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Analysis of The Study of Semantic Cognitive Meaning in Kisar Islands Story Simpan Emas Di Dalam Tungku

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ABSTRACT

Language serves as a complex tool for communication, reflecting culture, identity, and thought. Semantics, a branch of linguistics, delves into the meaning behind language, considering context, structure, and usage. This study explores the semantic analysis of the fairy tale "Kisar Island Stores simpan emas di dalam tungku," examining how language and narrative structure convey deep meanings. Using cognitive semantic analysis, the research aims to understand the cognitive concepts reflected in the story and how language usage mirrors societal worldview. By analyzing sentence structures, word choices, and narrative styles, the study uncovers complex layers of meaning within the tale. The methodology involves content understanding, identification of cognitive concepts, metaphor analysis, and exploration of implied meanings. Data analysis follows cognitive semantic principles, with Croft and Cruse's theory employed for metaphor analysis. The results reveal semantic cognitive meanings embedded in the tale, including themes of wealth, family, and journey. The narrative structure employs simple language, motifs, characterization, and moral messages, reflecting societal values. Additionally, the story's sentence structures and word choices contribute to its rich symbolism and layered meanings. Overall, this analysis highlights how language and narrative elements contribute to the depth and complexity of meaning in fairy tales.

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the most complex phenomena that humans have. As the main tool of communication, language not only plays a role in the exchange of information, but also becomes a reflection of human culture, identity, and thought. Behind the words used in the language, there is a complex structure and rich in meaning. One aspect that studies the structure and meaning of language is semantics. Semantics is the branch of linguistics that studies meaning in language. This includes how words, phrases, sentences, and text as a whole give meaning to language users. In semantic studies, we not only look at the literal meaning of words, but also pay attention to how

context, sentence structure, and language use as a whole affect implied and understood meanings.

Language, its meaning, and human idealism both exist. The message conveyed and understood depends on the culture of the people who use their language when communicating with each other. When people choose words to communicate, they must have an empirical basis (reality) gained from their own experience, experience, and knowledge. Cognitive semantics is a branch of linguistics that explores the relationship between language and cognition, focusing on how language reflects and influences thought processes. It posits that meaning is not only derived from formal structures but is also shaped by cognitive mechanisms such as

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perception, memory, and conceptualization. Cognitive semantics emphasizes the role of mental representations and conceptual structures in understanding language meaning. Johnson (1992) states that the focus of cognitive semantic studies lies in the linguistic relationship between the source and target domains codified in a philosophical framework. In contrast, Evans and Green (2018) state that cognitive semantic studies focus on the analysis of encyclopedic meanings on experience, conceptual systems, and linguistic structures. In reality, human linguistic phenomena are related to culture from birth. The picture of what is seen, felt, understood, and done in everyday life shows indirectly how people's thinking is shaped. The source comes from experience, image, and ideology, and the target meaning is given to the recipient.

Fairy tales are one form of cultural expression that has existed since ancient times. Although sometimes thought of as mere entertainment, fairy tales often hold deeper meanings, reflecting the values, beliefs, and conflicts that exist in the society in which the story originates. In this context, we will explore the semantic study of the fairy tale "Kisar Island Stores Simpan Emas Di dalam Tungku". This fairy tale is an interesting subject of analysis because it presents complex meanings through a simple narrative.

By analyzing the semantic aspects of the story, we can understand how the use of language and narrative structure provides a deep layer of meaning in the story. Cognitive semantics is a scientific discipline that investigates ideas and meanings related to cognition. Metaphors, according to MacCormac (1985: 2) and Karnedi (2011: 19), are mental processes that can change language to gain new understanding. The extent to which the reader or speech partner understands the intent of the phrase, clause, or sentence created, then this new understanding emerges. Metaphors are often used in everyday language. Every word, whether unconsciously or consciously, has a metaphor.

In literary studies, semantic analysis is an important approach to understanding meaning in a literary work. Meaning in a text is not only limited to individual words, but also involves complex relationships between words, sentences, and context as a whole. In the context of the fairy tale "Pulau Kisar Emas di Dalam Furnace," a literary masterpiece of Indonesia's rich culture, semantic analysis can help us understand more deeply the messages hidden in the narrative.

At the most basic level, semantic analysis aims to unearth the meanings hidden in texts, including implied and connotative meanings. By examining sentence structure, word choice, and stylistic use, we can explore how authors present complex and profound meanings in their literary works. In the context of this fairy tale, semantic analysis will help us see how semantic elements are used to describe the characters, settings, and conflicts in the story, as well as how these meanings develop throughout the narrative.

In addition, semantic analysis also allows us to see how the story reflects the underlying cultural values, norms, and beliefs. Through an understanding of semantics, we can trace how these fairy tales reflect the thoughts and worldviews of the society from which the story originated. Thus, semantic analysis not only helps us understand stories more deeply, but also provides insight into the cultural and social context in which they emerge. Dirk (2011) examines the philosophical epistemology of cognitive and historical semantics. According to research, cognitive semantics is considered part of categorization in general that is not limited to linguistics. This is due to the aspect of epistemology that Lakoff mentioned. In a different perspective than Lakoff's, cognitive categories indicate the objective structure of the world. This is a structure that is considered important. Wahyuni (2020) studied expressions in Javanese. He saw phrases like *paribasan*, *bebasan*, and *sanepa* as critical ways of expressing things. Speakers use diction as a cognitive representation of their intended behavior. In a study conducted in 2019 by Nugraha, the lexicon of animals in Javanese was classified according to their types: *ingon-ingon*, *reason*, *satoan*, *fugitive*, and *pangirid*. Therefore, Javanese people have special standards for seeing animals around them.

In addition, there is a field within linguistics known as cognitive linguistics, which studies how a language is processed through common cognitive processes. According to Arimi (2015: 5) and Dessiliona and Nur (2018: 178), cognitive semantics is an experimental method that focuses on the way people use and experience language. Cognitive linguistics studies the way a person thinks about something spoken through language (Evans and Green (2006) and Cuyckens and Geeraets (2012) in (Aulia and Nur, 2020: 227). Cognitive linguistics refers to the relationship between a person's cognitive function and their language.

Language is a complex phenomenon that reflects human culture, identity, and thought. Through

semantics, we can understand the structure and meaning of language, both in linguistic and cultural contexts. Fairy tales, as part of human cultural heritage, hold deep meanings and reflect the values and beliefs of the society from which they originate. Semantic analysis in the fairy tale story "Kisar Island Keeps Gold in the Furnace" opens a window to understand how the use of language and narrative structure creates complex layers of meaning in the tale. Based on the conclusions and definitions above, the problem formulation and research objectives are concluded: What are the meanings of semantic cognitive studies contained in the fairy tale story of Kisar Island store gold in a furnace? How does the use of language and narrative structure in the fairy tale "Pulau Kisar Save Gold in the Furnace" reflect the thinking and worldview of the society from which the story originated? And How does the sentence structure, word choice, and language style in this story create complex layers of meaning?

The purpose of this study is to conduct an analysis of cognitive semantic studies in the fairy tale story "Pulau Kisar Save Gold in the Furnace" by focusing on what are the meanings of semantic cognitive studies contained in the fairy tale story of Pulau Kisar Save Gold in the Furnace, How the use of language and narrative structure in the fairy tale story "Pulau Kisar Save Gold in the Furnace" reflects the thoughts and worldviews of the community where the story originated and How The sentence structure, word choice, and language style in this story create complex layers of meaning.

II. METHODS

The purpose of this study was to analyze cognitive semantic studies in the fairy tale story of Pulau Kisar Keep Gold in the Furnace by using a cognitive semantic approach to understand how cognitive concepts are reflected in the language and narrative of the story. It involves mapping the conceptual structure and mental representation contained in the text.

Djajasudarma (2010: 4) suggests that language research methodology has a close relationship with the objectives of language research. In this study, in general, using the method of writing descriptive analysis. The descriptive method aims to describe so that a picture of the data can be seen systematically, factually and accurately. The analysis process in this study uses qualitative methods with cognitive

semantic studies.

The Identifying Cognitive Concepts. Techniques: Cognitive Concept Coding: Researchers systematically identify and code instances of cognitive concepts, such as metaphorical expressions, image schemas, and conceptual blends, within the text, **Conceptual Mapping:** Utilizing cognitive linguistic frameworks, researchers map out conceptual domains and identify relationships between different cognitive concepts present in the fairy tales.

The Metaphor and Metonymy Analysis: Techniques: Metaphor Identification: Researchers identify metaphorical expressions and analyze how they structure meaning and convey abstract concepts, **Metonymy Analysis:** Examination of metonymic relationships, where one concept is used to represent another related concept, to understand how meaning is extended or inferred.

Inferencing Implied Meanings:

Techniques: Contextual Analysis: Researchers examine the narrative context, character interactions, and symbolic imagery to infer implicit meanings and thematic significance, **Cultural and Intertextual Analysis:** Considering cultural norms, intertextual references, and historical context to interpret implied meanings embedded within the fairy tales.

The following steps are used in conducting cognitive approach research:

1. Content Understanding
2. Identify Cognitive Concepts
3. Metaphor and Metonymy Analysis
4. Search for Implied Meaning
5. Sentence Structure Analysis and Word Choice
6. Cognitive Concept Mapping
7. Analysis of Cognitive Aspects in Plot and Characters

The cognitive semantics of Lakoff (2003) were used to analyze the data in this study. It determines whether a phrase is included in a metaphorical expression or not, based on the theory of characteristics and types of metaphors. Finally, Croft (2004) theory is used to determine the type of image scheme present in the metaphorical expression to be analyzed. The source of the data used in this study was a fairy tale book entitled Yotowawa Nin Koirwakar.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In searching for data, the author tabulated selected data taken from a collection of kisar island fairy tale stories, the author chose one of the stories entitled store gold in the furnace. In this study, the author analyzes the meaning of cognitive studies, language and narrative structure and sentence structure, word choice, and language style in this story create complex layers of meaning. Analysis of data findings is as follows:

SIMPAN EMAS DI DALAM TUNGKU

Ada sepasang suami istri bersama 2 orang anak. Bapak ini adalah kepala desa di **desa** itu. Pada suatu hari ia dan istrinya jatuh sakit. Akhirnya mereka meninggal dunia. Mereka meninggalkan kedua anak mereka sehingga menjadi anak **yatim piatu**. Sewaktu orang tua ini masih hidup, mereka menyimpan emas orang-orang desa itu, tetapi tidak memberitahukan anaknya mengenai tempat penyimpanan **emas** itu. Pada suatu hari semua orang tua-tua desa itu mulai mengadakan rapat untuk menanyai kedua anak itu di mana emas mereka disimpan. Mungkin waktu orang tua mereka masih hidup, mereka pernah melihat tempat **emas** itu. Kedua anak itu merasa takut sehingga pada suatu hari mereka meninggalkan **desa** dan pergi mencari-cari orang tua mereka, supaya dapat menanyakan di mana emas itu berada. Lalu kedua anak itu mulai berjalan masuk hutan keluar **hutan**, naik **gunung** turun **gunung**. Mereka tidak menemukan tempat tinggal orang tua mereka. Mereka berjalan terus sampai bertemu 2 ekor **ayam**. Kemudian mereka bertanya kepada 2 ekor ayam itu, "Hei, ayam! Apakah tidak melihat tempat tinggal orang tua kami?" Lalu dua ekor ayam itu menjawab, "Eih, kalian cari saja masuk hutan, keluar hutan, naik gunung, turun gunung, supaya kamu bisa bertemu dengan orang tuamu." Kedua anak ini berjalan terus dan sampailah mereka di dekat sebuah **pagar** (di tempat orang-orang mati). Bapak dan ibu mereka belum tidur. Bapaknya sedang membuat jaring dan ibunya sedang menumbuk padi. Jadi tiba-tiba bapaknya mendengar ada suara anak-anak yang menangis di dekat **pagar**. Lalu ia berkata kepada istrinya, "Wah, diam dulu, ada anak-anak yang menangis di dekat **pagar** itu seperti anak-anak kita. Coba mari kita lihat. Setelah mereka melihat, benar itu adalah anak-anak mereka. Lalu mereka mengantarkan anak-anaknya ke rumah, memberikan makanan kepada mereka dan bertanya, "Kenapa kamu dua datang ke sini?" Lalu anak-anak itu menjawab, "Orang tua-tua desa datang untuk menanyakan kami, 'di

mana emas desa disimpan oleh orang tuamu'? Tetapi kami tidak tahu di mana emas itu disimpan. Jadi kami datang untuk menanyakan bapak dan ibu." Lalu orang tuanya menjawab, "**Emas** itu kami tidak simpan di dalam peti, tetapi kami simpan di dalam tungku. Jadi pergilah ke sana, pasti kamu dapat melihatnya." Kemudian anak-anak itu diantar oleh orang tuanya kembali ke rumah mereka. Sampai di rumah mereka melihat dalam tungku, benar emas itu ada di dalam tungku. Lalu mereka mengambil emas itu dan menyerahkan kepada orang-orang desa.

1. Meaning of semantic cognitive studies

Based on the data from the fairy tale story above, the author concludes several words that have the meaning of cognitive studies semantically, including:

No	Words that have the meaning of semantic cognitive studies
1	Simpan
2	Emas
3	Tungku
4	Anak yatim piatu
5	Desa
6	Hutan, gunung
7	Ayam
9	Pagar

2. Language of narrative structure

The following are findings based on the narrative structure language contained in the story, including:

1. Use of Motifs and Symbolism
2. Characterization
3. Use of Folklore
4. Travel Patterns
5. Pesan Moral

3. Sentence structure, word choice, and language style

1. Sentence Structure
2. Word Choice
3. Language Style
4. Symbolisme
5. Layer of Meaning

Based on the results above, the author concludes the discussion of the above results based on the meaning of cognitive studies, language and narrative structure and sentence structure, word choice, and language style.

1. Meaning of semantic cognitive studies

Semantic cognitive studies can help in understanding the meaning contained in the story. Here is an analysis for some of the keywords in the story "Simpan Emas di Dalam Tungku":

Simpan:

- This word indicates the act of hiding or putting something for a specific purpose.
- In the context of the story, this word refers to the act of storing gold done by parents to their children without telling the location to the children.

Emas:

- A symbol of wealth and high economic value.
- In the story, emas is a precious object hidden by parents before dying, becoming the focus of the children's search after their parents die.

Tungku:

- A tool for melting or heating metal.
- In the title of the story, "Simpan Emas di Dalam Tungku", This word may have a figurative or metaphorical meaning that refers to a safe or hidden storage place.

Anak yatim piatu:

- Children who have lost both parents.
- In the story, both children become orphans after the death of their parents.

Desa:

- Sebuah komunitas atau pemukiman yang terdiri dari sejumlah penduduk.
- Dalam cerita, merupakan tempat tinggal utama tokoh-tokoh cerita, termasuk keluarga yang memiliki emas.

Hutan, gunung:

- Natural areas that are not very inhabited by humans and can be hidden or difficult to reach places.
- In the story, the place passed by the children in their search for parents and gold.

Ayam:

- Pets that are often found in the countryside.
- In the story, the chicken becomes a character who gives clues to the children on their journey.

Pagar:

- Barriers or barriers to separate an area from other areas.
- In the context of the story, the fence may symbolize the boundary between life and death, where the children's parents still reside.

Through semantic cognitive analysis, we can

dig deeper into the meaning of each key word in the story, and how their use shapes the overall narrative.

2. Use of language and narrative structure

Simple Language and Direct Narration: This story uses simple language and direct narration, with sentences that are easy for readers to understand. This simple use of language reflects the background of the story that may have come from a less formally educated society.

- **Use of Motifs and Symbolism:** emas motifs are used in this story as the center of the plot. Gold became not only a material object, but also a symbol of wealth and luck. This reflects people's belief in high material value and the desire to maintain wealth.

- **Characterization:** The characters in this story are portrayed simply. The father and mother who died are said to be loving parents, while the two children are described as children who seek luck and adventure.

- **Folklore Usage:** Stories about children seeking adventure to find hidden treasures are a common theme in folklore from various cultures. It reflects humanity's universal desire to pursue dreams and face challenges.

- **Travel Pattern:** The narrative structure of this story follows a pattern of journeys or quests, where the two children embark on a journey full of obstacles and tests to reach their destination. This pattern reflects the thinking of the society from which this story originated that may value perseverance and courage in the face of challenges.

- **Moral Message:** This story can contain a moral message about the importance of courage, patience, and honesty in facing life. This moral message may be a reflection of the values held by the society in which this story originated.

Thus, through the use of simple language, motives and symbolism, simple characterizations, travel patterns, and moral messages, the story "Keep Gold in the Furnace" reflects the thoughts and worldview of the society from which the story originated contained in the story.

3. Sentence structure, word choice, and language style

The story presents complex layers of meaning through simple yet dense sentence structures and word choices rich in symbolism. Here is the analysis:

- **Sentence Structure:** This story uses a simple

and clear sentence structure, with paragraphs consisting of several short sentences. This creates a fast and easy-to-understand rhythm of the story.

- **Word Choice:** The author uses words that mean double and symbolic. For example, the word "emas" Not only does it refer to the precious metal literally, but it also becomes a symbol of hidden treasures or inherited hidden knowledge. Use of the word "hutan" dan "gunung" It may describe a journey of self-discovery or deeper knowledge.
- **Grammatical Language:** The style of language used tends to be narrative and descriptive. The story not only conveys the events directly, but also introduces dialogue between the characters, which gives a sense of realism to the story.
- **Symbolism:** There is some identifiable symbolism in this story. For example, a fence described as a place where the dead can symbolize the threshold between life and death, or between the real world and the supernatural world. The chickens encountered by the two children may symbolize guidance or guidance in seeking truth or answers.
- **Layer of Meaning:** This story invisibly tells the journey of two children who search for gold hidden by their parents. However, behind the story, there are themes about the search for identity, hidden knowledge, and relationships between generations. The whole story creates layers of meaning that invite the reader to reflect more deeply on the moral or philosophical message implied.

Thus, through a simple but dense sentence structure, a rich choice of words with symbolism, narrative language style, and the use of symbolism and layers of meaning, this story manages to create an interesting and profound narrative.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it was found that in the fairy tale story "Keep Gold in the Furnace", there are a number of keywords that have the meaning of semantic cognitive studies. For example, the word "save" refers to the act of hiding something, "gold" as a symbol of wealth and high economic value, and "village" as the main residence of the characters of the story. This

analysis helps in understanding how the choice of words in the story affects the understanding of the overall meaning. The story uses simple language and direct narrative, with the pattern of travel or quest as the main narrative structure. The use of motifs and symbolism, simple characterizations, and moral messages in the story reflect the thinking and worldview of the society from which the story originated. This analysis reveals how the use of language and narrative structure can affect the delivery of messages and meaning in stories. Simple but dense sentence structure, rich word choice symbolism, as well as narrative language style in the story create complex layers of meaning. The symbolism contained in the story, such as the fence symbolizing the threshold between life and death, as well as the layers of implied meaning, give it a deep philosophical feel. This analysis helps in understanding how sentence structure, word choice, and language style in a story create a strong impression on the reader.

Suggestion

Suggestions for future research may include expanded analysis of fairy tales from other cultures, comparison with other cognitive semantic theories, and further exploration of the use of language and narrative structure in folklore.

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