or container is meant. Since our general level, we cannot use these highly general categories to understand much about target domains.

This is the job of structural metaphors, which provide an elaborate structure for abstract concepts, as discussed. But it is nevertheless a cognitively important job to assign a basic status in terms of objects, substances, and the like to many of our experiences. The kinds of experiences that require this the most are those that are not clearly delineated, vague, or abstract. For example, we do not really know what the mind is, but we conceive of it as an object (note the use of the word *what* in the first part of this sentence). This way we can attempt to understand more about it.

In general, ontological metaphors enable us to see more sharply delineated structure where there is very little or none.

<i>Source Domains</i>	<i>Target Domains</i>
physical object	⇒ Nonphysical or abstract entities (e.g., the mind) ⇒ Events (e.g., going to the race), actions (e.g., giving someone a call)
substance	⇒ Activities (e.g., a lot of running in the game)
container	⇒ Undelineated physical objects (e.g., a clearing in the forest)

⇒ Physical and nonphysical surfaces (e.g., land areas, the visual field)

⇒ States (e.g., in love)

Given that underline experiences receive a more delineated status via ontological metaphors, speakers can use these metaphors for more specific jobs:

1. to refer to, to quantify, or to identify aspects of the experience that has been made more delineated. For example, conceiving of fear as an object, we can conceptualize it as “our possession.” Thus, we can linguistically refer to fear as *my fear* or *your fear*. Cases like this are the least noticeable types of conceptual metaphor.
2. Once a “nothing” experience has received the status of a thing through an ontological metaphor, the experience so conceptualized can be structured further by means of structural metaphors. If we conceptualize the mind as an object, we can easily provide more structure for it by means of the “machine” metaphor for the mind (as in: “My mind is *rusty* this morning”).

We can conceive of **personification** as a form of ontological metaphor. In personification, human qualities are given to nonhuman entities. Personification is common in literature, but it also abounds in everyday discourse, as the examples below show:

His theory *explained* to me the behavior of chickens raised in factories.

Life has *cheated* me.

Inflation is *eating up* our profits.

Cancer finally *caught up* with him.

The computer *went dead* on me.

Theory, life, inflation, cancer, and computer are not humans, but they are given qualities of human beings, such as explaining, cheating, eating, catching up, and dying. Personification makes use of one of the best source domains we have—ourselves. In personifying nonhumans as humans, we can begin to understand them a little better.

Collins Concise English Dictionary provides the following definition of ontology: “the branch of metaphysics that deals with the nature of being.” (Collins Concise English Dictionary 2008) Ontological metaphors are less transparently projected from the source domain to the target concept. Their task is to provide new ontological status to general categories of abstract target concepts. The abstract notions can be referred to as entities. This can be achieved through the introduction of ontological metaphors that might serve the purpose of quantifying, identifying, referring, setting goals etc. In other words, they contribute to the comprehension of nonphysical objects as an entity. An abstraction, such as an activity, emotion, or idea, is represented as something concrete, such as an object, substance, container, or person. G. Lakoff and M. Johnson provide the following examples to manifest the use of ontological metaphors:

a. I can't keep up with the pace of modern life. (Lakoff, Johnson 1980) –Life course is perceived as speed of some physical object. *His emotional health has deteriorated recently. The pressure of his responsibilities caused his breakdown.* (Lakoff, Johnson 198) – Health, emotional state of a person or work appear to adopt some physical abilities not usual to the abstract notions.

b. He went to New York to seek fame and fortune. I want to find true happiness in this life. (Lakoff, Johnson 1980) – Fame and happiness are apprehended as physical objects that could be lost, found, moved etc.

Personification can be assumed of as a form of ontological metaphor. A physical object is mapped to the target domain as a human being. Such mappings allow us to perceive nonhuman entities through human characteristics, motivations, actions, etc. Consider the examples below:

Inflation is eating up our profits. This fact argues against the standard theories. Life has cheated me. [Lakoff, Johnson 1980: 33]

The examples above have one feature in common, i.e. they characterize the nonhuman in terms of human behavior. G. Lakoff goes further into the detailed study of personified ontological metaphors, mentioning that the nature of personification may differ. In considering the examples below we can draw some other conclusions related to the essence of personification.

Our biggest enemy right now is inflation. Inflation has robbed me of my savings. The dollar has been destroyed by inflation. (Lakoff, Johnson 1980).

The conceptual metaphor built into the source domain is not just Inflation Is A Person (as in the previous set of examples), but rather Inflation Is An Enemy. Such mapping contributes to the better understanding of not just the behavior of inflation but of the potential actions against it. Personification provides for the use of one of the most accessible and close to the human being source domains, namely, our own existence.

C. Orientational Metaphors

Orientational metaphors provide even less conceptual structure for target concepts than ontological ones. Their cognitive job, instead, is to make a set of target concepts coherent in our conceptual system. The name “orientational metaphor” derives from the fact that most metaphors that serve this function have to do with basic human spatial orientations, such as up-down, center-periphery, and the like. It would perhaps be more appropriate to call this type of conceptual metaphor “coherence metaphor,” which would be more in line with the cognitive function these metaphors perform. By “coherence,” we simply mean that certain target concepts tend to be conceptualized in a uniform manner.

For example, all the following concepts are characterized by an “upward” orientation, while their “opposites” receive a “downward” orientation. more is up; less is down: Speak *up*, please. Keep your voice *down*, please. healthy is up; sick is down: Lazarus *rose* from the dead. He *fell* ill.

conscious is up; unconscious is down: Wake *up*. He *sank* into a coma.

control is up; lack of control is down: I’m *on top* of the situation. He is *under* my control. happy is up; sad is down: I’m feeling *up* today. He’s really *low* these days. virtue is up; lack of virtue is down: She’s an *upstanding* citizen.

That was a *low-down* thing to do. rational is up; nonrational is down: The discussion *fell* to an emotional level. He couldn’t *rise above* his emotions.

Upward orientation tends to go together with positive evaluation, while downward orientation with a negative one. But positive-negative evaluation is not limited to the spatial orientation up-down. It has been pointed out that various

spatial image schemas are bipolar and bivalent. Thus, *whole, center, link, balance, in, goal,* and *front* are mostly regarded as positive, while their opposites, *not whole, periphery, no link, imbalance, out, no goal,* and *back* are seen as negative. Just to give one example, it is remarkable that in English the phrase *half the man* denotes someone who is not positively viewed, as in *He is half the man he used to be*. Obviously, the “whole” versus “not whole” opposition is at work here

For example, all the following concepts are characterized by an “upward” orientation, while their “opposites” receive a “downward” orientation. more is up; less is down: Speak up, please. Keep your voice down, please. healthy is up; sick is down: Lazarus rose from the dead. He fell ill. conscious is up; unconscious is down: Wake up. He sank into a coma. control is up; lack of control is down: I’m on top of the situation. He is under my control. happy is up; sad is down: I’m feeling up today. He’s really low these days. virtue is up; lack of virtue is down: She’s an upstanding citizen. That was a low-down thing to do. rational is up; nonrational is down: The discussion fell to an emotional level. He couldn’t rise above his emotions.

Oriental metaphors can be opposed to the structural ones in such a way that they do not build the metaphorical structure of one concept in terms of another, but rather “...organize a whole system of concepts with respect to one another” (Lakoff, Johnson 1980). They are given the term of “orientational” due to their spatial focus: in-out, up-down, from-to, etc. The nature of orientational metaphors lays deeply in our physical structure or culture. Thus, it is common to relate most positive feelings to movement up, and negative ones – to moving

down. This could be due to the physical specifics of our body to be straight up in reference to positive state, and drooping posture manifesting sadness or unhappiness. The examples below are illustrating the theory:

*I'm **feeling up**. My spirits rose. He's in high spirits. – I'm **feeling down**. He's really low these days. My spirits sank.* (Lakoff, Johnson 1980)

Another conceptual metaphor designating the use of orientational metaphor could be Health And Life Are Up and Sickness And Death Are Down. The common examples, such as “*He is in top shape*”, “*He is at the peak of health*”, and “*He came down with the flu*”, “*His health is declining*” (Lakoff, Johnson 1980) are explained by the physical basis common to everyone, i.e. during an illness we tend to take lying position, while getting better suggests getting up and taking upward position. (Lakoff, Johnson 1980).

This category of metaphors is widely represented in the language. Contemporary theory has broadened the borders of metaphor study. It has viewed metaphor from a different angle. Metaphors may be classified variously and in many cases there might be overlaps between the categories. Thus, orientational metaphors could have functions of ontological ones, while some ontological metaphors could be purely structural in their nature.

However, any differentiation and sub sumption might help a linguist to structure his analysis or systematizing the data. This study presents just a superficial insight into some categories of metaphor and contemporary theory of metaphor. The classification reviewed above could serve a platform for a more essential study both of theoretical and practical material. Using the classification

of metaphors allows us to cognize the conceptuality of the world and to trace the metaphorical city more efficiently.

2. Definition of Language

Language is a system of symbols. It is realized acoustically (sound waves), visually-spatially and in writing from Holmstedt (1975), like Saussure sees language a social and cultural phenomenon as opposed to a biological one like Chomsky. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a theory of language centered around the notion of language function, while it accounts for the syntactic structure of language, SFL places the function of language and their combination as central. SFL starts from the social context, and looks at how language both act upon, a central notion of SFL is Stratification.

2.1. Language Used in Social Media

It is important to keep in mind that these different types of media vary from service to service. This discrepancy affects the way in which people speak and depends on the purpose of their interactions, as there is a difference in the way people communicate within utterances or how they do it on Facebook, for example. Facebook users can post their messages allowing a broader audience to access them or use private messengers (PM) when they wish to establish a more personal type of communication. In the case of games, however, communication tends to be a lot faster as it takes place in real time.

Another example of modern day online interaction is Twitter, which follows a similar system for communication to Facebook. Nevertheless, Twitter is

mostly used for a quicker reading and writing of messages, allowing the use of a limited character space. Facebook messages, on the other hand, can be much longer, reaching a different degree of depth. These limitations have a direct influence on the manner in which people address each other. Services often mix methods of communication to suit the needs of people that are using them, and securing their customers.

While YouTube is primarily a video media site, it also has a message board-style comment system which has no limitations in terms of length. In this section, different users carry out a discussion about the content of the video, reply to questions asked by the creator of the video or about other topics related to the video. There are also users who engage in discussion about different subjects or personal interests. In addition to this, sites such as Facebook and Twitter allow content from other services as, for example, YouTube and Reddit, to be either linked or shared in the users' posts or messages. It is this ability to mix services and share them that brings so many users to social media.

2.2. Language Variation in Social Media

Variations or language are the cornerstones of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science between sociology and linguistics, two fields of empirical science that have very close connections (Rokhman, 2013). Sociolinguistics examines the correlation between these social factors and language variations. Sociolinguistics is the field of interdisciplinary science that studies the language of the community (Aslinda and Shafie in Sari, 2015). In line

with the above statements, Appel (in Saputry, 2015) states that sociolinguistics views the language as a social system and communication system and is part of a particular society and culture, whereas a language is a form of social interaction that occurs in concrete situations. Language variations occur in bilingual or multilingual societies in a particular region so there language deviation contains in it. This will only happen if there is interaction. Existing social interaction is due to talk activity between speakers and speech partners.

The relationship between situational sociofactor in the use of language, as well as the occurrence of mutual influence between the grammatical rules and the norms of use in are in accordance with their function and situation (Padmadewi, et al, 2014). Mesthrie (2009) suggests that the fundamental reason for the emergence of language-related variations is very close to social networking. It is stated that "people tend to talk like the people they talk to most of the time". In line with that, Sunahrowi (2007) argues that many things can affect language variations in interesting social life to discover. Learning the language used in social life aims to enable knowing what causes language variations.

2.3. Language in Social Media

Social media is an online media (online) that is used as a means of social interaction online on the internet. On social media, users can communicate, interact, share, networking, and various other activities, website-based technology or applications that can transform a communication into an interactive

dialogue. The term social media, functions as an umbrella term that includes internet based sites and services that function for or promote social interactions between individuals that use them as an important part of their interpersonal communication (Page et al, 2014). Social media in its current form began its development in the 1980s, under the forms of bulletin board system (BBS), UseNet and Internet relay chat. These services, while not referred to as social media, are considered as their modern form precursors.

2.4. Function of language in social Media

The function of language in social media is the communication every human life, language in social media can be increasing vocabulary, grammatical and knowledge about language variation and the meaning.

B. Previous Relevant Studies

In this research, the researcher consider some previous research to support this proposal by which written as follows :

1. Amanda Putri and Sutresno (2017) on their journal with the titled : A figurative language analysis of song lyrics. The result of this study is qualitative research design was choose because of the descriptive nature of this study and showing that among these are seven type of metaphorical meaning such as conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. criterion sampling is use to selected all lyrics song that qualify to be part of this study. The song

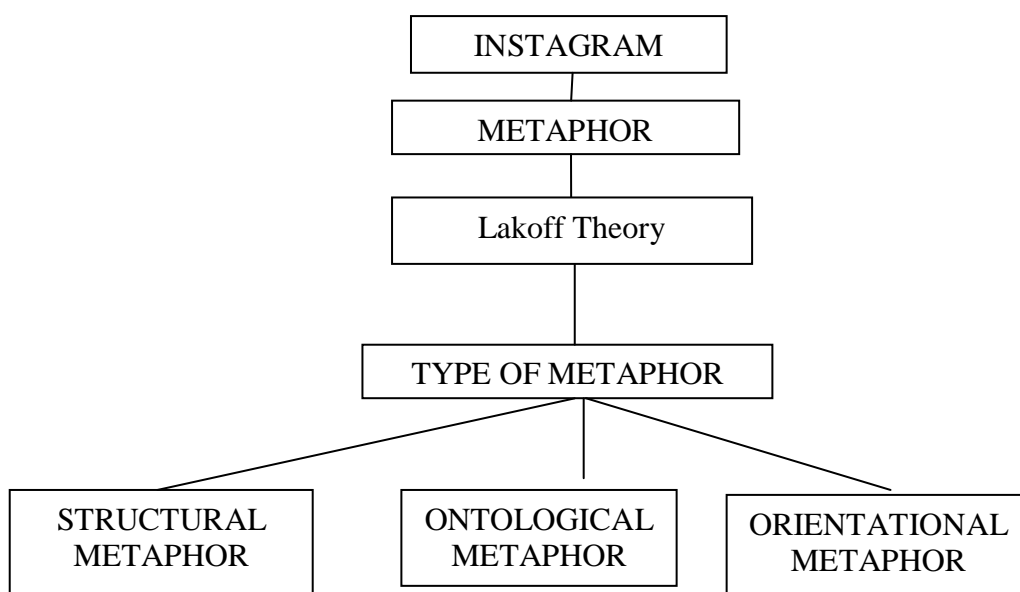
uses metaphor and other types of meaning to embellish the song and to convey the implicit message in the song. The messages contained in the song are mostly persuasive. Metaphors found in song lyrics have an important role in creating certain feeling and conveying messages. The study is using metaphorical analysis and content to sort out the content of the song lyrics. The study is relevant that when the metaphorical meanings are criticizing and put down because of their song lyrics, superior theory of metaphor is employed.

2. Indah Rahmawati and Dwijani Ratnadewi (2015) on their journal with the title: an analysis of metaphorical expressions in postcolonial novel: a house for Mr. Biswas by V.S. Naipaul. The result of this study is use the data metaphors found in the dialogues. The research is conducted by classifying the types of metaphor, describing the context of the utterance, interpreting the illocutionary meaning, and analyzing the metaphors using postcolonial perspective. It was found twenty one metaphors, which is categorized into six types they were: dead, ordinary, cliché, standard, image, and original metaphor. It was also found that some metaphors in the dialogues representing the psychological condition of the postcolonial people, they were oppression, alienation and depression. The research also presents at least three evidences which led to the conclusion that the story was a symbolic representation of British colonialism and slavery. The study is relevant with this proposal because the theory that the journal is using Lakoff theory that discusses about types of metaphorical, the types of metaphorical are structural metaphors, ontological metaphors, and orientational metaphor.

C. Conceptual Framework

In this research, the researcher analyze the type of metaphor on Nurhadi Aldo utterances in the social media, and also find out the most dominant type of metaphorical on Nurhadi Aldo utterances in instagram. Based on Lakof and Leech Theory's. This research the researchers tries to explain the type of metaphor such as Structural Metaphor, Ontological Metaphor and Orientational Metaphor.

Table 2.1. Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH OF THE METODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. Sugiono (2018), state qualitative research was means demanded to have broad insights related to the value of culture, law, customs, that develop in the social context in this study, descriptive qualitative method applied after collecting the data. Descriptive qualitative approach is taken as the analysis is about metaphorical analysis which focuses on the types of metaphor. The object of this study was the metaphorical analysis found in the script Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram. The data was taken from 110 of script which 110 different script everyday.

B. Sources of Data

The source of the data derived from social media. The data is taken on the script of Nurhadi Aldo utterances. The read utterances by the metaphorical analysis containing on the script of Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram.

C. The Technique of Collecting the Data

This research data uses documentary techniques to collect data. Bogdan (In Sugiono 2018) Bogdan said that "in most qualitative research traditions, personal document phrases are used extensively to select the first

person narrative produced by an individual who describes the document of his own actions, experiences, and beliefs."The researcher is using decomumentary technique to collect the data. There are four procedure as follows :

1. Searching Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram
2. Reading the script of utterances by Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram
3. Identifying Types of metaphor in utterances by Nurhadi Aldo
4. Selecting types of metaphor in utterance of Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram
5. Classifying the types of metaphor in utterances by Nurhadi Aldo.
6. Showing the data into in the table

D. The Technique analysis data

The technique analysis data using in Miles and Huberman 2014 as the analysis data qualitative doing the interactive and directing in the analysis data, is condition data, display data, conclusion/drawing/verification data. The systematic procedure in conducting the analysis are as follows :

1. Data condensation

Data condensation is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical matenals. Qualitative data can transforming in many ways, through selection, through summary, through being subsumed in larger pattern, and so on. In this activity the researcher collecting all the scrip of utterance from Nurhadi Aldo's

Instagram. It is the process of sorting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming of the raw data. Data condensation occurs continuously during the process of conducting qualitative research. It means that the researcher reducing the data before.

The researcher read, learn, interpreting and analyze the content of website, one by one to obtain the script utterances of Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram. In data condensation, the first step was data selection. The data were selected from all utterances were taken from script Nurhadi Aldo in Instagram because not all of the utterances showed metaphor. That's why, the researcher tried to select whether the metaphor or not to get only metaphor. After that, focused on analysis metaphor from the data that have been selected in order to make sure that it was really suitable as the data.

In process, the italic typed was used as the sign of metaphor in Script which showed by Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram in Lakoff related to the theory. Next, simplified types of metaphor which was showed by Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram. The researcher placed them into table that by categories metaphor into types of metaphor analysis. Then, data analysis was abstracted by describing in tabulation and together with research findings in this research. This step became the information or unification ideas from the research in answering one the problem (type of metaphor). The last transformed the data have been displayed in tables.

2. Data Display

The second major low of analysis activity is data display. A display is an organizing, compressing assembly of information that a conclusion drawing and action. In the qualitative research, the data can be display in the form of table, graphic, chart. By displaying the data, it can make the researcher easy to understand and analyzes the data. The researcher identifying and clarifying the kinds of metaphorical analysis of utterance by Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram.

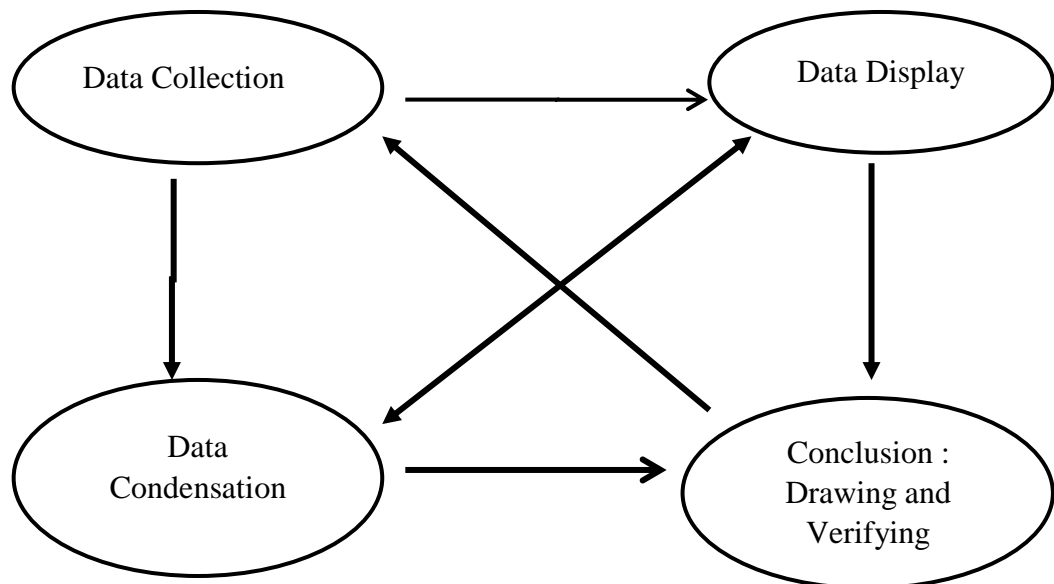
In data display, the data was organized. The organization was explored and describe in detail description in order to be easier to draw the conclusion and also to let reader know why something in the way it. It is also aimed to sort the data into group or category. In this study, the researcher made the organization by showing the data in the table to put the types of metaphor in utterance on the script Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram. Then, concept made the data display into tables, some of the data were display and analyzed the detail description of the data that will be representative of each types.

3. Drawing and Verifying

The third stream of analysis activity is conclusion drawing and verification. From the start of data collection, the qualitative analyst interprets what things mean by noting patterns, explanations, causal flows, and propositions. In this activity the researcher finding out the dominant types, calculating the percentage of the most dominant types, tabulating dominant types of Metaphorical that using Utterances of Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram.

In drawing conclusion, the data was interpreted and drawn a meaning from the data display. Data display and drawing conclusion step would be discussed deeply to answer the research problem. In this section, the first answer for the research problem about types of metaphor on the script of Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram.

3.1. Framework Of Technique For Analysis Data



CHAPTER IV

DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

The data of this research was collected from posting nurhadi Aldo's Instagram. The data of this research was 20 metaphorical sentences in which taken from Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram, consist of three (3) likes structural metaphore consist of six (6), Ontological Metaphore consist eight (8), Orientational Metaphor consist eight (6). The data selecting the main content posting by Nurhadi Aldo's used in Bahasa posting. The detail data are represented in appendix 1, 2.

Table 4.1.

The List of Metaphorical Sentences

No.	Metaphorical Sentences	Date	Code
1	The government requires special foreign investors with the investor is the king	18 March 2019	D1.SM
2	The capital owners do not have to be just a single person	19 March 2019	D2.SM
3	There are mouse in this country	20 March 2019	D3.SM
4	Party begins to carry out dawn attacks	22 March 2019	D4.SM
5.	castration process of democratization on development economics even be a boomerang	23 March 2019	D5.SM
6	Presidential candidate Joko Widodo, who claims victory in Wednesday's election, says this year's race opens a new chapter for Indonesia as people have decided to set a new direction for the country	24 March 2019	D6.SM
7	Trump gives the green light for an oppressive blockade of the Qatar	25 March 2019	D7.OTM
8	In the end, the cadres of central and regional leaders who appeared were only those with thick pockets.	25 March 2019	D8.OTM
9	Residents while half-joking said : "now we	26 March 2019	D9.OTM

	farming in a sall		
10	The world has embraced democracy. Indonesia is also better off for it. Indonesia is democratic now, but [Prabowo] does not approve	30 March 2019	D10. OTM
11	The Spirit of democracy is being damaged by various practices	12 April 2019	D11 OTM
12	Story that officers will arrive soonarresting cultivators blowing from the mouthto the mouth	16 April 2019	D12 OTM
13	Corruption officials, migrant workers' livesa miserable situation in the midst of growthhigh economy, environmental pollutionblue-blue state	18 April 2019	D13 OTM
14	I believe much of our current political and economic systems go against our nation's fundamental philosophy, laws and traditions, and against the 1945 Constitution	19 April 2019	D14 OTM
15	The pillars of power of the new order of the golkar democracy, the military and Soeharto's institutions ware dramatically toppled	25 April 2019	D15 ORM
16	If Indonesia exists because the ethos of struggle to uphold the humanitarian ideals of unity and justice in Indonesia is threatened because along with the karam of these basic values	27 April 2019	D16 ORM
17	At present political parties compete in the middle of the post truth phenomenon of somersaults.	28 April 2019	D17 ORM
18	Young people win	30 April 2019	D18 ORM
19	Indonesia's currency and bond markets rose in off shore trade on Wednesday after the political party of reform-minded candidate Joko Widodo, also known as Jokowi, claimed he had won a closely fought presidential election.	01 Mai 2019	D18 ORM
20	How good their lives are after becoming regents	02 Mai 2019	D19. ORM

B. Data Analysis

To investigate the post of statement of Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram, the researcher used three types of Metaphorical by Lakoff metaphor theory. The analysis was describe below :

1. Structural Metaphor

Structural metaphor was conventional metaphors in which a concept is understood and expressed with structure another concept. Structural metaphor are based on semantic correlation in everyday experience day.

Data 1: The government requires special foreign investors with **the investor is the king (SM)**.

In data one that contains the Metaphorically the investor is king. Realmthe source of the data is the king and the realmThe target is the investor. The data is entered in structural metaphors because of the conceptthe king has something in common with the concept of investors.The equation is related to powerand wealth. The lexical king has a meaninghighest authority in a kingdom; personwho heads a nation and state. A king can use that power to gain an advantage, making the impossible possible.The concept of the word king is likened to the wordinvestor. Lexical investors have meaningmoney or capital grower, with that money the investor has power when making an investment. Like the king, the investorhas the advantage of having moneymany.

The data above is strongly contained as a metaphorical term in which investor was illustrated as the king, in the metaphorical analysis expression mentioned above, investor acquires a steady and steady position and the observer move in that direction. An understanding of the source domain in target domain makes the metaphor clearer and easier to understand. One concept is structural metaphorically in other respects. In this kind of metaphorical the source domain

provides a relatively rich knowledge structure for target concept. In the other words, cognitive function this metaphor is to enable speakers to understand target a through the source structure.

In realized metaphorical in live is Inverse Metaphor investor is king is a generalization of pre-existing metaphors, namely buyersis king. Both of these metaphors havethe same concept based on mapping. The emergence of the investor metaphor is king in the textopinion on data (1) is motivated by Chinawitnessed the "injustice" of the distribution of business profits. Of these cases Chinalearn to achieve high added value,one way is to make foreign investors king. Foreign investors who come to China are likened to buyersget special treatment.The emergence of investor metaphorical expressionsis king as China applies to foreign investors can exert influencepositive for developing countries. The phrase can make the world more dynamicif developing countries experience a resurgence of consciousness like China so ne-because of that it becomes a country that is not dependent on other countries and can be profitableits inhabitants. In other words, the opinion text indirectly gives ordersto mimic the way the state "CurtainBamboo "in overcoming economic injustice.

Data 2 : The capital owners does not put a basket (SM)

The metaphorical in data was indicated by basket linguistic markers. The source domain is the basket and the target domain is a regional head candidate. The word basket is usedto draft regional head candidates.Basket is a container. Accordinglylexical basket has the meaning of a large basket the webbing is

rough. Large container and can hold a lot of things. The concept of the basket is transferred to the prospective head area. The word basket appears as a metaphorical expression in the opinion text to describe a candidate for regional head. Prospective regional head is considered like a basket that can hold many aspirations or voices the people and realized. The concept similarity between the basket and the prospective regional head is located the function is the same as a container.

The data above is strongly contained as a metaphorical term in which was The capital owners illustrated as basket is a conceptual metaphor of motion that exists in the form of two special cases in English the passage of the basket is the motion an object and the passage of basket is the observer's motion over the landscape. In the first observer is corrected and basket is a moving object with the respect to the observer. Basket is oriented with their front lines in their direction.

The concept of a basket in the data describe the container image scheme because has a function as a container. In the opinion text The concept of basket has a meaning negative. The concept of basket arises because of who Even capital owners have capacity finance more usually will dare to put it in the basket of those who fight With hope, whoever wins, as soon as is appointed and manages the Revenue Budget and Regional Expenditure (APBD), the funds will be hurry back. In relation to the text of opinion, the opinions reveal if the election is over from one basket can cause problems which leads to acts of corruption. Game corruption that looms over the election process the head of the region has long been haunted and is considered to be a matter of course for the people of Indonesia.

Data 3 : There are **mouse in this country (SM)**

The word of rats have meaning lexical was animals that lead to the onset of disease . Animal is an animal that is intelligent , activities which he did often not known to the other or the other. Beast is also as an animal that rapacious , so the rat symbolized as corrupt . The above is the data strongly as a metaphorical term contained in the which a rat is a metaphor motion (as defined in the mapping and the differences in the two versions) accounted for a great metaphor of linguistics in language English . Mapping not only explain why the expression of certain mean what are they doing but also provides the structure of the entire base , hence understanding , to the idea of us about the mice . Without metaphors it will be difficult to imagine what our mouse concept will be . Most great metaphor structural supply arrangement and understanding of the sort is to the concept of targets them .

There are mouse in this country means that many of the rulers are always vying to earn some money without known by the other, the action it can harm the treasury of the State. Relitas his metaphor is happening in world politics , the term rodents is often used as an expression of a satire against the rulers who commit acts of corruption . The term is not only used mainly in world politics just yet , among people are also using satire that . In post Nurhadi aldo in instagramnya also use the word allusion to it to satirize the officials or the korupsi the greedy will be the money of the people , which is causing loss of large terhadap State, and society .

Data 4 : Party begins **to carry out dawn attacks (SM)**

Phrases of the attack dawn has meaning lexical that is attacking the enemy in more early , before the enemy woke up from sleep lelapnya . The above is the data strongly as a metaphorical term contained in the which attack the dawn is a metaphor motion (as defined in the mapping and the differences in the two versions) accounted for a great metaphor of linguistics in language English . Mapping not only explain why the expression of certain mean what are they doing but also provides the structure of the entire base , hence understanding , to the idea of us about the mice . Without a metaphor it will be difficult to imagine what the concept of our dawn attacks will be . Most great metaphor structural supply arrangement and understanding of the sort is to the concept of targets them .

Parties began to carry out attacks dawn that means the party who commit an act of giving money to the public in early days , without known by parties other woods . It is the case when a party other still sleeping soundly . Relitasnya metaphor is happening in world politics , k raft " enemy " was also brought into the realm of politics . In world politics , the phrase was used in the sense of giving assistance to prospective voters in order to choose the party or the person who selected and performed in the morning the day before day -H election was conducted . With such , the use of " attack dawn " in the discourse of politics carries the meaning of ' violence ' , ' ahead of the enemy ' , and ' sarcasm ' . The term satire is already inherent in society and the world of politics .

Data 5 castration process of democratization **on development economics even be a boomerang (SM)**

The word " castration " in sentence (5) is taken from the animal world . Animals are neutered are animals who removed his manhood . By thus , if used in the discourse of politics , " castration " contains the meaning of ' eliminate the joints are very basic or fundamental " in perdemokrasian . The word " castration " contains the meaning of ' sarcasm ' for comparing the problems of humanity with bestiality . Of course we can choose other vocabulary that is more human . Likewise also the word " boomerang " is taken from the world war or weaponry . The boomerang is a type of weapon which is owned by the tribe of Aborigines in Australia which have distinctiveness can be returned to their owners after the weapon was used for the benefit of certain . If the word is used in political discourse , the word " boomerang " is also nuanced in sarcasm.

Data 6 :“Presidential candidate Joko Widodo, who claims victory in Wednesday’s election, says this year’s race opens a new chapter for **Indonesia as people have decided to set a new direction for the country.**” (SM)

There are three metaphors occurred in the sentence above; they are politics is war, which is triggered by the word victory; politics is competition, which is triggered by the word race; and politics is journey which is triggered by the phrase “to set a new direction”. The term victory and defeat words in conceptual metaphor refer to the concept the concept of war; in this case, this term is used in political issue, during presidential election 2014, by Joko Widodo to

claim himself as the winner of the election. It can be concluded that the war term was used in political issue, which implies politics as the target domain and war as the source domain.

Meanwhile, the conceptual mappings of this metaphor has been described. As for the phrase “this year’s race”, it refers to event presidential election that occurred during the year (2014). From that context, the term of race, which has been described in Data, is used in term of political festival, the presidential election; where the presidential election is a phase for people to gain political power (to become a president). In this case, political issue was delineated with competition through the word race; where race is understood as a competition to achieve goal.

Lastly, another metaphor is occurred, indicated by the expression of “to set a new direction for the country”. The term of country was here delineated as if it has direction to go. In this context, the writer uses term of vehicle rather than a journey because both terms shares similar conceptual mappings. The country was delineated as if a vehicle which has direction to go, has driver or rider to operate the vehicle, and so on.

2. Ontological Metaphor

Ontological metaphor was metaphors that conceptualize abstract things like thoughts, experiences, and process into something. Metaphor the ontologist also sees events, activities, emotion, In ontological metaphors there are two other

types of identifications show metaphors, namely container and personification metaphors. Container metaphor is one sub part of the ontological metaphor. The container metaphor looks at an entity or substance such as a container that has space to fill or remove something concrete. Metaphor the ontologist also sees event, activities, emotion, and ideas as entities or substances.

Data 7 : Trump gives **the green light for an oppressive blockade of the Qatar**
(OTM)

In data metaphorical expressions are shown by green light linguistic markers. The source domain in the data is the lamp green and the target domain is agreement. Word green is an ontology metaphor because it expresses actions as an entity. Phrase green light does not mean referring to green light, but it is related to an agreement. In that data, the green light phrase is also ring is found in traffic terms. When green lights, vehicles allowed to go on. Yellow means the driver and advise to be careful or get ready, and red means the vehicle cannot be drove off. Green light concept in the data describe the force image scheme likewise enablement (allow).

The data above is strongly contained as a metaphorical term in which was the green light illustrated as an oppressive blockade is the speakers can used this metaphor for more specific work, to refer to measure or to identify aspects of experiences that have been made more illustrated. For example understanding fear as an object, we can conceptualize it as ours, thus, we can linguistically refers to

Fear as my or your fear. Cases like this are the least visible types of conceptual metaphor.

Data 8 : In the end, the cadres **of central and regional leaders who appeared were only those with thick pockets. (OTM)**

In data metaphorical expression is shown by the thick linguistic markers of the bag. The source domain is a thick pocket and the target domain is having lots of money. The concept of metaphorical expressions in the data describes the situation as an entity. Someone who is given the nickname thick bag is likened to someone who has a lot money. If linked to that data, people the one with the thickest pockets is the leader cadre, as if the leader cadre were people who have a lot of money, people who don't have a lot of money cannot become a leader cadre. From this explanation the concept of a thick bag imaged a state image scheme (existence) in the form object (object).

The data above is strongly contained as a metaphorical term in which was the green light illustrated as an oppressive blockade is the speakers can use this metaphor for more specific work, to refer to measure or to identify aspects of experiences that have been made more illustrated. For example understanding fear as an object, we can conceptualize it as ours, thus, we can linguistically refer to Fear as my or your fear. Cases like this are the least visible types of conceptual metaphor.

Data 9: Residents while half-joking said : “now we farming in a stall (OTM)

In data metaphorical sentences are shown by farming linguistic markers. Realm the source was farmed and Realm the source is farming and the target domain is shopping (spending money). The word lexical farming means having (working on) the fields; (medium) planting and so on in the fields. The emergence of the metaphorical sentences of farming is something new. The reason is that farming activities are usually carried out in rice fields, but on the data the farming activities are carried out in stalls. Concept the word farming in the data refers to shopping (spending money) because they spend their money (farmers) to buy their daily food needs at the warung. Usually the farmers take necessities every day from their fields, but farmers are prohibited from burning green due to smoke from combustion interrupt activities. Usage image scheme a metaphor formed from the concept is a container in the form of surface (surface).

The data above is strongly contained as a metaphorical term in which was the green light illustrated as an oppressive blockade is the speakers can use this metaphor for more specific work, to refer to measure or to identify aspects of experiences that have been made more illustrated. For example understanding fear as an object, we can conceptualize it as ours, thus, we can linguistically refer to Fear as my or your fear. Cases like this are the least visible types of conceptual metaphor.

Data 10“**The world has embraced democracy (OTM)**. Indonesia is also better off for it. Indonesia is democratic now, but [Prabowo] does not approve.”

In this data, the writer finds another personification occurred in the phrase “the world has embraced democracy”, yet the ontological metaphor in this case is concerned on the democracy which is delineated as if an object. The phrase was intended to convey that the majority of countries in the world have accepted democracy system. Democracy is an abstract thing in term of ontology; it doesn’t have shape, form, or appearance. Democracy itself is defined as one of governmental system. From that expression, democracy is seen as something that has its own independent existence so that it can be embraced by the world (majority of countries) as if an object that can be identified due to it can be embraced or else. This ontological metaphor refers that human experience (embrace) would give a better understanding toward an abstract thing. The word democracy is targeted to be understood through object as the source domain, so that human experience can refer or identify the term democracy. Therefore, it is understood that the expression contains ‘democracy is an object’ metaphor.

Data 11“The Spirit of democracy is being damaged (OTM) by various practices.”

To better understand the expression above, we need to know the definition of the spirit of democracy. Spirit means a particular way of thinking, feeling or behaving, especially a way that is typical of a particular group of people, an activity, a time or a place. Adding to that definition, spirit of democracy can be

defined as the feeling or attitude toward democracy system. The status quo of this occurrence is that Indonesian people has accepted democracy as their government system. Here, the sentence is delineated the spirit of democracy as if an object that can be damaged. The verb damage is defined as to harm or spoil something, we can understand that the word cannot be used alone but toward an object. A brittle object, however, is most likely to get damaged.

Ontological metaphor is used in this sentence as the abstract phrase such as spirit (of democracy) is delineated as if it was an object, particularly a brittle object. The sentence delineates a feeling as if it has physical strength so that when it is weaken, it can be damaged. It is obvious that feeling (the hypernym from spirit of democracy) as the target domain which is described toward brittle object through the word damaged. Hence people will better understand or able to qualify it toward object.

Data 12 : Story that officers will arrive soonarresting cultivators blowing from the mouthto the mouth (OTM)

In data an expression containing metaphorical data is blowing from mouth to mouth. The realm of the source is blowing from the mouthto the mouth and target domain is the movement or dissemination of information. The concept of blowing fromword of mouth describes travel as an entity. Information movement ortransfer of information equated to atravel. On the way there is certainly a pointthe beginning to go to the end point, as well as the movement of information.

Information disseminated from the source of information is there to a large audience. Usage image scheme the metaphor formed from the concept as described above is the 'scale' scale in the form of a 'journey' path.

The data above is strongly contained as a metaphorical term in which was the green light illustrated as an oppressive blockade is the speakers can use this metaphor for more specific work, to refer to measure or to identify aspects of experiences that have been made more illustrated. For example understanding fear as an object, we can conceptualize it as ours, thus, we can linguistically refer to Fear as my or your fear. Cases like this are the least visible types of conceptual metaphor

Data 13 : Corruption officials, migrant workers' lives a miserable situation in the midst of growth high economy, environmental pollution blue-blue state. (OTM)

In data expressions containing metaphorical sentences are marked with blue-blue linguistic markers. Source domain is moving blue and the target domain is the circumstances. The blue emotion phrase is used to describe the situation as an entity. The concept of state is clarified by the presence of words blue, the word blue does not refer to blue but rather to express a situation which is not good. The concept expressed in metaphor form was imaged of excise scheme (state) in the form of objects between the source and target domains.

Data 14 : “I believe much of our **current political and economic systems go against (OTM)** our nation's fundamental philosophy, laws and traditions, and against the 1945 Constitution.”

In the sentence above, the writer found two metaphors occurred. First, the phrase ‘our current political and economic systems’ contains ontological context in which possessing a system indicated by the word ‘our’ toward political and economic system, which both are known to be an abstract term that people understand that way. Here, the word ‘our’ possesses the ‘systems’ which are political and economic systems. System itself is defined as an organized set of ideas or theories. Therefore, the proper hypernym for the word ‘systems’ is idea. Referring to the term of idea, it is ³¹ ontological as it is abstract and is being given quality to be referred. Here, idea is constructed as human experience toward object due to the possessive pronoun ‘our’, so that we can understand it as something that can be possessed, created, etc. We can understand that the target domain idea is being delivered through source domain object that can be possessed or referred. Therefore, by this concept, it is as if we can refer the idea such as our idea, your idea, and their ideas.

Meanwhile the other ontological metaphor is indicated by the phrase ‘go against’. The sentence “our current political and economic systems go against our nation’s fundamental philosophy” delineated as if the ‘idea’ can go against something. This is a kind of personification where a nonhuman entity (abstract) is given human qualities such as “going”. Hence, what is conceptualize in here is that idea as if human, the idea is human metaphor occurred in as ontological

metaphor rather than structural metaphor since both domains do not highlight rich similarities yet ontological due to giving qualities of human experience. “The country has successfully positioned itself as the most democratic nation in South East Asia”

The writer finds another personification in the sentence above. The phrase “the country has positioned itself” delineates depiction of a country, in this context is Indonesia, as if it was given human qualities with the verb positioned. The verb position literally means to put or arrange (someone or something) in a particular place or way; as for figurative meaning, it means to portray or regard (someone) as a particular type of person.

3. Orientational Metaphor

Orientational metaphor is a spatial oriented metaphor concept, for example up and down, inside-outside, front-back, in-shallow. The formation of orientational metaphors to show positive and negative things is not only limited to the top-down spatial orientation, but has also been applied to the bipolar (bipolar) and two values (bivalent) schemes, namely feelings of sadness and joy. besides this metaphor too. It is a metaphor which provides even less conceptual structure for target concepts than ontological ones.

Data 15 : The pillars of power of the new order of the Golkar democracy, the military and Soeharto's institutions were dramatically toppled. (ORM)

in data is indicated by fallen linguistic markers. The source domain is collapsed and the target domain is the pillars of the New Order's power. The word *tumbang* has the meaning of falling down (a tree) and falling, collapsing (about the State, power). The concept of fallen words describes the situation as an entity. The form of falling is referring to the conditions that are not good, adversity. The fall on the data illustrates the image space scheme (space) in the form of up-down "top down" between the source and target domains based on the existence of circumstances not good. The 'up' orientation is in line with things positive and down-down orientation is in line with things.

Data 16ORM : If Indonesia exists because the ethos of struggle to uphold the humanitarian ideals of unity and justice in Indonesia is threatened because along with the karam of these basic values

In data metaphorical expressions are marked with *karam* linguistic markers. The realm of source is sinking and target domain is the sinking of human values, unity and justice. The word *karam* is lexically meaning sinking to the bottom of the sea. In this data the word *karam* refers to circumstances sad because of human values, unity, and justice will disappear because it no longer exists who apply these values in social life. The concept of sunken words on the data describes the state as an entity that describes the image scheme existence (state) in

the form of an object. The metaphor in the word *karam* is often heard or used in daily life as the popularity of the party is down. The concept of the word down has the same concept as *karam* so that it can be oriented happy is good; sad is bad.

Karam in the post refers to losing Indonesia. Indonesia exists because of this the ethos of struggle upholds the ideals of humanity, unity and justice. However, the elements of Indonesia are like has been ignored because of life force and the Indonesian character is shaken when greed and contention elite dance above suffering of the people. As a political elite, it should not act on behalf of the people with the aim of achieving power.

Data 17. ORM : At present political parties compete in the middle of the post truth phenomenon of somersaults.

In data metaphorical expressions are indicated by the presence of somersault linguistics behind. The sources domain is a somersaults and the target domain is chaotic state. Phrase somersaults have the literal meaning of turning; upside down. The concept describes a situation as an entity. The concept of somersaults the data shows that members political parties will be difficult. usurping trust from community because of fierce competition between members. Even more so with the spread hoaks and expressions of hatred are increasingly found on social media. The image scheme depicted from the meaning of the metaphorical expression is the existence of 'state' in the form of bounded space 'limited space'. The phrase "somersault" in the opinion text explains the dynamics

of parties in Indonesia. The concept of somersaults arose because there will be increasingly political competition noisy; the number of parties participating in the 2019 elections.

Data 18ORM: Young people winner

The word of winner have meaning lexical wascan defeat (enemies, opponents, rivals), excel in war there is always someone who loses and there are, achieve (get) results (gains) because they can defeat opponents (rivals).Based on the context of the sentence above, the word winner is used in an indication of an improvement toward Indonesian currency. Winner is the past form of rise which literally means to move upwards. Based on its literal meaning, it has spatial orientation ‘up’. Improvement itself is defined as the process of something becoming better.We found that the winner constructs spatial orientation “up” while it delineates an improvement (better condition) toward Indonesia’s currency.

Data 19ORM: Indonesia’s currency and bond markets rose in off shore trade on Wednesday after the political party of reform-minded candidate Joko Widodo, also known as Jokowi, claimed he had won a closely fought presidential election.

Based on the context of the sentence above, the word rose is used in an indication of an improvement toward Indonesian currency. Rose is the past form of rise which literally means to move upwards. Based on its literal meaning, it has

spatial orientation ‘up’. Improvement itself is defined as the process of something becoming better.⁵¹ Here we found that the rose constructs spatial orientation “up” while it delineates an improvement (better condition) toward Indonesia’s currency and the bond market in offshore trade. Therefore, it can be concluded that the word rose in this context carries orientational metaphor “Good is Up”.

Data 20“**Indonesia’s currency and bond markets rose in off shore trade on Wednesday after the political** (ORM) party of reform-minded candidate Joko Widodo, also known as Jokowi, claimed he had won a closely fought presidential election.”

Based on the context of the sentence above, the word rose is used in an indication of an improvement toward Indonesian currency. Rose is the past form of rise which literally means to move upwards. Based on its literal meaning, it has spatial orientation ‘up’. Improvement itself is defined as the process of something becoming better.⁵¹ Here we found that the rose constructs spatial orientation “up” while it delineates an improvement (better condition) toward Indonesia’s currency and the bond market in offshore trade. Therefore, it can be concluded that the word rose in this context carries orientational metaphor “Good is Up”.

B. Research Finding

After analyzing the types of metaphorical , namely are structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, and orientational metaphor. The result of the analysis could be summed up in the following table. It was formulated to make

the readers easier in getting information about the result of the study specifically.

The table 4.5 following shows summed up especially of finding of this research.

The Table 4.2 Research finding

No.	Types of metaphor	Total
1	Structural metaphor	6
2	Ontological metaphor	8
3	Orientalional metaphor	6
		20

Based on the table of total data found in the posting Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram, it could be identified that there were 20 total data. The occurrences of structural metaphor were 6, ontological Metaphor was 8, Orientalional Metaphor was 6. And form the table, it could be seen that the dominant types was Ontological metaphor was 40%, then offer with structural Metaphor there are 6 or 30%, then Orientalional Metaphor was 30%.

C. Discussion

Base on the theory of metaphor from Lakoff and Johnson (2003), there are three types of metaphor. They are structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, and orientational metaphor. The three of them are all appears on post by Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram.

First structural metaphor, it is a conventional metaphor in which one concept is understood and expressed in terms of another structure, sharply defined concept. There are six structural metaphor that were found in post by Nurhadi Aldo's Instagrams. Here there are the explanations for the six of structural metaphor are The government requires special foreign investors with the investor is the king, The capital owners does not put a basket, There are mouse in this country, Party begins to carry out dawn attacks, castration process of democratization on development economics even be a boomerang, Presidential candidate Joko Widodo, who claims victory in Wednesday's election, says this year's race opens a new chapter for Indonesia as people have decided to set a new direction for the country. Metaphor sentences that used by Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram from the structural metaphor have element is mentions. Where is post used satire that do action towards the dominant target. For example the statement word that showed the element are investor is the king, put a basket, mouse, to carry out dawn, development economic, boomerang, and claim victory.

Second, ontological metaphor is provide much less cognitive structuring of target concept then structural of do it . there cognitive job seems to be to merely give an status to general categories of abstract target concepts. An ontological metaphor is a metaphor in which an abstraction, such as activity, emotion, or idea is represented as something concrete, such as an object, substance, container, or even a person. It is different with structural metaphor which provides an elaborate structure for abstract concept.

There are 8 (eight) ontological metaphor expression that were found in post by Nurhadi Aldo's Instagrams. Here there are the explanations for the eight of ontological metaphor are Trump gives the green light for an oppressive blockade of the Qatar, In the end, the cadres of central and regional leaders who appeared were only those with thick pockets, Residents while half-joking said : "now we farming in a sall", "The world has embraced democracy. Indonesia is also better off for it. Indonesia is democratic now, but [Prabowo] does not approve, "The Spirit of democracy is being damaged by various practices, Story that officers will arrive soonarresting cultivators blowing from the mouth to the mouth, : Corruption officials, migrant workers' lives a miserable situation in the midst of growth high economy, environmental pollution blue-blue state, "I believe much of our current political and economic systems go against our nation's fundamental philosophy, laws and traditions, and against the 1945 Constitution.

Metaphor sentences that used by Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram from the structural metaphor have element using the source domain is the physical object, while the target domain is a satire that uses a point. Conceptual metaphors built into the source domain are not only Inflation Is A Person (as in the previous example), but rather Inflation Is An Enemy. Such mapping can contribute to a better understanding of not only the behavior of inflation but of potential action on it. Personification provides for the use of one of the most accessible and close human resource domains, namely our own existence.

Third, Orientational Metaphor, it is different with structural metaphor, where one concept is metaphorically structured in term of another. Orientational

metaphor is kinds of metaphor that organizes a whole system of concepts with respected to one another. Their cognitive job, instead is to make a set of target concepts spatial related to each other in our conceptual system. This kinds of metaphor relates to spatial orientation such as up-down, in-out, on-off, deep-shallow, central-peripheral. There are eight orientational metaphor expressions that were found in that were found in post by Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram. Here there are the explanations for the eight of orientational metaphor

BAB V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Base on the data analysis and research finding, it is obtains some conclusions as follow :

1. All types of metaphor were used in post Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram. There are Structural metaphor⁶ (30%), Ontological metaphor⁸ (40%), and Orientational metaphor⁶ (30%).
2. The three types of metaphor are realized in each posting of Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram. After analysis there were 6 kinds of structural metaphor phrase (investor is the king, put a basket, mouse, to carry out dawn, development economic, boomerang, and claim victory), Ontological metaphor 8 phrase (), Orientational metaphor there are 5 phrase (spirit, up, good, down), the metaphor realized with the life of politics condition, and also the post by Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram.

B. Suggestions

After analyzing the data and find out the types of metaphor in Nurhadi Aldo's Instagram.

1. The researcher that the readers can be improve their knowledge about metaphor and the word of phrase which has implicit meaning. The researcher

recommended to deep reading the post in Nurhadi Aldo' Instagram for better understanding.

2. The researcher also hopes by learning metaphor, it can help us to know meaning every status of people in social media. and to other researchers who are interested in using the theory types of metaphor. So, that the future researchers can give new results about metaphor in Instagram.

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APPENDIX 1

No.	Kalimat dalam postingan nut hadi Aldo	Date
1	Bebaskan Budi Pego, tutup tambang emas tumpang pitu, Banyuwangi	06 March 2019
2	Saya melihat manusia, tetapi tidak ada manusia. Terorismenya	08 March 2019
3	Negara menciptakan sistem di mana uang adalah sang penguasa sebenarnya	09 March 2019
4	Senja diatas payung hitam	10 March 2019
5	Trotoar yang dibuat kelapa sawit	16 March 2019
6	Perang yang baku presiden hantam bukan rakya	17 March 2019
7	Pemimpinnya yang berkonflik, kok yang merepotkan rakyat	20 March 2019
8	Menghilangkan kecebong, kampret, kumpulan surat suara, awas tikus	21 March 2019
9	Saya ikut mengawal pencabut SK 25 MNLHK. Tentang status perubahan sebagian wilayah cagar ALAM kamojan dan papandayan menjadi taman wisata Alam	22 March 2019
10	Mengapa anggota DPR, bekerja sambil duduk, jika takut takut kursinya diambil orang	26 March 2019
11	Aparatur Negara jadi petani	01 April 2019
12	Hukum tidak selamanya adil, tetapi adil sudah pasti adil	05 April 2019
13	Kadang saya mikir Kenapa saya harus berfikir	06 April 2019
14	Tolak dwifungsi TNI	07 April 2019
15	BGST: B: BE, G: dermawan, S: Tulus, T: dapat dipercaya	09 April 2019
16	Jangan gara-gara PILPREST kopi kita Tublek	10 April 2019
17	Proyek Jagawana	12 April 2019
18	Anak muda menang	13 April 2019

19	Pemilihan milenial dan pemilihan generasi 2 yang pertama kali ikut memilih dalam kontestasi politik	01 Mai 2019
20	Memenangkan Millennial	02 Mai 2019
21	Pemerintah membutuhkan investor asing khusus dengan investor adalah raja	18 March 2019
22	Pemilik modal tidak harus hanya satu orang	19 March 2019
23	Ada mouse di negara ini	20 March 2019
24	Politik mulai melakukan serangan fajar	22 March 2019
25	Proses pengebirian demokratisasi pada ekonomi pembangunan bahkan menjadi bumerang	23 March 2019
26	Kandidat presiden Joko Widodo, yang mengklaim kemenangan dalam pemilihan hari Rabu, mengatakan perlombaan tahun ini membuka babak baru bagi Indonesia karena orang telah memutuskan untuk menetapkan arah baru bagi negara	24 March 2019
27	Trump memberi lampu hijau untuk blokade yang menindas Qatar	25 March 2019
28	Pada akhirnya, kader pemimpin pusat dan daerah yang muncul hanyalah mereka yang berkantong tebal.	25 March 2019
29	Warga sementara setengah bercanda mengatakan: "sekarang kita bertani di sall	26 March 2019
30	Dunia telah memeluk demokrasi. Indonesia juga lebih baik untuk itu. Indonesia demokratis sekarang, tetapi [Prabowo] tidak menyetujui	30 March 2019
31	Semangat demokrasi sedang dirusak oleh berbagai praktik	12 April 2019
32	Cerita bahwa petugas akan tiba segera menangkap pembudidaya bertiup dari mulut ke mulut	16 April 2019
33	Korup ion pejabat, pekerja migran hidup situasi menyedihkan di tengah pertumbuhan ekonomi yang tinggi, pencemaran lingkungan negara biru-biru	18 April 2019
34	Saya percaya banyak dari sistem politik dan ekonomi kita saat ini bertentangan dengan filosofi, hukum, dan tradisi fundamental bangsa kita, dan bertentangan dengan UUD 1945	19 April 2019
35	Pilar-pilar kekuasaan orde baru demokrasi golkar , militer dan lembaga - lembaga Soeharto terguling secara dramatis	25 April 2019

36	Jika Indonesia ada karena etos perjuangan menegakkan cita-cita kemanusiaan persatuan dan keadilan di Indonesia terancam karena seiring dengan karam nilai-nilai dasar ini	27 April 2019
37	Saat ini partai-partai politik bersaing di tengah-tengah fenomena jungkir balik kebenaran.	28 April 2019
38	Pemuda menang	30 April 2019
39	Pasar mata uang dan obligasi Indonesia naik di perdagangan lepas pantai pada hari Rabu setelah partai politik dari kandidat yang berpikiran reformasi Joko Widodo, juga dikenal sebagai Jokowi, mengklaim bahwa ia telah memenangkan pemilihan presiden yang diperjuangkan dengan ketat.	01 Mai 2019
40	Betapa baiknya kehidupan mereka setelah menjadi bupati	02 Mai 2019

APPENDIX 2

No.	Scripts	Date
1	Free Budi Pego, close the overlapping gold mine, Banyuwangi	06 March 2019
2	I see human, but no humanity. Its terrorism	08 March 2019
3	The state creates a system where money is the real ruler	09 March 2019
4	Twilight on a black umbrella	10 March 2019
5	Sidewalks that are used as palm oil	16 March 2019
6	The standard war hits the president, not the people	17 March 2019
7	The conflicting leader, how come the people bother	20 March 2019
8	Avoid tadpoles, shucks, ballots, watch out for rats	21 March 2019
9	I participated in escorting the MNLHK Dec 25 revoke. About changing the status of some of the KAMAMA and Papandayan NATURAL reserve areas into Nature tourism parks	22 March 2019
10	Why do members of the DPR sit down doing their jobs, if they stand afraid they will be taken by people	26 March 2019
11	The State Apparatus is a farmer	01 April 2019
12	The law is not always fair, but justice is certainly fair	05 April 2019
13	Sometimes I think why I have to think	06 April 2019
14	Reject dual function of TNI	07 April 2019
15	At what age do you know that the word BGST: B: BE, G: generous, S: Sincere, T: trustworthy	09 April 2019
16	Don't worry about our PILPREST coffee, Tublek	10 April 2019
17	Jagawana Project	12 April 2019
18	Young people win	13 April 2019

19	Millennial and first generation elections for the first time voted in political contestation	01 Mai 2019
20	Millennial is winnable	02 Mai 2019
21	The government requires special foreign investors with the investor is the king	18 March 2019
22	The capital owners don't have to be just a single person	19 March 2019
23	There are mouse in this country	20 March 2019
24	Party begins to carry out dawn attacks	22 March 2019
25	castration process of democratization on development economics even be a boomerang	23 March 2019
26	Presidential candidate Joko Widodo, who claims victory in Wednesday's election, says this year's race opens a new chapter for Indonesia as people have decided to set a new direction for the country	24 March 2019
27	Trump gives the green light for an oppressive blockade of the Qatar	25 March 2019
28	In the end, the cadres of central and regional leaders who appeared were only those with thick pockets.	25 March 2019
29	Residents while half-joking said: "now we are farming in a sall	26 March 2019
30	The world has embraced democracy. Indonesia is also better off for it. Indonesia is democratic now, but [Prabowo] does not approve	30 March 2019
31	The Spirit of democracy is being damaged by various practices	12 April 2019
32	Story that officers will arrive soon arresting cultivators blowing from the mouth to the mouth	16 April 2019
33	Corrupt ion officials, migrant workers' lives a miserable situation in the midst of high economic growth , environmental pollution blue-blue state	18 April 2019
34	I believe much of our current political and economic systems go against our nation's fundamental philosophy, laws and traditions, and against the 1945 Constitution	19 April 2019
35	The pillars of power of the new order of the golkar democracy, the military and Suharto's institutions ware dramatically toppled	25 April 2019

36	If Indonesia exists because of the ethos of struggle to uphold the humanitarian ideals of unity and justice in Indonesia is threatened because along with the sinking of these basic values	27 April 2019
37	At present political parties compete in the middle of the post truth phenomenon of somersaults.	28 April 2019
38	Young the winner	30 April 2019
39	Indonesia's currency and bond markets rose in off shore trade on Wednesday after the political party of reform-minded candidate Joko Widodo, also known as Jokowi, claimed he had won a closely fought presidential election.	01 Mai 2019
40	How good their lives are after becoming regents	02 Mai 2019

APPENDIX 3
Data Collection

No.	Metaphorical Sentences	Date	Code
1	The government requires special foreign investors with the investor is the king	18 March 2019	D1.T1.S M
2	The capital owners do not have to be just a single person	19 March 2019	D2.T1.S M
3	There are mouse in this country	20 March 2019	D3. T1.SM
4	Party begins to carry out dawn attacks	22 March 2019	D4. T1.SM
5.	castration process of democratization on development economics even be a boomerang	23 March 2019	D5. T1.SM
6	Presidential candidate Joko Widodo, who claims victory in Wednesday's election, says this year's race opens a new chapter for Indonesia as people have decided to set a new direction for the country	24 March 2019	D6. T1.SM
7	Trump gives the green light for an oppressive blockade of the Qatar	25 March 2019	D7. T1.OTM
8	In the end, the cadres of central and regional leaders who appeared were only those with thick pockets.	25 March 2019	D8.OTM
9	Residents while half-joking said : "now we farming in a sall	26 March 2019	D9. T1.OTM
10	The world has embraced democracy. Indonesia is also better off for it. Indonesia is democratic now, but [Prabowo] does not approve	30 March 2019	D10. T1.OTM
11	The Spirit of democracy is being damaged by various practices	12 April 2019	D11 T1.OTM
12	Story that officers will arrive soonarresting cultivators blowing from the mouthto the mouth	16 April 2019	D12 T1.OTM
13	Corruption officials, migrant workers' livesa miserable situation in the midst of growthhigh economy, environmental pollutionblue-blue state	18 April 2019	D13 T1.OTM
14	I believe much of our current political and economic systems go against our nation's fundamental philosophy, laws and traditions, and against the 1945 Constitution	19 April 2019	D14 T1.OTM
15	The pillars of power of the new order of the Golkar democracy, the military and Soeharto's institutions ware dramatically toppled	25 April 2019	D15 T1.ORM
16	If Indonesia exists because the ethos of struggle to uphold the humanitarian ideals of unity and	27 April 2019	D16. T1. ORM

	justice in Indonesia is threatened because along with the karam of these basic values		
17	At present political parties compete in the middle of the post truth phenomenon of somersaults.	28 April 2019	D17 . T1.ORM
18	Young people win	30 April 2019	D18. T1.ORM
19	Indonesia's currency and bond markets rose in off shore trade on Wednesday after the political party of reform-minded candidate Joko Widodo, also known as Jokowi, claimed he had won a closely fought presidential election.	01 Mai 2019	D18. T1.ORM
20	How good their lives are after becoming regents	02 Mai 2019	D19. T1.ORM

APPENDIX 4

No.	Metaphor of Sentences	Types of Metaphor			DATE
		Structural of Metaphor	Ontological of Metaphor	Orientalional of Metaphor	
1	The government requires special foreign investors with the investor is the king				18 March 2019
2	The capital owners do not have to be just a single person				19March 2019
3	There are mouse in this country				20 March 2019
4	Party begins to carry out dawn attacks				22 March 2019
5	castration process of democratization on development economics even be a boomerang				23 March 2019
6	Presidential candidate Joko Widodo, who claims victory in Wednesday's election, says this year's race opens a new chapter for Indonesia as people have decided to set a new direction for the country				24 March 2019
7	Trump gives the green light for an oppressive blockade of the Qatar				25 March 2019
8	In the end, the cadres of central and regional leaders who appeared were only				25 March 2019

	those with thick pockets.				
9	Residents while half-joking said : “now we farming in a sall				26 March 2019
10	The world has embraced democracy. Indonesia is also better off for it. Indonesia is democratic now, but [Prabowo] does not approve				30 March 2019
11	The Spirit of democracy is being damaged by various practices				12 April 2019
12	Story that officers will arrive soonarresting cultivators blowing from the mouthto the mouth				16 April 2019
13	Corruption officials, migrant workers' livesa miserable situation in the midst of growthhigh economy, environmental pollutionblue-blue state				18 April 2019
14	I believe much of our current political and economic systems go against our nation's fundamental philosophy, laws and traditions, and against the 1945 Constitution				19 April 2019
15	The pillars of power of the new order of the golkar democracy, the military and				25 April 2019

	Soeharto's institutions were dramatically toppled				
16	If Indonesia exists because the ethos of struggle to uphold the humanitarian ideals of unity and justice in Indonesia is threatened because along with the karam of these basic values				27 April 2019
17	At present political parties compete in the middle of the post truth phenomenon of somersaults.				28 April 2019
18					30 April 2019
19	Indonesia's currency and bond markets rose in off shore trade on Wednesday after the political party of reform-minded candidate Joko Widodo, also known as Jokowi, claimed he had won a closely fought presidential election.				01 Mai 2019
20	How good their lives are after becoming regents				02 Mai 2019

APPENDIX 5
Structural of Metaphor

No.	Metaphorical Sentences	Code
1	The government requires special foreign investors with the investor is the king	D1.T1. SM
2	The capital owners do not have to be just a single person	D2.T1. SM
3	There are mouse in this country	D3.T1. SM
4	Party begins to carry out dawn attacks	D4. T1.SM
5.	castration process of democratization on development economics even be a boomerang	D5. T1.SM
6	Presidential candidate Joko Widodo, who claims victory in Wednesday's election, says this year's race opens a new chapter for Indonesia as people have decided to set a new direction for the country	D6. T1.SM

APPENDIX 6
Ontological Metaphor

No.	Metaphorical sentences	Code
1	Trump gives the green light for an oppressive blockade of the Qatar	D7. T1.OTM
2	In the end, the cadres of central and regional leaders who appeared were only those with thick pockets.	D8.T1.OTM
3	Residents while half-joking said : “now we farming in a sall	D9. T1.OTM
4	The world has embraced democracy. Indonesia is also better off for it. Indonesia is democratic now, but [Prabowo] does not approve	D10. OTM
5	The Spirit of democracy is being damaged by various practices	D11. T1.OTM
6	Story that officers will arrive soonarresting cultivators blowing from the mouthto the mouth	D12. OTM
7	Corruption officials, migrant workers' livesa miserable situation in the midst of growthhigh economy, environmental pollutionblue-blue state	D13. OTM
8	I believe much of our current political and economic systems go against our nation's fundamental philosophy, laws and traditions, and against the 1945 Constitution	D14 OTM

APPENDIX 7
Oriental Metaphor

No	Metaphorical Sentences	Code
1	The pillars of power of the new order of the golkar democracy, the military and Soeharto's institutions were dramatically toppled	D15.ORM
2	If Indonesia exists because the ethos of struggle to uphold the humanitarian ideals of unity and justice in Indonesia is threatened because along with the karam of these basic values	D16.ORM
3	At present political parties compete in the middle of the post truth phenomenon of somersaults.	D17.ORM
4	Young the Winner	D.18. ORM
5	Indonesia's currency and bond markets rose in off shore trade on Wednesday after the political party of reform-minded candidate Joko Widodo, also known as Jokowi, claimed he had won a closely fought presidential election.	D19. ORM
6	How good their lives are after becoming regents	D20. ORM



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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Form K-1

Kepada Yth : Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Eva Sari
NPM : 1502050039
Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 138 SKS
IPK = 3,70

Persetujuan Ket/Sekret, Ppg. Studi	Judul Yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	A Metaphorical Analysis on Nurhadi Aldo Utterances in The Social Media	 18/02/19 A. H. Dekan WOS
	Semiotic Analysis in Javanese Custom	
	An Analysis Code Switching in Bilingual School	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 18 Februari 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Eva Sari

Keterangan :
Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

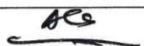


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PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

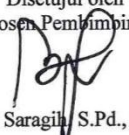
Dengan ini saya

Nama Mahasiswa : Eva Sari
NPM : 1502050039
Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
A Metaphorical Analysis on Nurhadi Aldo Utterences in The Social Media	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Medan, 18 Februari 2019
Hormat Pemohon



Eva Sari



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Form K-2

Kepada : Yth. Bapak/ Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Eva Sari
NPM : 1502050039
Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

A Metaphorical Analysis on Nurhadi Aldo Utterences in The Social Media

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu :

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum. Acc ^{09/04-2019} RF

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, Maret 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Eva Sari

Keterangan

- Dibuat rangkap 3 :-
- Asli untuk Dekan/Fakultas
 - Duplikat untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Jurusan
 - Triplikat Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
Jln. Mukhtar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan 20217 Form : K3

Nomor : *760* /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
Lamp : ---
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Eva Sari
N P M : 1502050039
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : A Metaphorical Analysis on Nurhadi Aldo Utterences in The Social Media.

Pembimbing : Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum


Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 6 April 2020

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 01 Sya'ban 1440 H
06 April 2019 M

Dekan


Dr. H. Mufrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.

NIDN : 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR



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BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Nama Lengkap : Eva Sari
N.P.M : 1502050039
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : A Metaphorical Analysis on Nurhadi Aldo Utterance in The Social Media

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
15/04-2019	Background chapter I almost <u>all</u>	
29/04-2019	chapter I Revisi chapter II	
02/05-2019	chapter I chapter II chapter III	
09/05-2019	chapter III	
	<u>Acc</u>	

Medan, April 2019

Diketahui Oleh :
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum.

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum.



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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Eva Sari
N P M : 1502050039
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : A Metaphorical Analysis on Nurhadi Aldo Utterances in The Social Media

Sudah layak diseminarkan

Medan, 04 Mei 2019

Disetujui oleh
Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih S.Pd., M.Hum.

SURAT PERNYATAAN



Saya yang bertandatangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Eva Sari
NPM : 1502050039
Program studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : A Metaphorical Analysis on Nurhadi Aldo Utterences in The Social Media

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 13 Mei 2019

Hormat saya

Yang membuat pernyataan,



Eva Sari

Diketahui Oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



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Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama : Eva Sari
NPM : 1502050039
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : A Metaphorical Analysis on Nurhadi Aldo Utterances in The Social Media

Pada hari Senin tanggal 13 Mei tahun 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, 13 Mei 2019

Diketahui Oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing

Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Disetujui oleh
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
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UPT PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: *1046*/KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Eva Sari
NPM : 1502050039
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/ P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 3 Muharram 1441 H
September 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
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Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menerangkan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Eva Sari
NPM : 1502050039
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : A Metaphorical Analysis on Nurhadi Aldo Utterances in The Social Media

Benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Senin Tanggal 13 Mei 2019

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan Fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 13 Mei 2019
Ketua

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

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Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 4705./KET/II.10-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"A Metaphorical Analysis On Nurhadi Aldo Utterances in The Social Media"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 8 Safar 1441 H
08 Oktober 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



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Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Paraf	Keterangan
09-09-2019	Chapter IV Chapter V		RF
13-09-2019	Chapter IV Grammar chapter V		RF
20-09-2019	Abstract Data Analysis Grammar		RF
26-09-2019	Abstract Chapter V Table of Content Acc 26/09-2019		RF

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya
Medan, September 2019

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