

ABSTRACT

YOSUA SEPTIAN ELIA (2011). **The Study of Metaphorical Language of the Parables about Kingdom of Heaven in St. Matthew's Gospel.** Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University

This thesis discusses the metaphorical language in the parables about the kingdom of Heaven in St. Matthew's gospel. The parables found in St. Matthew's gospel concern about the virtues which Jesus Christ delivered about kingdom of Heaven. In this thesis, there are presents two problem formulations. The first problem is to identify the parables which concern about the Kingdom of Heaven. The second problem is to determine the conceptual metaphors which construct the parables. This thesis used library method in analyzing the data. In order to identify the parables, theory of parable was applied. Meanwhile, theory of conceptual metaphor was used to determine the conceptual metaphors of the parable. The approach used in present thesis was cognitive linguistics.

Through the course of the analysis, seventeen parables related to the Kingdom of Heaven were found. They are the Parable of the Wise and Foolish Builders, the Parable of the Sower, the Parable of the Weeds, the Parable of the Mustard Seed, the Parable of the Yeast, the Parable of Hidden Treasure, the Parable of the Pearl, the Parable of the Net, the Parable of the Household, the Parable of the Lost Sheep, the Parable of the Unmerciful Servant, the Parable of the Workers in the Vineyard, the Parable of the Two Sons, the Parable of the Tenants, the Parable of the Wedding Banquet, the Parable of the Ten Virgins, and the Parable of the Talents. Twelve parables belong to parable, while five parables are classified as similitude.

There are seventeen conceptual metaphors which shape the parables. Five parables derive its source domain from agriculture, i.e. the Parable of the Tenants, the Parable of the Weeds, the Parable of the Mustard Seed, the Parable of the Workers in the Vineyard, and the Parable of the Sower. Wedding domain is used to conceptualize two parables, i.e. the Parable of the Ten Virgins and the Parable of the Wedding Banquet. Treasure domain is also used to conceptualize two parables, i.e. the Parable of Hidden Treasure and the Parable of the Pearl. Parables from business domain are the Parable of the Unmerciful servant and the Parable of the Talents, while animal domain is used in the Parable of the Net and the Parable of the Lost Sheep. The other parables derive its source domain from architecture (the parable of the Wise and Foolish Builders), family (the Parable of the Two Sons), household (the Parable of the Household), labour domain (the Parable of the Workers in the Vineyard) and pastry (the Parable of the Yeast).

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Skripsi ini membahas tentang bahasa metaforis yang berada di dalam parabel tentang Kerajaan Surga di dalam injil menurut St. Matius. Parabel-parabel yang ditemukan di Injil menurut St. Matius berpusat pada ajaran yang Yesus Kristus sampaikan mengenai Kerajaan Surga. Di dalam skripsi terdapat dua rumusan permasalahan yang akan dibahas. Masalah pertama adalah menentukan parabel-parabel yang berpusat pada Kerajaan Allah. Masalah kedua adalah menentukan *conceptual metaphor* (metafor konseptual) membentuk parabel-parabel. Skripsi ini menggunakan metode penelitian perpustakaan dalam menganalisis data. Agar dapat menemukan parabel-parabel, teori mengenai parabel digunakan. Sementara, teori mengenai *conceptual metaphor* (metafor konseptual) digunakan untuk menentukan metafor-metafor konseptual di dalam parabel-parabel. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam skripsi ini adalah kognitif linguistik.

Melalui analisis, sebanyak tujuh belas parabel yang berkaitan dengan Kerajaan Surga ditemukan, yaitu *the Parable of the Wise and Foolish Builders*, *the Parable of the Sower*, *the Parable of the Weeds*, *the Parable of the Mustard Seed*, *the Parable of the Yeast*, *the Parable of Hidden Treasure*, *the Parable of the Pearl*, *the Parable of the Net*, *the Parable of the Household*, *the Parable of the Lost Sheep*, *the Parable of the Unmerciful Servant*, *the Parable of the Workers in the Vineyard*, *the Parable of the Two Sons*, *the Parable of the Tenants*, *the Parable of the Wedding Banquet*, *the Parable of the Ten Virgins*, and *the Parable of the Talents*. Dua belas parabel digolongkan ke dalam tipe parabel, sementara lima parabel diklasifikasikan ke dalam similtude.

Terdapat sebanyak tujuh belas *conceptual metaphor* (metafor konseptual) yang membentuk parabel. Lima parabel bersumber dari dunia pertanian, yaitu *the Parable of the Tenants*, *the Parable of the Weeds*, *the Parable of the Mustard Seed*, *the Parable of the Workers in the Vineyard*, dan *the Parable of the Sower*. Domain pernikahan digunakan pada dua parabel, yaitu *the Parable of the Wedding Banquet* dan *the Parable of the Ten Virgins*. Domain harta digunakan juga untuk membentuk dua parabel, yaitu *the Parable of the Pearl* dan *the Parable of Hidden Treasure*. Parabel-parabel yang berasal dari dunia bisnis adalah *the Parable of the Unmerciful Servant* dan *the Parable of the Talents* sementara dunia hewan digunakan di dalam *the Parable of the Net* dan *Parable of the Lost Sheep*. Parabel-parabel yang lain berasal dari arsitektur (*the Parable of the Wise and the Foolish Builders*), dunia keluarga (*the Parable of the Two Sons*), dunia perumahan (*the Parable of the Household*), dunia kerja (*the Parable of the Workers in the Vineyard*), dan pastri (*the Parable of the Yeast*).