

# When Love and Hatred Agree with Each Other : Their Metaphorical Conceptualizations in Indonesian

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Metaphor is a vital and central part of a language system (Ortony, 1975; Thibodeau and Boroditsky, 2011). It pervades not only our language, but also our thought and even many everyday actions (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980). Metaphor can be seen as a mapping between ‘source’ domains and ‘target’ domains. ‘Source’ domains provide a concrete way of looking at things (e.g. a journey, as in the metaphorical concept ‘love is a journey’). Target domains are the abstract domains (e.g. ‘love’) that are metaphorically referred to as if they are more concrete (Lakoff, 1987). Metaphor also allows one to use a simpler and more comprehensible experience to describe a relatively unfamiliar and abstract one (Ortony and Fainsilber, 1987), such as emotion.

As an internal psychological state, emotion tends to have an elusive and transient quality that is difficult to express by literal language (Ortony and Fainsilber, 1987). Thus, to describe it, one will tend to use metaphors (Yuditha, 2008). CINTA (love) and BENCI (hatred) emotions are culturally perceived to be opposite to each other. When one feels these two particular emotions, it is common to produce a variety of metaphors to show them. In this paper, I demonstrate that CINTA and BENCI metaphorical conceptualizations in Indonesian share some source domains, admitting that they also have their own specific domains as well. In pursuing this research I use data from the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology’s Jakarta Field Station Figurative Language Project as well as data from other sources with different genres to see the consistency of various metaphorical conceptualizations.

Keywords: *metaphors, metaphorical conceptualizations, source domain, target domain, emotion(s), cinta (love), benci (hatred).*

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