

Conceptualization of Metaphor at the Discourse of the Bali G20 Summit in Online Mass Media : Cognitive Semantic

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the conceptualization of metaphors in the discourse of the Bali G20 Summit using cognitive semantic theory. The purpose of this study is to explore and analyze the types and meanings of metaphors and create a semantic network to see the relationship of meanings with one another. This research is included in the descriptive qualitative research. The source of metaphor data comes from online mass media. The method used in data collection is the simak method, with the note-taking technique as the primary technique, and the data analysis method uses the distribution method with advanced techniques for natural elements (BUL). The results showed three types of metaphors, namely three structural, two orientational, and five ontological metaphors. Based on the metaphorical mapping between the source domain and the target domain of the image scheme, namely the identity of the suitability feature matching; space with features Up-Down, Front-Back, Left-Right, Near-far, Center-Periphery, Contact; force strength with the characteristics of balance, state of existence characteristic of an object, cycle, and process, limited space bounded space. Cognitive roles influence the conceptualization of metaphors in the discourse of the Bali G20 Summit. The meaning of the metaphor is reflected based on different thoughts and experiences in the context of the sentence. The linkage of meaning between one meaning and another can be connected through synonymous meaning relations in a semantic network.

Keywords: cognitive, image, networks, metaphors, semantic

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INTRODUCTION

The importance of language for human life causes language to vary wildly, one of which is conveying messages or information using figurative or figurative language. For example, this figurative or figurative language can be found in metaphors. Metaphor (Kridalaksana, 2008) is the use of words or other expressions for objects or other concepts based on figures of speech or similarities, eg, mountain foot, table leg, based on the allegory of the human leg. In producing utterances and words, language users can form certain concepts influenced by their thoughts' realm, giving rise to creative forms of language, such as the emergence of metaphorical expressions. According to Ungerer (2006:118), metaphor is not only a form of creative language phenomena but the result of a way of thinking about something. (Lakoff, & Johnson, 2003:71) also mention that a person thinks and conceptualizes something in metaphorical expressions. Conceptual metaphors are studied through cognitive linguistics. In conceptual metaphors, there are the source and target domains. The source domain is the concept used as the basis for conceptualization, and the target domain is where the conceptualization is directed (Nirmala, 2012). Between the source and target domains are things embedded in our cognition and transformed through metaphorical conceptualization. Ungerer (2006:118) suggests the same thing in the view of cognitive linguistics; metaphor is a mapping of concepts from the source to the target domain. In this article, the metaphor discussed is a conceptual metaphor using a cognitive semantic approach.

Language phenomena will continue to emerge along with the times. This language phenomenon arises because of the dynamic nature of language. Language also develops following the development of the language of its speakers. Language has a significant role in the process of human thinking, the linkage between language and thought lies in the assumption that language influences how people view the world and the minds of individual language users. Humans interpret each concept with their cognition, and language conveys these concepts. In linguistics, some studies study the relationship between language and cognition, namely cognitive linguistics. According to (Evans, Vyvyan., & Green, 2006), cognitive linguistics studies how a person thinks about something spoken through his language. This definition is in line with the opinion (Cuyckens, 2012) that cognitive linguistics is the relationship between language and one's cognitive function. Everyone's cognition is used to know and learn everything in this world. Therefore, every concept that exists in the world can be interpreted cognitively by someone, and these concepts can be different because different cultures influence them. The study in linguistics that dissects meanings is called cognitive semantics. Evans (2007) defines *cognitive semantics* as a study that studies the meanings in one's cognition or the interpretation of one's cognition. One of the main focuses of this study is a metaphor. *A metaphor* is

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a figurative language that conceptualizes one concept to another. For example:

Hujan Debat di Sidang Lubut Vs Haris-Fatia: Mulai dari Pesan WhatsApp Minta Tolong soal Freeport sampai Minta Sabam. (Kompas.com)

Rain of Debates in Lubut Vs Haris-Fatia Trial: From WhatsApp Messages Requesting Help on Freeport to Requesting Shares. (Kompas.com)

The metaphorical expression is shown by the linguistic marker *debate rain*. The phrase *debate rain* consists of the word *rain*, which is defined lexically in KBBI V online, as 'water droplets falling from the air due to the cooling process' and the word *debate*, which is defined lexically in KBBI V online, as 'discussion and exchange of opinions on a matter by giving each other reasons to defend their respective opinions'. The concept of metaphor in the phrase *debate rain* is that the amount of debate that occurred in the trial is like the concept of rain. What is being compared is *a lot of debate* with *rain*.

Conceptual metaphor (Lakoff, G., & Johnson, 2003) results from mental construction based on the analogy principle of conceptualizing one thing with another. The components of metaphor in the view of cognitive linguistics include: (1) the domain of the source (source domain), generally of a concrete nature; (2) the target domain, generally abstract; and (3) mapping between the two domains (mapping). The following is an example of a conceptual metaphor with the expression *life is a journey* described in table 1 below.

Table 1:
Metaphor Mapping
Life is a journey
 (Source Realm and Target Realm)

Source Realm (Life)	Target Realm (Journey)
The starting point is birth, and the ending point is death	The starting point is the starting place to start the journey, and the ending point is the destination.
Have goals. The purpose of life is to enter heaven.	On the way must have a goal. For example, we are going to the beach.
Have Barriers. In life, there are obstacles, such as distractions in worship.	I sometimes encounter obstacles during the journey, such as a vehicle breaking down.

According to Lakoff & Johnson (2013) (Tawami, T., & Sari, 2018; Setiaji, 2019) conceptual metaphors consist of three types: structural metaphors, orientational metaphors, and ontological metaphors.

1. Structural metaphor, namely a concept formed metaphorically by using another concept. This structural metaphor is based on two domains: the

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source domain and the target domain. Structural metaphors are based on systematic correlations in everyday experience.

2. *Oriental metaphors* are metaphors related to spatial orientation, such as up-down, inside-out, front-back, and so on. This spatial orientation arises from the fact that we have bodies, and bodies function in a physical environment. Therefore, this metaphor is based more on human physical experience in adjusting direction orientation in everyday life, such as UP-DOWN, measured from human physical experience.
3. *Ontological metaphors* conceptualize thoughts, experiences, and processes of abstract things into something physical. In other words, ontological metaphors consider abstract nouns as concrete nouns. For example, "The Mind is a Machine" in the sentence "My mind just is not operating today" (today my brain is not working or today I do not want to think).

Interpreting the meaning contained in the metaphor can be seen with the image scheme. Image scheme (Saeed, 2003) is a fundamental cognitive semantic conceptual structure. In addition, image schema is a structure of meaning derived from the experience of how the body interacts with the world. This experience is useful for understanding abstractly and understanding the truth. Furthermore, (Cruse & Croft, 2004) describes the image schema categories as follows (in Amant, Morrison, Chang, Cohen, & Beal, 2006).

Table 2:
Image Scheme

<i>Space</i>	<i>Up-Down, Front-Back, Left-Right, Near-far, Center-Periphery, Contact</i>
<i>Scale</i>	<i>Path</i>
<i>Container</i>	<i>Containment, In-Out, Surface, Full-Empty, Content</i>
<i>Force</i>	<i>Balance, Counterforce, Compulsion, Restraint, Enablement, Blockage, Diversion, Attraction</i>
<i>Unity/ Multiplicity</i>	<i>Merging, Collection, Splitting, Iteration, Part-Whole, Mass-Count, Link</i>
<i>Identity</i>	<i>Matching, Superimposition</i>
<i>Excistence</i>	<i>Removal, Bounded Space, Cycle, Object, Process</i>

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The different meanings of a polysemic linguistic unit are unified based on the categorization relations between the meanings, such as elaboration and expansion, to form a semantic network (Langacker, 2008: 37; check further Geeraerts, 2010). It is believed that the emergence of a new meaning in a word must have a driving force. For example, the word roll out means to hold, unfold, spread out, make, open, spread out, develop, carry out, carry out, widen, hold, and organize, until the meaning of hitching must be something that motivates it. The form of the relationship between these meanings can be described (Nurhidayati, 2017:4). Lakoff & Johnson 1987) have tried using metaphorical language styles, metonyms, and image schemas to describe the relationship between meanings in the meaning of the metaphor. At the same time, Langacker describes it through his prototype theory and schema.

The dynamic nature of language is evidenced by the many language phenomena that arise along with the development of technology in every era. Technological developments at this time make it very easy for us to obtain information; many media provide the various information we want, one of which is mass media in the network (online). Information in the form of news is conveyed in an informative manner to attract readers' attention. One of the attractions for readers is the use of metaphors in the delivery of news in the mass media. The study of the conceptualization of metaphors in mass media is attractive because journalists use language that rarely or has nothing to do with the scope of news in expressing an intention.

The G20 Bali Summit was the seventeenth meeting of the Group of Twenty. The summit has been held in Bali, Indonesia, in 2022. Indonesia's presidency runs from December 1, 2021 until the summit in the fourth quarter of 2022. The coverage of the G20 Bali Summit was very popular because the event was held in Indonesia. The G20 Bali Summit is a discourse to build the nation's economy. The role realized through linguistic discourse is not only understood as information, but builds the reality of people's understanding of a phenomenon. The mass media that produces the G20 Bali Summit discourse will influence the readers' cognition. In this case, people are influenced to participate in building the nation's economy or vice versa. In the manifestation of role fulfillment, the mass media has a variety of languages that are flexible and interesting in conveying events. In this case, the mass media uses various language tools to package constructive and destructive ideologies related to the nation's economic development, one of which is the use of metaphors. Metaphorical expressions are used in delivering messages so that they have a deeper flavor.

In previous studies, several articles discussed conceptual metaphors that were dissected using a cognitive semantic analysis knife. Research conducted by Aulia, ZN (2020) entitled *Conceptual Metaphors in the Rubric of Manglé Online Magazine Unak-Anik Kahirupan: Cognitive Semantic Analysis* examines the types of conceptual metaphors, conceptual meanings, and image schemes in the writing of manglé online magazine unak-anik

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kahirupan. Haula (2019) examined Metaphor Conceptualization in the Kompas Opinion Rubric: A Cognitive Semantic Study and found that the use of metaphors in opinion texts is intended to convey the author's intention in an unclear way and provide more interesting things for readers to listen to. The distinctive feature of metaphors found in Kompas opinion texts is metaphors related to nature. (Sofa, 2019b) Sofa (2019) Metaphor Conceptualization of Emotional Experience: Case Study of University of Indonesia Students with the findings of the relationship between emotions and conceptual metaphors through the production of metaphors related to emotional experiences. Masthuroh (2020), with the title Conceptualization of Drug Metaphors: A Cognitive Linguistic Study, concluded that metaphors are not only part of a language style, but behind that, there are ways and thought processes when producing expressions containing metaphors so that there is a cognitive process that occurs when someone produces an expression metaphorically. Although the theoretical umbrella used is similar, the approach and analysis of conceptual metaphors by making the Bali G20 Summit discourse in the mass media as the object of study has never been done. Therefore, this study was conducted to continue and find the meaning of metaphors in the mass media from the perspective of cognitive semantics. Then, create a semantic network to see the relationship of meaning between one word and another (which was not analyzed in previous studies).

Meanwhile, the convention between the source domain and the target domain is generated by looking at the similarities and comparing the characteristics, traits, and categories between them. The similarity between the research conducted by Aulia, Z. N. & Nur, T. (2020) and this study are discussing and focusing on the conceptualization of metaphors, while the difference in this study is that the researcher focuses on the study of metaphors in online mass media data sources related to the Bali G20 Summit discourse, dissecting the types and meanings of metaphors according to theory (Lakoff, G., & Johnson, 2003) and image schemes according to theory (Cruse, & Croft, 2004) to capture meaning and then create a semantic network. Although the approaches and theories used are similar, in previous studies there has been no formulation of the semantic network of metaphor usage, especially in the discourse of the Bali G20 Summit. This study looks at how the mass media package the form and realization of the use of conceptual metaphors in the discourse of the Bali G20 Summit in the mass media and then create a semantic network to see the relationship of meaning between one another.

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METHOD

The method in this research is a descriptive qualitative method. (Djajasudarma, 2006) states that the qualitative method is a procedure that produces descriptive data both orally and in writing that develops or exists in society. In this case, the data is presented as it is factually, analyzed systematically, and described for accuracy. The data taken comes from online mass media related to the G20 Bali Summit discourse, data in the form of words or phrases containing metaphorical meanings are classified based on Lakoff & Johnson's (2013) types of metaphors. Then create a semantic network to ensure the relationship between one meaning and another can be connected through synonymous meaning relations.

Descriptive qualitative method is used to answer the problem of conceptual metaphor in the discourse of G20 Bali Summit in Indonesian mass media. This research method is used to obtain data logically and empirically. The data obtained were then analyzed using the conceptual metaphor approach (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980) and image schema (Cruse & Croft, 2004) and then captured the meaning with semantic networks. Thus, the data from the Bali G20 Summit discourse in the mass media in Indonesia represented the meaning of metaphors, image schemes, semantic networks.

In collecting data, this research uses the simak method followed by note-taking techniques (Mahsun, 2014). The simak method is a trick in obtaining data that is done by listening to the use of language, both orally and in writing. In collecting data, researchers listened to news related to the discourse of the Bali G20 Summit in online mass media. Furthermore, the note-taking technique is carried out by looking at and recording words and phrases that contain metaphors in the news of the Bali G20 Summit discourse in online mass media.

The data analysis method used is the distributional method (agih) with the basic technique for direct elements (BUL) (Sudaryanto, 2018). The BUL technique aims to determine the source and target domains in the metaphor data contained in the news. Distributional method (agih) is a data analysis method whose determining tool is an element of the language concerned itself (Sudaryanto, 1993: 15). The distributional method (agih) is used to analyze the types of metaphors, metaphorical meanings, and synonyms to create a semantic network. The basic technique is the direct element division technique (BUL). This technique is used to divide the lingual unit of data into several elements (Sudaryanto, 1993: 31). The next technique is the expansion technique. Metaphorical expressions are subject to expansion, the expansion is only two kinds: to the left (forward) or to the right (backward). This is in accordance with the linear nature of language (Sudaryanto, 1993: 55). In that case, the result is the same as the use of other techniques, there are two kinds: those that are acceptable (grammatical) and those that are not

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(ungrammatical). Example: metaphorical expression in the context of a sentence:

*Proyek kerja sama tersebut yang akan membantu **membumikan** kerja G20 lebih dekat dengan rakyat.*

*The cooperation project will help **membumikan** the work of the G20 closer to the people.*

*Proyek kerja sama tersebut yang akan membantu **memperkenalkan** kerja G20 lebih dekat dengan rakyat.*

*The cooperation project will help **memperkenalkan** the work of the G20 closer to the people.*

The flow of data provision is carried out in several stages, namely as follows.

1. The author searches for and marks news related to the Bali G20 Summit discourse that contains conceptual metaphors.
2. The author records news that has the potential to become data
News source from <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/> data 1
News source from <https://ekon.go.id/> data 2,3,10
News source from <https://www.kominfo.go.id/> data 4,5,6,9
News source from <https://www.esdm.go.id/> data 7
News source from <https://analisadaily.com/> data 8
3. The author reduces the data included in conceptual metaphors and classifies them based on the types of metaphors according to Lakoff & Johnson's theory.
4. The author analyzes the data using the BUL technique.

Metaphors experience a change in meaning, and there is a reference between the literal meaning (source meaning) to the target meaning. Conversely, if the basic meaning does not change the meaning, then there is no element of metaphor in it. I refer to the Big Indonesian Dictionary and examine it introspectively to see the literal meaning. The reason is that the Big Indonesian Dictionary is sufficient to reveal the basic meaning of a word. Then, expressions containing metaphor elements are analyzed based on the transfer of meaning from the source domain to the target domain. Then, the data is displayed in a table to explain the semantic elements contained in the meaning of the source, transfer markers, and semantic elements in the meaning of the target. The analysis results in this way are used to show the similarity of meaning between the source domain and the target domain so that the type of similarity in meaning can be formulated between the two. Furthermore, this research is to analyze the target content concerning the source domain and relate it to the context where the metaphor is used in the discourse of the Bali G20 Summit, as well as take inferences to reveal the function (use) of metaphors and image schemes in the discourse of the Bali G20 Summit.

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FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The presentation of the results of this study is arranged based on the types of metaphor categories found. The research results generally show that ontological metaphors are most commonly found. There are five image schemes found in the metaphor, namely identity (matching), space (up-down), existence (object, bounded space, cycle, process), and force (balance) image schemes. Furthermore, the linkage of meaning between one meaning and another can be connected through synonymous meaning relations in a semantic network. The following is an explanation of the analysis of structural, orientational, and ontological metaphors found in the discourse of the Bali G20 Summit.

Structural Metaphor

Data 1

*Selain deklarasi, Presidensi Indonesia juga menghasilkan concrete deliverables yang berisi daftar proyek kerja sama negara anggota G20 dan undangan. Proyek kerja sama tersebut yang akan membantu **membumikan** kerja G20 lebih dekat dengan rakyat. (<https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/>)*

*Apart from the declaration, the Indonesian Presidency also produced concrete deliverables containing a list of cooperation projects for G20 member countries and invitations. This cooperation project will help **ground** the work of the G20 closer to the people.*

The linguistic markers show the metaphorical expression in data (1) to be **grounded**. The word **earthing** has a lexical meaning in KBBI V online 1 to plant or store in the soil and 2 to socialize. The word "earth" in this sentence means that the G20 cooperation projects can be planted like plants planted on earth, whereas what can be planted are plants. The cooperation project of the G20 countries is expected to introduce/broadcast/popularize the work of the G20 in a society like the earth, which is very close to the people. Therefore, the word in the sentence is an example of a metaphorical lexicon.

Table 3:
Metaphorical lexicon membumikan

Source Realm	Target Realm
<i>membumikan/ grounded</i>	<i>mempopulerkan/ popularize/ memperkenalkan/ introduce/ menyiarkan/ broadcast</i>
plant or store in the soil	Socializing
The earth where humans live	The meaning of <i>grounding</i> becomes <i>introducing</i> . The cooperation projects of G20 member countries are expected to <i>introduce</i> the work of the G20 to the public.

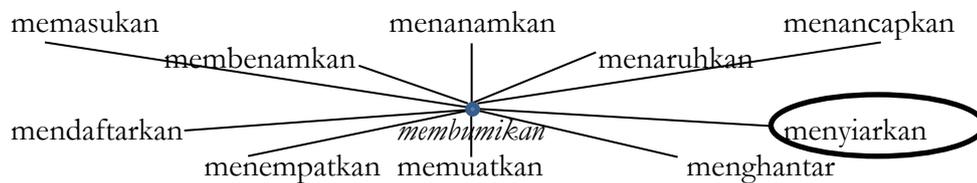
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Humans live on earth. As a place to live, humans are close to the earth. This close/close similarity feature makes the word *grounding* orientated to the meaning of *introducing*.

The concept equation of the source and target domains in the data gives rise to an identity image scheme of the 'identity' type of suitability. The metaphorical expression of *grounding* has a 'matching' suitability, indicating that one thing is the same as another. The metaphor of *grounding* has the same relationship as introducing/popularizing.

The semantic network and the interrelationship of the meaning of the word *grounding*.



Data 2

*Kesuksesan pelaksanaan 437 acara G20 di 24 kota di seluruh Indonesia dan ratusan pertemuan bilateral merupakan hasil **jerih payah** para pengampu di Kementerian/Lembaga dan seluruh pihak yang terlibat. (<https://ekon.go.id/>)*

*The successful implementation of 437 G20 events in 24 cities throughout Indonesia and hundreds of bilateral meetings results from the **hard work** of supervisors in Ministries/Agencies and all parties involved.*

The linguistic markers of effort show the metaphorical expression in data (2). The phrase toil has a lexical meaning in KBBI V online: a business carried out with great difficulty: finally, -- the community also appreciates the effort as a beneficial endeavor. The phrase *jerih payah* is worth the *hard work*. The expression *jerih payah* is equivalent to *hard work*. The phrase *jerih payah* shows an expression of being tired, bored, tired, lethargic, or weak, feeling bored, tired, withered and limp. The word *payah* in KBBI V online means weary; tired: stiff; difficult: in trouble. The meaning of metaphor of toil refers to struggle or hard work. Lakoff, G., & Johnson (2003) have tried using metaphorical language styles, metonyms, and image schemas to describe the relationship between meanings in the meaning of the metaphor. The following is the meaning of the metaphor based on the source and target domains.

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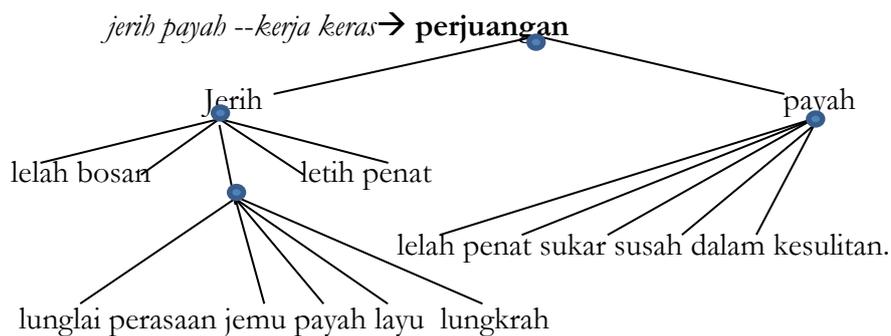
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Table 4:

Metaphorical lexicon jerih payah

Source Realm (jerih payah)	Target Realm (kerja keras—perjuangan)(hard work—struggle)
Tired: expression tired, bored, weary, tired, or lethargic, feeling bored, tired, withered, and lethargic. Tired: means tired; tired: hard; difficult: in trouble.	<i>Jerih payah metaphorical meaning of 'hard work'.</i> <i>The struggle process</i> The successful implementation of 437 G20 events in 24 cities throughout Indonesia and hundreds of bilateral meetings results from the jerih payah of supervisors in Ministries/Agencies and all parties involved. Jerih payah → Hard work → struggle → success

The concept equation of the source and target domains in the data gives rise to an image schema of the 'identity' image schema of the suitability type. The metaphorical expression of toil has a 'matching' suitability, indicating that one thing is the same as another. The metaphor of toil has the same relationship with **jerih payah** (struggle). The process of struggle shows a tired and troubled expression. Tired and stiff is the meaning contained in the phrase toil. The connection between **jerih payah** and other meanings can be shown through the following semantic network and attachment to the meaning of **jerih payah**.



Data 3

Concrete deliverables merupakan kumpulan proyek, program, atau inisiatif dari negara-negara G20 yang berkaitan dengan pilar-pilar Presidensi Indonesia. Terdapat 226 proyek/program/inisiatif bersifat multilateral dan 140 proyek **matang** bersifat bilateral dengan nilai total USD71,5 miliar. ([https:// ekon.go.id/](https://ekon.go.id/))

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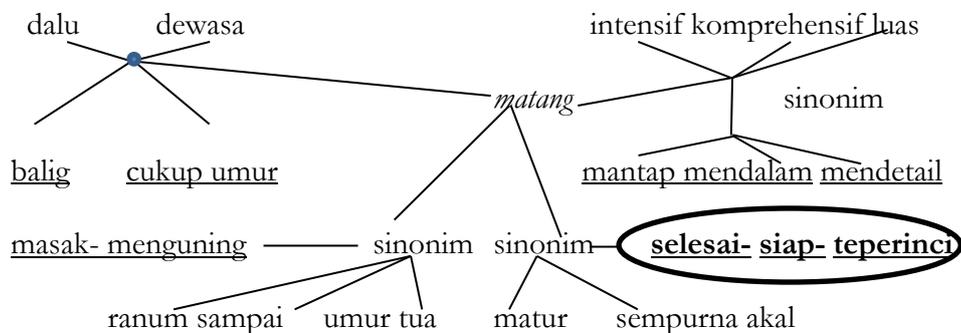
Concrete deliverables are a collection of projects, programs, or initiatives from the G20 countries related to the pillars of the Indonesian Presidency. There are 226 multilateral projects/programs/initiatives and 140 bilateral **mature** projects with a total value of USD 71.5 billion.

Mature linguistic markers indicate the metaphorical expression in data (2). For example, the word **matang** has a lexical meaning in KBBI V online is old, and it is time to be picked, eaten, and so on (about fruits); **matang**: the mango is left -- on the tree. The metaphorical meaning of the word **matang** is 'ready'. *Ripe fruit* is a fruit that is "old" time to pick. A mature project is a project that is ready to be worked on in detail "steadily". Look at the source and target domains of mature metaphorical meaning below.

Table 5:
 Metaphorical lexicon *matang*

Source Realm (<i>matang</i>)(old)	Target Realm (<i>siap</i>)(ready)
Fruit--it is old--time to be picked---eaten.	Project -- concept ready -- design ready -- detailed -- feasible – solid Concrete deliverables are a collection of projects, programs, or initiatives from the G20 countries related to the pillars of the Indonesian Presidency. There are 226 multilateral projects/programs/initiatives and 140 bilateral ready/feasible projects with a total value of USD 71.5 billion.

The concept equation of the source and target domains in the data gives rise to an image schema of the 'identity' image schema of the suitability type. Mature metaphorical expressions have a 'matching' suitability, indicating that one thing is the same as another. The **matang** metaphor has the same relationship with readiness/worthiness. Like a fruit, it can be picked and eaten when it is **matang**. Likewise, a mature project means a project that is ready in terms of concept, ready in terms of planning, and detailed so that it is feasible and solid to work on. Here, semantic networks and meaning attachments of words mature to show the similarity of meaning.



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Oriental Metaphor

Data 4

Presiden Joko Widodo secara resmi **menutup** Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi (KTT) G20 Tahun 2022 yang digelar di Bali selama dua hari pada 15 s.d. 16 November 2022. (<https://www.kominfo.go.id/>)

President Joko Widodo officially **closed** the 2022 G20 Summit, held in Bali for two days from 15 to 2022. November 16, 2022.

The word **closed** linguistic marker indicates the metaphorical expression in data (4). The lexical meaning in KBBI V online is to make it not open (such as closing, locking, closing): ~ book; ~ window; ~ eyes; ~ door. The lexical meaning of **closed** will be used as a thinking orientation. The word **closed** not only makes it not open but also becomes a metaphorical expression in data (4) which means ending/ending the event. About opening and closing, the concept of space becomes an orientation to reflect different things (ending/ending). Every culture in society is different, including in Indonesia. The metaphorical expression opening-closing is used to start-end events as if a window can be opened and closed as well as an event that can be opened and closed even though events are abstract forms that are reflected as space.

Table 6:

Metaphorical lexicon menutup

Source Realm (<i>menutup</i>)(closed)	Target Realm (<i>mengakhiri</i>)(end)
Make something not open Space-oriented (window, door, or similar)	Reflection on the concept of opening-closing space to the concept of starting-ending an event.

The orientation of thinking reflection on the concept of **closed** from the realm of sources and targets in the data gives rise to the existence of an imaging scheme of 'space.' The metaphorical expression of **closed** has space Up-Down, Front-Back, Left-Right, Near-far, Center-Periphery, and Contact, which shows the similarity of the spatial concept of space with other things. The **closed** metaphor has the same thinking orientation as the ending/end. The following shows the network of meanings and the interrelationships of the meaning of the word **closed**. **Closed** words have synonyms or equivalent words. The word equation has its concept in its use, depending on the context of the sentence.

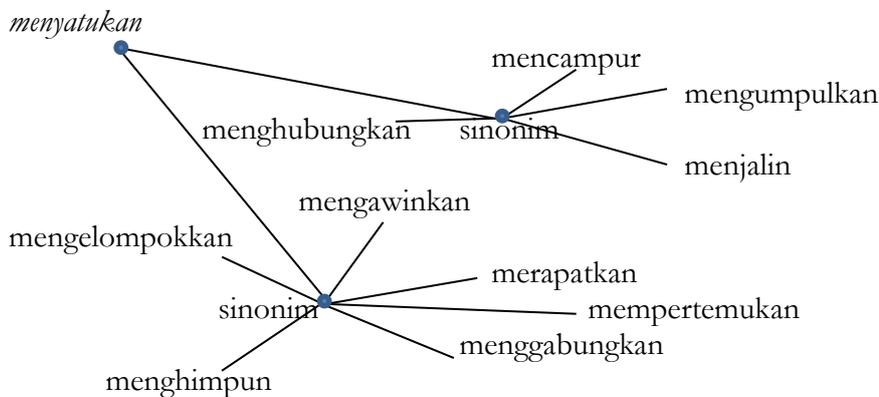
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Table 7:

Source Realm (<i>menyatukan</i>)(uniting)	Target Realm (<i>tekad</i>)(determination)
Concrete objects Several marbles scattered on the floor and then picked up and put in one place. Unite scattered marbles. The equivalent word for uniting in this concept is “collecting”	Abstract/inner On this occasion, the President said that Indonesia's G20 Presidency began with the hope of uniting a common intention in realizing an inclusive world recovery from the pandemic. The equivalent word that uniting this concept is determination ‘ tekad ’.

In this research, we found ontology metaphor data with image schema, namely force in the form of balance. The word unites on uniting intentions, a metaphorical expression of ‘tekad’ in balance with the concept of thinking, **uniting** on uniting marbles, the meaning of collecting. The **uniting** intention interpreted as a ‘tekad’ has inner strength as the target domain while **uniting** as lexical meaning has concrete power as the source domain. Here are some equivalent words to *menyatukan*. Look at the semantic web and the entanglement of the meanings of words that **uniting**:



Data 6

“Diskusi mengenai hal ini berlangsung sangat-sangat alot sekali dan akhirnya para pemimpin G20 menyepakati isi deklarasi yaitu condemnation perang di Ukraina karena telah melanggar batas wilayah, melanggar integritas wilayah,” ujar Presiden dalam pernyataan pers di media center di Bali International Convention Center, Kabupaten Badung, Provinsi Bali, Rabu (16/11/2022). (https://www.kominfo.go.id/)
“The discussion on this matter was very, very tough, and finally, the G20 leaders agreed on the contents of the declaration, namely the condemnation of war in Ukraine for violating regional boundaries and violating territorial integrity,” the President said in a press

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statement at the media center at the Bali International Convention Center, District Badung, Bali Province, Wednesday (16/11/2022).

The metaphorical expression in data (6) is indicated by linguistic markers **violating**. The word **violating** has a lexical meaning in KBBI V online: crashing; crashing; pounding: the car is damaged by ~ trees. In data (6), ontological metaphors are found; according to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), ontological metaphors are metaphors that conceptualize thoughts, experiences, and other abstract processes- into something that has physical properties. His car was damaged by breaking a tree. This means that the lexical meaning of the word **violating** is 'crash.' The tree is a thing and is a concrete realm. However, the word transgression as a metaphorical expression has an abstract realm defined as 'beyond.' Usually, **violating** is an object, for example, a tree, whereas in data (6), what is being **violating** is territorial integrity. Thus, the expression of this ontological metaphor is based on the concept of thinking in the form of an indirect comparison between a tree and integrity.

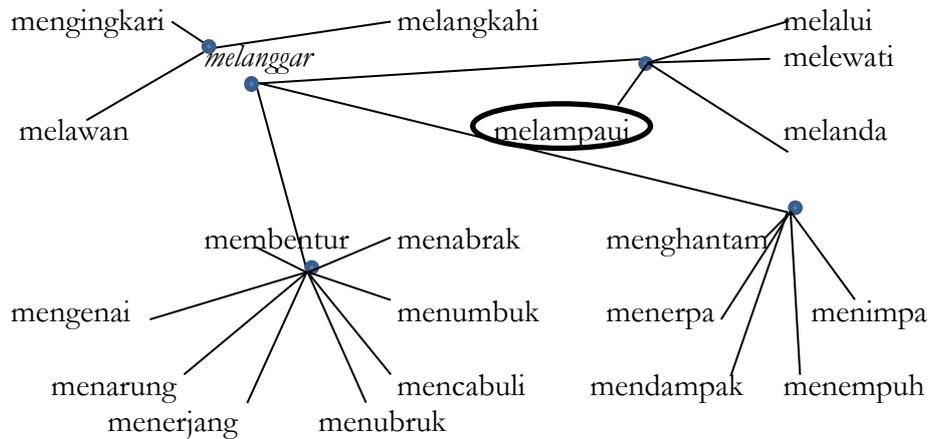
Table 8:

<i>Metaphorical lexicon melanggar</i>	
Source Realm (<i>melanggar</i>)(violating)	Target Realm (<i>melampau</i>)(go beyond)
<p><i>The car was damaged by breaking a tree.</i> <i>Breaking a tree is a concrete domain.</i> <i>Melanggar means 'to hit'</i></p>	<p><i>Discussions on this matter took place very, very tough, and finally, the G20 leaders agreed on the contents of the declaration, namely the condemnation of war in Ukraine because it had violated territorial boundaries, violated the territorial integrity.</i> <i>Violating integrity is an abstract realm.</i> The word violating is interpreted as 'beyond'</p>

In data (6), an imaging scheme is found which depicts the concept of existence (state) with various characteristics, namely, object 'object,' bounded space 'limited space,' and cycle 'cycle.' **Violating** the object tree is a tree. It was violating the integrity of the object integrity. This ontological metaphor has an image schema of a 'state of affairs'; **violating** it is considered a state of being beyond the limit. This reflection underlies that data (6) is an event with a state exceeding the limit. Why is there a war in Ukraine? Because it has violated the integrity of territorial boundaries, territorial integrity. *Integrity* here is defined as going beyond limits. The semantic network and the attachment to the meaning of the word **violating** will be described below.

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Data 7

Untuk diketahui, Deklarasi Bali mencatatkan 52 poin kesepakatan kepala negara G20 guna **mendorong** pencapaian tujuan masyarakat dunia melalui peningkatan upaya dan komitmen di berbagai sektor. (<https://www.esdm.go.id/>)

To note, the Bali Declaration recorded 52 points of agreement of the G20 heads of state to **encourage** the achievement of the goals of the world community through increased efforts and commitment in various sectors.

The linguistic markers show the metaphorical expression in data (7). The word *encourage* has a lexical meaning in KBBI V online: to refuse from the back or the front; shoves: they roll in ~ a broken down car. Similar to data (6), data (7) is also included in the findings of ontological metaphors. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) say that ontological metaphors are metaphors that conceptualize thoughts, experiences, and other abstract processes into something that has physical properties. The meaning of the metaphorical expression *encourage* is to 'move.' Usually, it is objected that are pushed, but in this finding, it is different that it is an achievement that is pushed. Achievement is an abstract realm. This is inversely proportional to the lexical meaning of pushing in the sentence. They pushed the stalled car together. Car driven. The car is a concrete realm. The meaning of *encourage* in the sentence is 'pushing.' The linguistic markers show the metaphorical expression in data (7). The word *encourage* has a lexical meaning in KBBI V online: to refuse from the back or the front; shoves: they roll in ~ a broken down car. Similar to data (6), data (7) is also included in the findings of ontological metaphors. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) say that ontological metaphors are metaphors that conceptualize thoughts, experiences, and other abstract processes into something that has physical properties. The meaning of the metaphorical expression *encourage* is to 'move.' Usually, it is objected that are pushed, but in this finding, it is different that it is an achievement that is pushed. Achievement is an abstract realm. This is inversely proportional to the lexical meaning of pushing in the sentence. They pushed the stalled car together. Car driven. The car is a concrete realm. The meaning of *encourage* in the sentence is 'pushing.'

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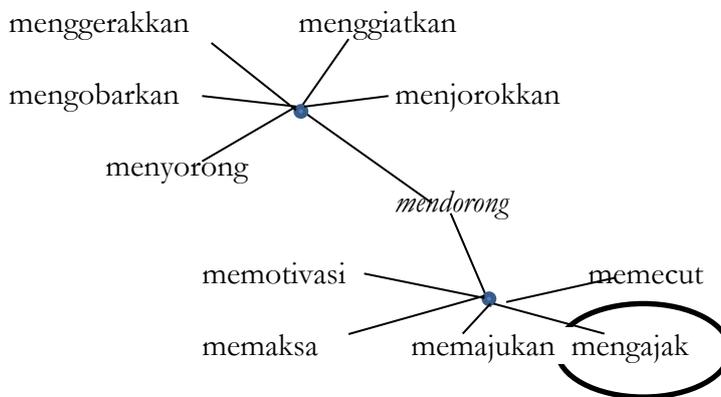
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Table 9:

Metaphorical lexicon mendorong

Source Realm (<i>mendorong</i>) (<i>encourage</i>)	Target Realm (<i>menggerakkan</i>)(<i>move</i>)
<p><i>They pushed the stalled car together.</i> Cars—the concrete realm The meaning of encourage is 'pushing.'</p>	<p><i>For your information, the Bali Declaration recorded 52 points of agreement of the G20 heads of state to encourage the achievement of the goals of the world community through increased efforts and commitment in various sectors.</i> Achievements—the realm of the abstract The meaning of encourage is 'moving/advancing.'</p>

In data (7), an imaging scheme depicts the existing concept of 'state' with process characteristics. For example, the word push is an event characterized by a processing activity. *Encourage* which has a metaphorical meaning of 'moving/advancing,' is a process of moving/advancing achievement. Several equivalent words of *encouragement* can be seen from the following semantic networks and meaning *attachments*.



Data 8

*Analisedaily.com, Nusa Dua - Segala bentuk upaya terus dilakukan negara-negara anggota Groups Twenty agar perhelatan Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi (KTT) G20 itu memiliki dampak positif tidak hanya bagi negara peserta, tetapi punya efek yang besar bagi dunia internasional. Salah satu dari sekian banyak agenda yang saat ini dijalankan adalah **peluncuran** dana pandemi (Pandemic Fund).*

*All kinds of efforts continue to be made by the member countries of Group Twenty so that the G20 Summit will positively impact the participating countries and the international community. For example, one of the many agendas currently being carried out is **launching** a pandemic fund (Pandemic Fund).*

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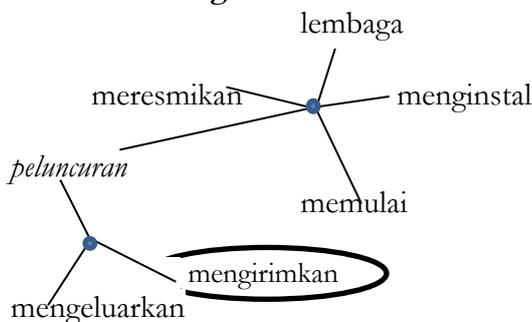
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The *launching* linguistic marker indicates the metaphorical expression in data (8). The word *launching* has a lexical meaning in KBBI V online: the way (place) to launch. *Launching* falls into the category of ontological metaphor. Lakoff, G., & Johnson (2003) say that ontological metaphors are metaphors that conceptualize thoughts, experiences, and other abstract processes into something that has a physical nature. *Launching* originally meant a place to slide (call it a slide), but what is meant in data (8) is different. The meaning of the *launching* metaphor on the data is 'sending.' The place to launch is a concrete realm while launching a fund is an abstract process. The reason is that objects are usually launched, but in data (8), what is launched is in the form of funds. Can the fund be launched? This ontological metaphor results in the meaning of *launching* being the same as the meaning of sending. Comparing a launch as a 'gliding place' with the *launching* as the meaning of 'sending' is a human concept of thinking based on experience.

Table 10:

<i>Metaphorical lexicon peluncuran</i>	
Source Realm (<i>peluncuran</i>)(<i>launching</i>)	Target Realm (<i>mengirimkan</i>) (<i>sending</i>)
<p><i>Peluncuran is a slide (slide)</i> <i>The launch was slippery.</i> <i>The launch pad is a thing. However, objects include the realm of concrete.</i></p>	<p><i>Metaphorical meaningful peluncuran is sending</i> <i>One of the many agendas currently being carried out is sending pandemic funds (Pandemic Fund).</i> Fund ---abstract</p>

The image schema found in data (9) is the concept of existence (state) with characteristics, namely object 'object,' cycle 'cycle,' and process 'process.' The *launching* object in data (9) is the fund. The fund *launching* cycle is included in the process. Funds are usually in the form of money, a means of payment. Hence, the funds are close to paying. What is the process for *launching* the fund? Can the funds slide? The concept of thinking like this can be categorized as a metaphor. What is the comparison between launch and funding? This metaphorical expression expands the meaning of the word *launching*. The following is a semantic network and the meaning of the *launching* word.



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Data 9

*"Hoaks dan perundungan siber dapat memecah persatuan dan mengancam demokrasi. **Kebocoran** data akibat kejahatan siber berpotensi menimbulkan kerugian ekonomi hingga 5 triliun dolar AS pada tahun 2024. Untuk itu, keamanan digital dan perlindungan privasi harus dijamin. G20 harus mampu membangun kepercayaan sektor digital, termasuk melalui tata kelola digital global," tegasnya.* (<https://www.kominfo.go.id/>)

*"Hoaxes and cyberbullying can divide unity and threaten democracy. Data **leaks** due to cyber crimes can potentially cause economic losses of up to 5 trillion US dollars by 2024. For this reason, digital security and privacy protection must be guaranteed. The G20 must be able to build trust in the digital sector, including through global digital governance," he stressed.*

The linguistic markers of *the leaks* show the metaphorical expression in data (9). The word *leaks* has a lexical meaning in KBBI V online, which means a hole so that water (air) can come in or out; drain: replace the roof tiles that -- it; because of this teapot --, its contents are getting less and less. The concept of thought and experience related to the meaning of *leaks* is an event. For example, when it rains, the roof of the house leaks, so water gets into the room. This means that liquid objects can penetrate the perforated roof. Therefore, the concrete concept is leaking; there must be a hole. Then, the metaphorical meaning appears in the leakage event, exemplified in data (9). However, in contrast to the concrete concept, the leakage referred to in data (9) is data. Data is an abstract realm, different from roofs. So, this similarity in characteristics of the *leaks* event results in the emergence of metaphorical meaning.

Table 11:

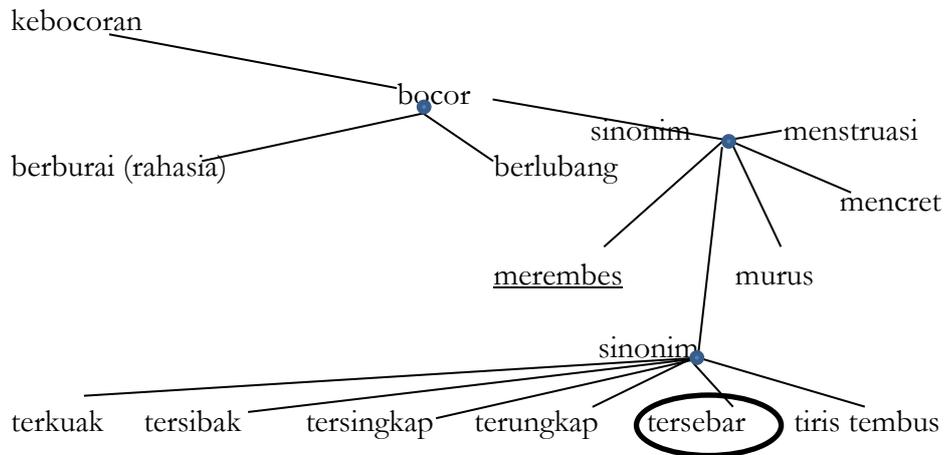
Metaphorical lexicon kebocoran

Source Realm(<i>kebocoran</i>)(<i>leaks</i>)	Target Realm (<i>tersebar</i>)(spread)
<i>leaks</i> = holes Rainwater enters because the roof leaks.	<i>leaks</i> = scattered <i>The spread of data due to cybercrime has the potential to cause economic losses of up to 5 trillion US dollars by 2024</i>

The image schema found in data (10) is the concept of existence (state) with characteristics, namely object 'object,' cycle 'cycle,' and process 'process.' The *leaks* event described above is included in the process feature in the image schema. The metaphorical meaning of the word leak is 'spread out.' This scattered process can be done intentionally or unintentionally. Ontological metaphors relate to thoughts or points of view, associating something with an abstract process. If the data is like water, data can also leak like a liquid. The following is the relationship between the meaning of the word *leaks* so that a metaphorical meaning can appear, described in the semantic network.

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Data 10

Tepat sehari sebelum KTT G20 dimulai, Menko Airlangga mewakili Presiden Joko Widodo membuka B20 Summit dan juga membuka secara resmi L20 Summit, guna memberikan arahan dan dukungannya terhadap pengembangan dunia bisnis dan ketenagakerjaan global. Menko Airlangga menekankan bahwa kerja sama yang baik antara sektor publik dan swasta akan menjadi kunci **kebangkitan** ekonomi pascapandemi, namun juga harus tetap diiringi dengan inklusivitas dan perlindungan bagi semua tenaga kerja. (<https://ekon.go.id>)

Just a day before the G20 Summit began, Airlangga represented President Joko Widodo to open the B20 Summit and also officially opened the L20 Summit, to provide direction and support for the development of global business and employment. Airlangga emphasized that good cooperation between the public and private sectors will be the key to post-pandemic **economic revival**, but it must also be accompanied by inclusiveness and protection for all workers.

The metaphorical expression in data (10) is shown by the linguistic marker **kebangkitan**. The word **kebangkitan** has a lexical meaning in KBBI V online is *awakening (becoming aware): ~ Indonesia is just one part of the general ~ in Asia regarding rising from the dead: The Day of ~Jesus Almasih*. Conceptualizing the word **kebangkitan** in thought, experience, and other abstract processes-to something that has physical properties. The lexical meaning of resurrection relates to the human body being weak or unconscious and then rising or becoming conscious or awake. Then, the metaphorical meaning can be raised through the point of view or thought that awakening can refer to abstract things such as economic awakening. The process of awakening starts from an unstable condition towards balance and then awakening or progress. This means that awakening can be interpreted as progress.

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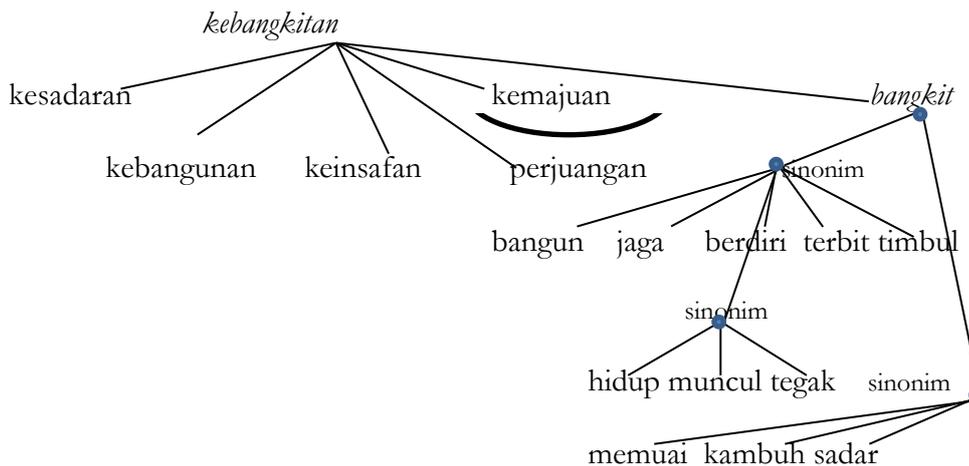
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Table 12:

Metaphorical lexicon kebangkitan

Source Realm (<i>kebangkitan</i>)	Target Realm (<i>kemajuan</i>)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Awakening = realize/wake up</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - <i>Awakening = progress</i> • - <i>Unstable state - equilibrium – awakening</i> • <i>economic revival = economic progress</i>

The ontological metaphor of the word *kebangkitan* has an image scheme, namely *force* in the form of *balance* and *enablement*. Given the economic concept that needs balance and empowerment in accordance with the image of the word economic revival. The reflection of *kebangkitan* refers to the economist's principle that proper empowerment will give birth to a balance that realizes economic revival or progress. the linkage of the meaning of awakening can be seen in the following semantic network scheme.



CONCLUSION

The use of ontological metaphors is more widely used in the discourse of the Bali G20 Summit than structural metaphors and orientational metaphors. There are three types of metaphors: three structural, two orientational, and five ontological. The use of ontological metaphors is more common because it implies that the writer does not want to convey the intention of the news directly but prefers to transfer the meaning of his writing into the concept of objects that have physical properties. The use of metaphors in the discourse of the Bali G20 Summit is to express the author's intention in an unclear manner and to provide a deeper flavor. The depiction of the metaphors that were found to be dominant imaged the concept of *identity*, characteristics of *matching*, *space* with features *Up-Down*, *Front-Back*, *Left-Right*, *Near-far*, *Center-Periphery*, *Contact*; *force* strength with the

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characteristics of a *balance* ; *state* of existence characteristic of an *object*, *cycle*, and *process*, *limited space* *bounded space*. Cognitive roles influence the conceptualization of metaphors and discourse of the Bali G20 Summit. The meaning of the metaphor is reflected based on different thoughts and experiences in the context of the sentence. The linkage of meaning between one meaning and another can be connected through synonymous meaning relations in a semantic network.

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