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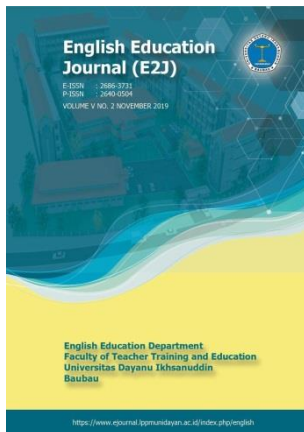
METAPHORICAL LANGUAGE IN "THE LORD OF THE RINGS AND THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RINGS" MOVIE (A CONVERSATION ANALYSIS)

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Abstract
This study aimed to analyze the metaphors in the film "The Lord of The Rings and The Fellowship of The Rings" (LR & FR) and explained the metaphors structurally, orientationally, and ontologically. The problem studied in this paper is "How does the metaphor in the LR & FR film affect the messages conveyed in this film?" This research is a content analysis applies a qualitative approach in which the dialogue in the film as the source of data. The results of the study found that the metaphor in the LR & FR film expresses the origin domain to the target domain with a pattern that emphasizes meaning. The metaphorical concept of the source domain corresponds to the concept of the target domain. Metaphor in the film LR & FR as a figurative language has the same quality in representing a concept into a concept.

Keywords: metaphor, content analyis, Lord of the Rings and Fellowship of the Rings

Abstrak
Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis metafora dalam film The Lord of The Rings and The Fellowship of The Rings (LR & FR) dan menjelaskannya secara struktural, orientasional, dan ontologi. Secara umum, permasalahan yang dikaji dalam penelitian ini adalah "Bagaimana metafora dalam film LR & FR mempengaruhi pesan-pesan yang disampaikan dalam film ini?" Penelitian ini merupakan analisis isi yang menerapkan pendekatan kualitatif dengan sumber data berupa dialog-dialog dalam film. Hasil pernelitian menemukan bahwa metafora dalam film LR & FR mengekspresikan domain asal ke domain sasaran dengan pola yang menekankan

pada makna. Konsep metafora dari domain sumber sesuai dengan konsep domain sasaran. Metafora dalam film LR & FR sebagai bahasa figuratif memiliki kualitas yang sama dalam merepresentasikan suatu konsep kedalam konsep yang lain.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Lord of The Rings and The Fellowship of The Ring (henceforth LR & FR) is a fiction and fantasy movie, which was directed by Peter Jackson as producer. The LR & FR is the first part of The Lord of The Rings trilogy movies based on the best novel with the same title The Lord of The Rings written by J.R.R Tolkien. The Lord of The Rings trilogy is one of the best movies ever in the world of movie industry. Everything in this movie is interesting to study. In the cold hand of Peter Jackson as producer, he directed this movie perfectly from the novel without reducing the linguistic values in side of it. It is interested to study how the language of the novel to be transformed into dialogues of movie. Something unique and rich appears as language style and one of the language styles which looked contrast in this movie is metaphor.

A metaphor is the way to understand an abstract concept of something concrete. It always delivers in every discourse of human as the speaker based on their conceptual system about knowledge and experience [1,2]. Every speaker compares something similar with other word to figure something in the same sense.“A metaphor is an expression which means or describe one thing or idea using words usually used of something else with very similar qualities without using “like” or “as“ [3] (Dictionary of Contemporary English, 1990 : 654). According to Abrams [4] that figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect. In this movie metaphor has function as a kind of meaningful words, clauses or sentences in order to achieve a stressing in meaning based on expressions that is shown in the dialogue. For this reason, it is interest to study how the metaphor is expressed in dialogue of the films

because many of audiences of the movie only respond it as a kind of acting without looking to the literature view inside of it. Cognitively, metaphor is not only mere expressions that only show linguistic view in scope of aesthetic, rhetoric or art of language purpose but in fact, metaphor also appears as ordinary expression in daily life. Somehow, people are unconsciously to express it out without knowing how it comes to their minds since the concept of metaphor already grown up in their experience and knowledge.

In the past time, metaphor has been used by the noble folk, wisest, and musicians; however, nowadays it has been used indirectly by all people in the world and in all languages. “Metaphor for most people is a device of poetic imagination rhetorical flourish-a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary [5]. Metaphor is used as very meaningful words, clauses, or sentences to describe something in our human social life. Some people says that metaphor is kind of advice, message even proverb which has meaning to teach human about how to behave in good. In the Lord of The Rings and The Fellowship of The Ring metaphor also is a lift of message that the producer and the writer of its novel want to reveal in form of movie as a kind of audio-visual media. Cognitively, according to *Metaphors, We Live By* by G. Lakoff & M. Johnson [6] there are three types of metaphor, they are structural, orientational and ontological metaphor.

The main problem in this research is “How is the metaphor in The Lord of the Rings and The Fellowship of The Ring movie influence the message in that movie?” This problem is specified into specific problems, they are: (1) How is the structural metaphor in The Lord of The Rings and The Fellowship of The Ring movie?; (2) How is the orientational metaphor in The Lord of The Rings and The Fellowship of The Ring movie?; (3) How is the ontological metaphor in The Lord of The Rings and The Fellowship of The Ring movie?

2. Methods
2.1 Research Design
The design of this research is content analysis of qualitative research. “Content analysis is a research technique for the objective, systematic, quantitative description of manifest content of communication [7]. In

this research the content of metaphor in the LR & FR movie was analyzed to explain the types of metaphor by using an analysis of the metaphor semantically.

2.1.1. The Primary Data

The primary data in this research is the script of the dialogues in LR & FR movie. The dialogues which is concern on the types of metaphor or which is not concern with it were classified and selected.

2.1.2. The Secondary Data

Secondary data is the data that was separated from the script of *LR & FR*. This data is very specific into kinds of metaphor such as structural, orientational and ontological metaphor. In this case, the data was presented in form of dialogue according to the types of metaphor. This secondary data was helpful in providing examples and explanation about each types of metaphor.

2.2 Data Collection Procedure

The procedure of collecting data are consists of (1) watching the movie repeatedly and keeping attention to the subtitle or script of the movie and writing down the conversation (dialog) in pieces of paper. This technique is helpful to get a primer data about the three types of metaphor in the movie. The words, clauses and sentences in the content of this movie which has sense of metaphor taken as the object of the research; (2) listening with earphone and matching the words, clauses, and sentences based on its type (structural, orientational and ontological metaphor), and making a list and putting them into table before classifying and analyzing process were done.

2.3 Technique of Data Classification

The raw data of the research in forms of words, clauses, and sentences were classified semantically into groups: words, clauses, and sentences of metaphor, and they were put into three tables according to the type of its metaphor. Finally, the data were classified into structural, orientational, and ontological metaphor before explaining them type by type.

3. Findings

Metaphor is defined as understanding one conceptual domain in terms of another domain. The first concept is known but the other is needs to be understood to comprehend the purpose of each types of metaphor in the movie. In order to comprehend the structural, orientational, and ontological metaphors. The dilogues were divided into 9 parts based on the background place, namely, Prologue, Shire, Isengard, Bree, Amon Sul or Wheatertop, Rivendell, Moria, Lothlorien, Argonath, and Rauros waterfall.

a. Structural Metaphor

Structural metaphor seems like majorities in this movie because it is often appears as a kind of figurative language in some conflicts and debates that speak out by the actresses and actors in this movie. Here are some of examples of structural metaphor in monologue and dialogue from the movie :

Monologue in Prologue : *One ring to rule them all.* (1)

This expression shows case of metaphor by using word *rule* for its object *one ring*. Officially the verb *rule* is used to substance, precisely law or power but in this case *rule* is used to *one ring* which is a thing. It is clear that *one ring* and *rule* are two different things in domain, so that there is a cross domain conceptual mapping "One Ring is Rule", that is, target domain "one ring" is conceived in source domain "rule". In this case one ring can be the symbol of law or power. In this movie the one ring is used as a symbol of power that can control all of the things in Middle Earth.

Literally, the word rule as verb means to control or be the person in charge of (a country, people, etc.) [2]. In this movie something like *one ring* has a function to control all of the things that dwelt in Middle Earth. *One ring* is a tool or weapon of The Dark Lord Sauron to attack all of the kingdoms of Men, Hobbits, Dwarves, and Elves. We know if one ring is a noun but in this movie one ring has a big play to symbolize the power of its bearer. In showing power sometime speaker doesn't use the straight meaning to be speak out because in fact the speaker would like to represent its meaning in different concept to give a stressing purpose of their emotion. According to this explanation we can say this is a structural metaphor. One more explanation also from Lakoff and Johnson in *Metaphors, We Live By* [5] explained that everything that

has a concern or feel of war seems like a concept in argument is war in this movie *rule* is a verb of war concept. Argument is war is an argument to see how is the conflict between the speaker present as the mental experience. This expression is the scheme of argument of war where the word *to rule* as the source domain is the signal of domination. In other , the word *one ring* is the object and target domain. The one ring is the weapon that used by Dark Lord Sauron in his effort to control all the governments and races in Middle Earth under his rule.

Monologue in Prologue: *Nine rings were gifted to the race of Men who above all else, desire power .*(2)

This expression shows the using of adjective *gifted* for its object *nine rings.* The word *gifted* is the source domain and the *nine rings* is the target domain. In this case the word gifted has a function as the conceptual experience which is stands as like the *nine rings*. In the movie the *nine rings* have some abilities to make the Kings of Men can stand on their own strength, race and government.

Literally, "gifted" as adjective means having one or more special abilities [2] but it sounds taboo by used nine rings to show it. Metaphorically, nine rings as a media to give something like power to the Kings of Men in order to organize their own kingdoms and race. Just like the example in number one this expression is not so different from the explanation above.

Monologue in Prologue : *The Dark Lord Sauron forged in secret a master ring to control all others.*(3)

This expression is using verb *forged* as the source domain and *a master ring* is the object or target domain. *Forged* which means to make a copy of (something) in order to deceive [1] is the past verb of "forge" which shows the activity of The Dark Lord Sauron to build his power and turn it into an object or *a master ring.* In this movie "The One Ring" is the power of The Dark Lord Sauron then the pattern of this expression is "Power is Money". The Dark Lord Sauron forge his ring to collect power and turn it in precious weapon as like money in form of the ring.

Metaphorically, this structural metaphor shows us that the activity such as *forged* is used to provide a framework for its target *master ring*. It is abstract to know that collecting power as same as collecting money

but in fact indirectly this is always speaking in our daily human communication because collecting power is just like a deposit.

Monologue in Prologue : *They fought for the freedom of Middle Earth.*(4)

This expression is using verb *fought* the past form of *fight* as the stressing in scheme of "Argument is War". *They* in this sentence are the people of Middle Earth (Men, Elves, Dwarves, and Hobbits) who are trying to against their enemies and get their freedom. The word *fought* here is the source domain and *the freedom of Middle Earth* is the target domain. The word *fight* is commonly used in human daily life as a sense of conflict. There is such a crossing meaning between the people or human and the conflict and in this sentence we can see that the conflict happen to reclaim their freedom.

Metaphorically, the scheme of this sentence is "Argument is War" where we can see that this *fought* is not only a common war. "War" in this movie occurs as the symbol of the good and the bad. In our experience war is happens to struggle on something that people really want to keep, exist and endure. Everyone wants to live in prosperous and piece and the war that express in this sentence has an end to reach an ideal life.

b. Orientational Metaphor

There are many of spatial orientations based on situations, conditions, physical appearances, temperatures, emotions and many things of it that express in The Lord of The Rings and The Fellowship of The Ring movie. For this reason orientational metaphor appears to express it and orientational metaphor help us to comprehend how is orientational metaphor express in form of monologue and dialogue as a kind of metaphorical language. Here are some of examples of orientation metaphor from the movie :

Monologue in Prologue :

One by one the free lands of Middle Earth fell to the power of the ring.(5)

This is the spatial concept of up-down as orientational metaphor which is the word "*fell*" past verb of "*fall*" is the target domain and *down* is the source domain. In other means "fell" is "down", this spatial concept explains that some areas in Middle Earth were fallen to the power of the ring. The orientation of *down* as a source target

mapped onto *fell* as a target domain, the cross mapping occurs to explain the spatial concept of this sentence where *fell* is the omen of destruction or the downfall of something which endured for many years but down in the war.

Metaphorically, orientation of this sentence clearly to show how is the condition of something in concept of geographical where the position of something can describe the condition obviously. In our common communication the word "*fell*" means to express the lower position or level as the physical condition but in fact can be used also in abstract condition such as to show a kind of fall in different concept and wider meaning.

Monologue in Prologue : *Victory was near.*(6)

This is the spatial concept of "up-down" as orientational metaphor which is the word *up* as the source domain and *victory* as the target domain. *Victory* means the act of winning or state of having won, in war or in any kind of struggle [3] Basically, the word *up* refers to high level condition where the "*victory*" here is the high condition. In this movie the victory is the condition of their war that explains us that they almost get what they want. Victory in our experience is the top ending story where all of the things that have been sacrificed in war will end in final battle.

Monologue in Prologue : *But the power of the ring could not be undone.*(7)

This expression shows case of orientational metaphor, in which there is the spatial orientation "down". Based on the physical and orientation of human experience "undone" is "down" where the cross domain mapping between "*undone*" as the target domain construed from "*down*" as the source domain. One more again that *down* explains us the lower space or lower condition in order to show how is the meaning of this orientational metaphor in this sentence. We can see in the movie that the power of the ring cannot easily break, it means that even in low condition the power of this ring still survive.

Monologue in form of Song by Gandalf, The Grey in Shire :

Lyrics : " *Down from the door where it began.*

And I must follow if I can.
The road goes ever on and on.

Down from the door where it began.
Now far ahead the road has gone.
And I must follow if I can".(8)

Down from the door where it began. This is the lyric of song by Gandalf, The Grey, The Wizard. In this case this lyric express us the concept of orientational metaphor. The spatial concept that abstract is the *down* because in this song down means the beginning of the journey. The cross domain mapping for this is *down* is the source target for its target domain *began*. It looks a little bit strange to represent the word began or begin with word down but in fact the meaning of this sentence or lyric to show us that from the lower position everything has already begun. For this reason also describe us the journey of Gandalf, The Grey begins to meet Bilbo Baggins in Shire when his ready to begin or down or start his journey to Bilbo's House.

3. Ontological Metaphor

Ontologically, LR & FR movie have many of abstract concepts of ontological metaphor that waiting to be known. Ontological metaphor is known as an abstract conceptual metaphor that it is hard to figure it out because we have to know the concept of its source and target domain, specifically to makes it easier to understand. Here the writer gives some of ontological metaphors as an example from the movie :

Monologue in Prologue : *But the hearts of Men are easily corrupted.*(9)

This expression shows case of metaphor that used verb "*corrupted*". Commonly, the word "*corrupted*" or the past verb of "*corrupt*" is the word that often use as the symbol of corruption of money and authority. In this case the word "*corrupted*" constructed as the substance container and adjective which is influence the concept abstract of emotion that turn into word "*corrupted*". Ontologically, this expression explains us that something has influence the heart of Men so that they are easily deceive by the Dark Power of One Ring. In this movie everyone in Men race has a possibility seduce by the Dark Power for in this reason also the Heart of Men is very in critical condition. When the Heart of Men corrupted by Dark Power, there will be many of troubles will come and the bad omen for their race and other races in Middle Earth because the Dark Power endure there will be war again.

Dialogue between Saruman, The White and Gandalf, The Grey :

Gandalf : "All these long years, it was in the Shire. Under my very nose".

Saruman : "Yet you did not have the wit to see it. *Your love of the halfling's leaf has clearly slowed your mind*".

(10) *"Clearly slowed your mind"* is the concept of the Mind is Machine where we can see that the factor that make Gandalf's mind become stupid because his love to the Halfling's or Hobbit. We have known if we cannot think without machine that named as brain in our head and in this case mind is the container metaphor that influenced by love.

Ontologically, love has influences the mind of someone and make it works turn to slow. Ontological metaphor shows an effect of do some condition as the result of the Mind is Machine. As well known that machine doesn't good work if mind or the concept here interrupt by the abstract concept which is very an emotional expression that change the way of mind mentally.

Monologue by Bilbo Baggins in Shire :
For all Hobbits share a love of things that grow.(11)

"Share a love of things that grow" is the concept of love is entity where we can see that love concept explains something that is grow such as plant turn into symbolization of prosperous and happiness. In this movie it shows as a kind of celebrating harvest or thanks-giving especially for Hobbit's folk in Shire. Love is Entity is the concept that have ever been explained by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson in Metaphors, We Live By (1980) where the love as substance and fill something abstract to explain the purpose of expression.

Ontological metaphor just like chain where the single concept in sentence influence the whole meaning even if it looks abstract but the meaning is clear in description. Our experience for the moment such as harvest or thanksgiving have been saved in our mind as a kind of special day when we can share all of the things with everyone in happiness or prosperous. In this metaphor the effect of this activity is not only in agriculture view but in all of sides of human social life.

Monologue in Prologue (Description of Gollum's life) : *The ring brought to Gollum unnatural long life for 500 years it poisoned his mind.*

(12) This expression shows case of metaphor by using verb *brought* and adjective *"unnatural"* and *"poisoned".* Officially, they are use as substance but in this case they are use to *"mind".* Thus, the conceptual mapping of this metaphor is " Mind is Substance " in which target domain *"mind"* is conceived in source domain *"substance"* which has an effect in age and the way of thinking. Mind is something abstract that we never know its limit. Mind has such a big influence in human daily life. In this expression mind turns to such as unnatural and poisoned things that influence somebody who bears the ring. Ring as the cause of effect brings a changing to Gollum in the tunnel of Misty Mountain. Something wrong happens to Gollum who is deceived by the power of the ring and make his mind unnatural and poisoned.

Literally, the word unnatural means unusual thing that against the natural system. For this reason Gollum has a long life because power of the ring poison or influence his mind. As a substance mind can be a big factor that contribute the big effect to somebody. People must change their mind if they get something that change their way of thinking. The verb *"brought"* in this metaphor make it clear that the mind as a substance in the ring brings a big effect that change Gollum's life.

4. Discussions

There are three types of metaphor in the LR & FR, namely structural, orientational and ontological metaphor. Cognitively, all of these types are showing the correlation between source domain and target domain.

In structural metaphor, the expressions provide some of experiences and knowledge to comprehend the transfer between source domain and target domain." Structural metaphor is cases where one concept is metaphorically structured in term of another "[5]. For example like A as target domain which is trying to get the purpose of the B as source domain to make an appropriate understanding about the conceptual metaphor.

"Orientational metaphor provides even less conceptual structure for target concepts than ontological ones"[8]. In other case of orientational metaphor is where the spatial

concept of experience and knowledge has a big play to organize the expression in order to comprehend the purpose of the metaphor. The conceptual of orientational metaphor is very unique because we can call it as the geographical metaphor that explains about condition, situation and emotion of the expression. We can conclude that the present of orientational metaphor is based on experience and knowledge where the process of expression precisely emerged as figurative language in sense of spatial orientation.

"Ontological metaphors provide much less cognitive structuring for target concepts than structural ones do. Their cognitive job seems to be to "merely ' give an ontological status to general categories of abstract target concepts "[9,10]. This expression of ontological metaphor is more abstract and difficult than structural and orientational metaphor. Even if ontological seems vague and unclearly way to express but the existences of this metaphor can be use for something that more specific and provide a various purposes and kinds of expression that bring as container metaphor.

Finally, structural, orientational and ontological metaphor are the types of metaphor in scope of semantic that express something according to how to transfer the purpose in meaning from source domain as vehicle to target domain as topic. These kinds of expressions turn to figurative language where it seems like to enrich the language by using our experience and knowledge together. We cannot deny that language is dynamic, and sociolinguistic has shown us that language is growing between the interaction of speakers. Even we know that language sometimes turn into literature or linguistic product such as novel, poetry, song, movie, speech, from writing, reading, listening and speaking aspects. In addition, metaphor is pervasive in our daily life and it is not just a mere word, clause or sentence because everything that figures out in language has a meaning.

5. Conclusions

Some conclusions as the result of this research can be drawn as follow:

1. Structural metaphor in LR & FR movie dominantly expressed in form of "argument is war" even there are some expressions have another concepts. First, it was found that structural metaphor is the kind of metaphor which is enriched the target domain from source domain as a kind of expression based on the knowledge and experiences. Second, there are two elements played in this expression they are source domain and target domain. The functions of these elements are to enable people to comprehend target domain by means of the structure of source domain. Structural metaphor is giving some understandings and detail structures of how this metaphor express as a kind of metaphor especially in stressing of meaning. There are some of characteristic which can be said as the characteristic of structural metaphor; they are :

   a. Structural metaphor has a conceptual mapping of metaphor which is contains of source domain and target domain as its structure.
   b. Source domain is the abstract concept which is represents the concrete or target domain metaphorically.
   c. Structural metaphor is defines as metaphor which is construe in terms of another or in other word it can said that structural metaphor has a balance or same qualities among source and target domain to explain the purpose of the expression.
   d. Structural metaphor occurs in our daily life indirectly as a kind of experience development and comprehension.

2. Different with structural metaphor, orientational metaphor which is appeared in the LR & FR Ring has a different concept. First, orientational metaphor expressed in form of spatial concept where explain us about the condition, situation, emotion and etc. Orientational metaphor is showing how the environment and human together express their conceptual mind according to their experience and knowledge around the development of the language. Second, orientational metaphor is trying to change concept just like a wave where the concept provides meaning based on space to understand this is why the orientational metaphor is not form structurally but it has function to organize the whole coherent concepts in our conceptual system. The source domain as the concept influences continually and frequently the stressing of

meaning in form of target domain. Characteristic of orientational metaphor are :

a. Orientational metaphor focus to spatial orientation to explain its expression.

b. The words of condition, situation and emotion have a specific spatial condition according to the environment and atmosphere between the concepts of figure language.

c. Event in every experience of human in sociolinguistic building its pattern to be as appropriate as the physical orientation of language to draw the stressing of the expression in orientational metaphor.

d. Structural metaphor and orientational metaphor shows a clear conceptual transfer but for ontological metaphor has a different sight. First, as well known ontological metaphor is the abstract concept that structured according to the purpose that bring as container and interaction between source and target domain. Ontological metaphor provides us a various ideas and expressions in term of language. Unconsciously, most of the speaker often to use metaphor to represent something that real into abstract or abstract into real such as speak in riddle but it has meaningful purpose. Second, even the expression of ontological metaphor seems like difficult to figure it out but we still can to comprehend it because the ontological metaphor brings the substances of source domain into target domain. This kind of metaphor has a job to comprehend us about the system of sociolinguistic in concept of event, condition, culture, environment and many symptoms of human life ontologically. Ontological metaphor has a different characteristic, they are:

e. Ontological metaphor has a pattern of chain or in other words ontological expression brings an effect to all of the meaning in the expression.

f. Ontological metaphor explains a wide meaning and conceptual domain in its expression.

g. Substances of ontological metaphor are the aspects of the meaning. These substances focus and centralize the whole purpose of its expression.

h. The abstract expression of this metaphor turns as container which brings the meaningful of domain for this reason also ontological sometime calls as container metaphor because the function of metaphor is to bring the source domain into target domain metaphorically.

Structural, orientational and ontological metaphor in The Lord of The Rings and The Fellowship of The Ring give us some examples of how the figure language is figure out as a kind of literature values and enrich the human communication language as knowledge that pervasive in our daily life even if it occurs consciously or unconsciously in our sociolinguistic.

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