METAPHORS OF FISH NAMES IN INDONESIAN

METAFORA NAMA-NAMA IKAN DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA

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Abstract

This article aims to describe metaphors of fish names in Indonesian. The study is focused on the language origin and constituent structure of the fish names, locus of metaphorical expressions, source domains and target domains intended, and sociocultural factors which influence the metaphorical fish naming. The data are first collected intuitively from the researcher's own knowledge as an Indonesian native speaker, and they are added with ones found in "Big Indonesian Dictionary" and YouTube. The data are further classified in line with the five matters that become the focus of the paper's consideration. Those are the language origin and constituent structure of fish names, the locus of metaphorical expressions of fish names, source domains and target domains of metaphorical expressions, and sociocultural factors influencing the naming. Having analyzed the data carefully, the researcher found that the structure of fish names may consist of two, three, four, and at maximum five elements in which ikan 'fish' functions as the head constituent structure. The metaphorical expressions might be located in the second, third, second and third, fourth, and so far are not found in the fifth element. The source domains are taken from everything familiar with human life, and intended to be compared on the basis of similarities and closeness with the body shape, parts of the body organs, scale color, and liquid substance produced by the aquatic animals. Many of the source domains are universals, and several of them are culture-specific.

***Key Terms**: fish; metaphor; metonymy; source domain; target domain*

Abstrak

Artikel ini bertujuan untuk memerikan metafora nama-nama ikan dalam bahasa Indonesia. Kajian dipusatkan pada asal bahasa dan struktur konstituen nama-nama ikan, letak satuan metaforis, ranah sumber dan ranah target metafora, dan faktor-faktor sosiokultural yang mempengaruhi penamaannya. Data-data pertama kali dikumpulkan secara intuitif dari pengetahuan penulis sebagai penutur asli bahasa Indonesia, dan dilengkapi dengan data yang dikumpulkan dari Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia dan You Tube. Data-data kemudian diklasifikasikan berdasarkan lima persoalan yang dijadikan fokus permasalahan. Adapun ke- lima persoalan itu adalah asal bahasa dan struktur konstituen nama-nama ikan, letak ekspresi metaforis nama-nama ikan, ranah sumber dan ranah target ekspresi metaforis nama-nama ikan, dan faktor-faktor sosiokultural yang mempengaruhi penamaan ikan. Lewat pengamatan dan analisis data secara saksama didapatkan bahwa struktur nama-nama ikan yang diambil dari berbagai bahasa terdiri dari dua sampai dengan lima elemen, dan kata ikan merupakan unsur pusatnya. Elemen mataforis dapat ditempatkan pada elemen kedua, ketiga, kedua dan ketiga, keempat, dan tidak pernah pada unsur kelima. Ranah sumber matafora penamaannya diambilkan dari segala sesuatu yang akrab dengan kehidupan manusia, dan perbandingannya berdasarkan kesamaan dan kedekatan dengan bentuk tubuh, bagian tubuh, warna sisik, cairan yang dihasilkan oleh binatang air ini. Sebagian besar ranah sumber besifat universal, dan beberapa di antaranya bersifat spesifik dan terikat budaya.

*Kata-Kata **Kunci**: ikan; metafora; metonimi; ranah sumber; ranah target*

1. Introduction

Fish is one among many creatures with which human beings closely live. In human life, fish can be the source of food, nutrition, entertainment, as well as enemies that should be avoided for their dangerous attack. Accordingly, human beings must recognize and be able to differentiate among various kinds of fish names. Fish, according to "Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia" (Standard Indonesian Dictionary) (Sugono et al., 2014, 519), is a vertebrate living in the water, has cold blood, usually breathes with gills, is covered with scales, moves and keeps its balance using fins. Because language is a folk science, this scientific definition in a very small number of cases is deliberately made broader to also cover vertebrates breathing with lungs, such as whales, and non-vertebrate molluscans like squid and jellyfish, etc. In line with the fact that metaphor is pervasive in human life, human beings cannot think further without using metaphorical expressions. The use of it is not just reflected in language but in thought and action as well. As clearly stated by Lakoff and Johnson (2003) that the way human beings think, experience, and do everyday is very much a matter of metaphor. This brief paper will try to study in deep linguistic structure and everything concerning how conceptual metaphorical framing is applied in fish naming practices in Indonesia. The following examples are names of fish that are metaphorical in character.

(1) Ikan arwana batik 'Osteoglossinae'
(2) Ikan buntal landak 'spot-fin porcupine fish'
(3) Ikan hiu kepala palu 'Sphyrnidae'
(4) Ikan kepala timah 'Aplocheilus panchak'
(5) Ikan mangsi 'Loligo sp'

The first example consists of three elements, *ikan* 'fish', *arwana* 'arowana', and *batik* 'batik'. The final element is a metaphorical expression because the scale motive of the fish is similar to *batik* 'a typical Javanese textile motive'. Example (2) also consists of three elements, but the metaphorical expressions are placed on the middle *buntal* 'wrap' and the final element *landak* 'percupine' because the shape of the fish is round like a ball and porcupine spike. In (3) the fish name consists of two elements, i.e. *ikan* 'fish', *hiu* 'shark', and compound metaphorical expression *kepala palu* 'hammerhead'. Example (4) consists of two elements, ikan 'fish' and kepala timah 'tin head'. Example (5) ikan mangsi 'squid, cuttlefish' consists of two elements, i.e. *ikan* 'fish' and *mangsi* 'ink'. These facts indicate that fish names in Indonesian have several interesting problems to discuss, such as the fish name structure, the locus of metaphorical expressions, parts of the fish that are expressed metaphorically as the "target domain", the "source domains" used to compare, Sociocultural factors underlain the metaphorical expressions. These matters so far have not been studied deeply by Indonesian scholars who focus their research on Indonesian semantic issues.

1.1 Previous Studies

With regard to studies of metaphor on Indonesian issues, the research carried out by Wahab (1995) is considered one of the most comprehensive. In this study, he found three types of metaphors, i.e. nominative metaphor, predicative metaphor, and sentence metaphor. The first relies on its metaphorical expressions on the subject, the second on the predicate, and the third on the whole part of the sentence. Using the metaphor theory proposed by Heley, Wahab classifies space perception of metaphorical creation into 9 categories. From the most into the least dominant the space used is human, animate, life, object, terrestrial, substance, energy, cosmos, and being. So,

human beings constitute the most frequently used source domain in creating metaphorical expressions. This is because they constitute the closest ecology from which the language speakers more commonly create various analogies for everything they have not been found before. Lukmana et al. (2019) were conducting research on the use of metaphors in Minangkabaunese love songs. He found that most of the song's themes concern love failure and abroad living. Using Lakoff and Johnson's theory they found that the song lyrics of both themes are dominated by the use of structural and orientation metaphors, and the use of ontological metaphors is the least common type. Using The Jakarta Post online as the source of data, Santi et al. (2022) found the same result when they were trying to investigate the use of metaphors in politics during covid-19 pandemic era. Mostly, the metaphors are structural (15 out of 25) and orientation and ontological are both equal in number, 5 respectively. Meanwhile, Kendenan (2017) focused her study on the problems faced by the Department of English's students in translating similes and metaphors found in Amy Tan's short story entitled "Two Kinds". As far as metaphorical expressions are concerned, without considering the difference in cultural aspects underlain the two languages, the students always translate English metaphors using the same image. Rahman's article (2018) concerns the English students' ability to use metaphors in their love poem writing. The most recent study about metaphor is written by Wijana (2023) which concerns human body organs. In this research, he reveals which human body organs have metaphorical expressions, the source domains used to express them, the types of relation that hold between the source and the target domains, and the functions of those figurative expressions. Outside Indonesia, some thematic studies on metaphors are found in Gibb J.r.'s edited book entitled "Metaphor and Thought". Those are written by Winter (2008) about law, Semino & Steen (2008) about metaphors used in literature, and Zbikowski (2008) about music. Language and music have nearly the same primary function. The use of metaphors found in literature that had so far been believed to be more creative in characters, in fact, could not be clearly distinguished from metaphors found in other types of discourses. Accordingly, more serious studies are needed in order to enable clearly differentiating them. Language is used to manipulate the attention of another person, while music is exploited to manipulate the emotions of others. Both music and language mappings rely on image schematic structures. Finally, the meaning of the "color law" which strives to be "black and white" has been used consistently throughout the history of time by judges and legislators as an embedded part of the culture's sociolinguistics system.

1.2 Theoretical Frame Work

Linguistically, every linguistic expression containing a different phonological structure has a different meaning. At least there is one or more semantic features that differentiate(s) two entities that belong to the same semantic domain. The semantic method used to differentiate words that share the same semantic field at the lower level is called decomposition analysis. In English, *she* and *he* are differentiated by the semantic value of sex. Meanwhile, at a higher level, both *he* and *she are* included in more generic term human. By this method, any linguistic expression can be organized into a larger group to make a more encompassing classification system. This method is commonly known as taxonomy (Foley, 2001). A serious taxonomy work which tries to classify plants has been conducted by Conklin (1969) on Hanunoo. In his writing, Conklin differentiates various kinds of pepper plants which in Hanunoo are called *ladaq.* These plants at higher level belong to *qilamuns*

'herbaceous plant' and kayuh 'plant'. At the lower level, it can be further distinguished into three levels, first *ladaq balaynun* 'houseyard pepper plant' and *ladaq tirindukun tigbayuq* 'wild-pepper plant'; Second *ladaq bayanun* can be differentiate into two varieties: *ladaq balaynun maharat* 'house yard chilly-pepper plant' and *ladaq balaynun tagnanam* 'houseyard green-pepper plant'. Finally, ladaq balaynun maharat can be classified into several sub-varieties, such as *ladaq balaynum maharat batuni, ladaq balaynum hapun, ladaq balaynum pasithi, ladaq balaynum pinasyak, ladaq balaynum gutin-kutiq, ladaq balaynun tahud manuk.*

Compared to fish names, Indonesian fish names can at maximum consist of 5 elements. Consider first (6), (7), and (8) below:

(6) Ikan hiu 'Shark, Selachimorphaha'
(7) Ikan hiu kepala palu 'Sphyrnidae'
(8) Ikan hiu air tawar gengiskhan 'Pangasius sanitwongsei'
(9) Ikan hiu air tawar gengiskhan platinum 'Pangasius sanitwongsei'

Aquatic animals have a generic term *ikan* 'fish', followed by the second element *hiu* 'shark', and may or may not followed by the third element *air tawar* 'freshwater', and the fourth element *gengiskhan,* and the fifth element *platinum*. Example (6) consists of two elements, the generic term *ikan* 'fish' and the second element *hiu 'shark'*. Example (7) consists of three elements, the generic term *ikan* 'fish', the second element *hiu* 'shark', and the third element *kepala palu* 'hammerhead'. Example (8) consists of four elements. The first is the generic term *ikan* 'fish', the second element *hiu* 'shark, the third element *air tawar* 'freshwater', and the fourth element *gengiskhan* 'proper name'. Example (9) consists of five elements. The first element is the generic term *ikan* 'fish', the second element *hiu* 'shark', the third element air tawar 'freshwater', the fourth element *gengiskhan* 'proper name', and the fifth element *platinum* 'platinum, color'. As an archipelago, Indonesia has many seas and oceans as well as small and big rivers and lakes where various species and varieties of fish live. To be able exactly identify such fishes, the speech community members must create names by modifying them in such ways the generic terms are followed by more specific elements; the second, the third, the fourth, and the fifth element.

There are fish names created with common names, such as *ikan hiu* 'shark', *ikan lele* 'catfish', *ikan sepat* 'fresh water fish found in flooded rice fields', *ikan tenggiri* 'Spanish mackerel', *ikan arwana* 'arowana fish', etc. However, the large number of fish species and varieties that exist in reality, make the language speakers compelling to name them with something they are more familiar with based on similarities as well as the closeness of body parts of the fish, such as the whole body shape, head, scale color and motive, fin, flesh texture, etc. As such, the use of metaphor and metonymy in fish naming is unavoidable. In metaphorical conceptual theory, the fish body parts are called the target domain of metaphorical linguistic expressions. Meanwhile, the metaphorical and metonymy expressions themselves are called source domain (Shen, 2008; Kovecses, 2006; Wijana, 2016). In older-fashioned theories, the source domain is called "vehicle" and the target domain is called "tenor". Meanwhile, the similarity that holds between them is called "ground". Although there are some universals in perceiving the world realities, there are also significant facts, that the use of source domains is culturally embedded in which the metaphorical expressions are very specific, and can only be well comprehended by the native speakers of those languages.

2. Research Method

Based on the knowledge of an Indonesian native speaker, first I collected Indonesian fish

names that are suspected to be fish names containing metaphorical expressions. The data collection then is added with ones found in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* 'Indonesian Big Dictionary'. After being completed by their scientific nomenclature to avoid confusion, the data are classified according to their element structures whether they consist of two, three, four elements, or five elements. To ascertain whether the elements constitute one or more constituents, the deletion technique is used to determine. Phrase *ikan bawal cermin* 'mirror like pom-fret' consists of three elements because both *ikan bawal* and *ikan bawal cermin* are acceptable. Meanwhile *ikan kepala timah* 'Aplocheilus panchax' consists of two elements, *ikan* 'fish' and *kepala timah literally means* 'tin headed' because the phrase **ikan kepala* is unacceptable. Further, the research is directed toward the metaphorical expressions, and on which parts, those expressions are located, on the second, the third, or the fourth element. Afterward, the investigation concerns the target domains, i.e. the parts of fish intended to compare, the shape of the body, the animal's head, scale motive, fin, and the source domains that are perceived to have similarities or closeness to the target domains. Finally, sociocultural factors that motivate or influence the metaphorical expressions.

For many data can possibly be approached from various aspects and perspectives, to ease their presentations, they might appear more than once with different numbers.

2.1 Research Findings

The following are my research findings concerning structure, locus of metaphorical expressions, source domains and target domains, and sociocultural factors that influence fish names in Indonesian.

3 Language origin and Structures of Indonesian Fish Names

With regard to their origin**,** Indonesian fish names come from various languages such as Malay like *ikan badut* 'Amphiprioninae', *ikan belalang* "Exocoetidae, flying fish', *ikan hiu kepala palu* ' Sphyrnidae', etc.; Javanese, such as *ikan mangsi* 'Loligo sp.', *ikan gajah mina* 'Catacea', *etc.;* English, such as *Ikan koi slayer* 'Cyprinus rubprofuscus', *Ikan neon* 'Paracheirodon innesi', *Ikan kakatua* 'Scarus rivulatus', etc.

Including the most generic term *ikan* 'fish' as the head structure, Indonesian fish names possibly consist of two, three, four or five elements. Ones that consist of two elements the heads can be followed by modifiers in the form of words or phrases as well. In (10) to (14) the head structures are modified by words. In (10) the head *ikan* 'fish' is followed by *badut* 'literally means clown', in (11) *belalang* 'literally means locust, mantis', in (12) *bulan* 'literally moon', in (13) *gajah* 'literally means elephant', and in (14) *kambing* 'literally means goat'

(10) Ikan badut 'Amphiprioninae'
(11) Ikan belalang 'Exocoetidae, flying fish'
(12) Ikan bulan 'Megalipidae'
(13) Ikan gajah 'Orcinus orca,whale'
(14) Ikan kambing 'Pomacanthus annularis, anglefish'

Meanwhile in (15) and (16) the modifier are filled by phrases as a unity because (17) and (18) do not exist:

(15) Ikan kuda laut 'sea horses'
(16) Ikan kepala timah ''Aplocheilus panchak'
(17) *Ikan kuda
(18) *Ikan kepala

Different from (15) and (16), the following (19), (20), and (21) the head *ikan* 'fish' is followed by two elements which do not stand as a unity but separate constituents:

(19) Ikan bawal cermin 'Pampus (stromateus) chinensis'
(20) Ikan buntal pisang 'Ostraction tubercularis'
(21) Ikan sepat mutiara 'Trichogaster leerii'

The words *cermin* 'literally means mirror', *pisang* 'literally means banana', and *mutiara* 'literally means 'pearl', can be omitted without causing the name phrases unacceptable. So, (22), (23), and (24) exist in the use of Indonesian.

(22) Ikan bawal 'Bramidae'
(23) Ikan buntal 'Diadon hystrix'
(24) Ikan sepat 'Anabantidae'

So, (19), (20), and (21) consist of three elements, *ikan* 'fish' as the generic term, *bawal, buntal,* and *sepat* as the second elements, and *cermin* 'mirror', *pisang* 'banana', and *mutiara* 'pearl', as the third elements. Example (25) and (26) below consecutively consists of four and five elements.

(25) Ikan hiu air tawar gengiskhan 'Glyphis garricky'
(26) Ikan hiu air tawar gengiskhan platinum 'Pangasius sanitwongsei'

Henceforth, for the ease of analysis, the fish name elements will be respectively called, the first, the second, the third, the forth, and the fifth element. Therefore in case of (26) *ikan* 'fish' is the first', *hiu* 'shark' the second, *air tawar* 'fresh water' the third, *gengiskhan* 'proper name' the fourth, and *platinum* 'platinum' is the fifth element.

3.1 Locus of Metaphorical Expressions

Having observed the data carefully, it is found that the metaphorical expressions might be placed on several possible elements. Most of the metaphorical elements are placed on species elements or second parts. All (27) to (31) below place its metaphors on these parts.

(27) Ikan kapas 'Geres filamentosus'
(28) Ikan gajah 'Selachimorpha'
(29) Ikan kakatua 'Scarus rivulatus'
(30) Ikan layang-layang 'Pterophylum scalare'
(31) Ikan hantu 'Apteronoutus albifrons'

All modifiers in (27) to (31) are metaphorical in character because *kapas* which literally means 'cotton' is compared to the body color of the fish, *gajah* which literally means 'elephant' is compared to the physical size of the fish, *kakatua* which literally means 'cockatoo' is compared to the mouth of the fish, *layang-layan*g that literally means 'kite' is compared to the whole body shape of the fish, and *hantu* which literally means 'ghost' is compared to the body shape and black color of the fish. The metaphorical elements can also be placed on the third elements, such as seen in (32) to (35) below:

(32) Ikan hiu raksasa 'Otodus megalodon'
(33) Ikan hiu gergaji 'Pristidae, Carcharinus glaucus'
(34) Ikan hiu parang 'Carcharinus glaucus'
(35) Ikan koi slayer 'Cyprinus carpio'
(36) Ikan bawal cermin 'Pampus argenteus'

The metaphorical element in (32) is expressed by *raksasa* which literally means 'giant', in (33) by *gergaji* which means 'saw', in (34) by *parang* 'machete', in (35) by *slayer* 'slayer', and in (36) by *cermin* which means 'mirror'. Meanwhile in example (37), the metaphorical element is placed on the fourth element *Gengiskhan* that refers to a 'proper name' in Mongolian history.

(37) Ikan hiu air tawar gengiskhan '

In the following (38), (39), and (40) the

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metaphors are placed in the second and the third elements:

(38) Ikan buntal pisang 'Ostracion tuberculariss'
(39) Ikan buntal landak 'Diodon nyatri'
(40) Ikan sapu-sapu albino 'Hypostomus plecostomus'

Buntal literally means 'swollen, bloated', *pisang* means 'banana', and *landak* means 'porcupine'. Both animals refer to 'sea fish that used to blow up its thorny body when it is touched'. *Sapu-sapu* means 'to have characteristics like a cleaning broom', and albino literally means 'reddish colored skin, feathers and eyes'.

3.2 Source Domains and Target Domains of Metaphorical Expressions

The limited number of vocabularies in a given language on the one hand, and the unlimited realities that should be expressed existing in human life on the other hand, will directly compel the language speakers to use the vocabularies which are already available in the language inventory. With regard to metaphor, the readily existing vocabularies are exploited as the source domains to be compared with the target domains, i.e. parts of the physical body fish based on similarities and closeness.

The source domains can be taken from everything that surrounds human beings. In (41) and (42) the source domains are coming from the sky object:

(41) Ikan komet 'carassius auratus'
(42) Ikan bulan 'Megalopscypronoides'

Komet literally means 'comet' is a sky object moving around the sun, shining like a star, has a long foggy tail. The long comet tail is perceived as similar to the fish caudal fin'. *Bulan* literally means 'moon', a sky object moving around the earth, shining in the nighttime because of the sun shine reflection. It is perceived as similar to the scale color of the animal. Land animals are very commonly used as source domains of metaphorical expressions of fish names in Indonesian. Consider (43) to (48) below, and only rarely find using sea animals (48):

(43) Ikan skorpion 'Brachirus zebra'
(44) Ikan capung 'Exocoetidae'
(45) Ikan kuda laut 'Hippocampus'
(46) Ikan kambing 'Canthidermis maculata'
(47) Ikan hidung gajah 'Gnathonemus'
(48) Ikan aligator 'Atractosteus spatula'

Skorpion literally means 'scorpion', *capung* means 'dragonfly', *kuda laut* means 'sea horse', *kambing* means 'goat', *hidung gajah* means 'elephant trunk', and *aligator* means 'alligator'. The fishes are named so because there are several similarities shared between the animals used as the source domains and the color, behavior or shape of certain body parts of the fishes as the target domains. The animal can also only exist in mythology, such as *naga* 'dragon' in the following (49):

(49) Ikan naga 'Regalecus glesne'

In spite of animals, plants, their parts, and derivative products can also become the source domains of the metaphors. Consider (50) to (55) below:

(50) Ikan buntal pisang 'Ostracion tuberculariss'
(51) Ikan kapas 'Geres filamentosus'
(52) Ikan lidi 'Tuatara shepnodon'
(53) Ikan lemon 'Labidochromis caeruleus'
(54) Ikan tenggiri batang 'Scomberomurus guttatus'
(55) Ikan teri nasi 'Stolephorus comersonii'

Pisang 'banana', *kapas* 'cotton', *lidi* 'coconut leaf stick', *lemon* 'lemon', *batang* 'tree trunk', and *nasi* 'rice' are all taken from plants. These source domains are perceived to have some or

certain similarities compared to the body shape, scale color, and combination of them. *Ikan buntal pisang* ''Ostracion tubercularis' and *ikan lidi* 'Tuatara shepnodon', and *ikan tenggiri batang* 'Scomberomurus guttatus' show similarities to the fish body shape. *Ikan kapas* 'Geres filamentosus' and *ikan lemon* 'Labidochromis eruleus' show similarities to the fish body color', and *ikan teri nasi* 'Scomberomurus guttatus' has similarities to shape and color of the fish in which *ikan teri* means 'anchovy fish'.

House utensils with which the speech community members are familiar are also common to use as source domains for the metaphorical expressions. The following examples (56) to (62) are fish names that exploit house utensils as their source domains:

(56) Ikan hiu kepala palu 'Sphyrnidae'
(57) Ikan hiu kepala martil 'Sphyrnidae'
(58) Ikan hiu gergaji 'Pristidae, Carcharinus glaucus'
(59) Ikan hiu parang 'Carcharinus glaucus'
(60) Ikan plati pedang 'Xiphophorus helerii'
(61) Ikan sumpit 'Toxotidae'
(62) Ikan sapu-sapu 'Hypostomus plecostomus'
(63) Ikan gabus 'Channa striata'

Palu that means 'hammer', *martil* 'big hammer', *gerga*ji 'saw', *parang* 'machete', *pedang* 'sword', and *sumpit* 'blow pipe', *sapu* 'broom', *gabus* 'cork' all refer to house utensil which is inseparable to human daily life. They are easy to perceive for being compared to the head, body shape, saliva to attack the prey, and cleaning activity, flesh texture of the fish. Some source domains of the metaphorical expressions seem closely related to household facilities, utensils or equipment, such as *listri*k 'electricity', *neon*, *mangsi* 'ink', etc. and to be compared with certain similarities like the electric current, shining scale color, the liquid color produced by the fishes. The electric current and the liquid are used for attacking, defending, as well as deceiving the preys or the predators. Consider (63), (66), and (60) below:

(64) Belut listrik 'electrophorus'
(65) Ikan neon 'Paracheirodon innesi'
(66) Ikan tinta 'Loligo sp., squid, cuttle fish'
(67) Ikan mangsi 'Loligo sp., squid, cuttlefish'

The close relation between Indonesian and Javanese, the biggest local language makes the borrowing Javanese word *mangsi* 'ink' is possible, and the fish name (66) is found in Indonesian Standard dictionary. Human beings in their various professions, such as *badut* 'clown', *serdadu* 'soldier', *tentara* 'soldier', etc. are used as source domains even though sometimes it is still unclear the similarities and the target domains they might represent but it is impossible that the naming is arbitrary created.

(68) Ikan baung tentara 'Myripristis berndty'
(69) Ikan badut 'Amphprionae'
(70) Ikan tentara 'Myripristis berndty'
(71) Ikan serdadu 'Arius macronacanthus'

Like animal source domains, source domains taken from human beings can also be something that does not exist in reality, such as raksasa 'giant' for targeting the big body size of the animal. See (71) below:

(72) Ikan hiu raksasa 'Otodus megalodon'

Some source domains have metonymy relationships with their target domains. In this relationship, the source domains and their target domains are not based on similarity but on the closness (Reimer, 2010). Names *Sardensi*s 'sardine', and *mujair* in (72) and (73) are respectively said to be given because the species are firstly found in Sardinia Isles and bred by a farmer named Mujair in West Java.

Up till now, it is not exactly clear what kind of similarity that holds between the name *napoleon* and *oskar*, and their target domains, as well as parts of the fishes, are intended to be the target domains. Consider (72), (73), (74) and (75) below:

(73) Ikan Sardensis 'Sardina Pilchardus'
(74) Ikan mujair 'Oreochromis mossambicus'
(75) Ikan napoleon 'Cheilinus undulatus'
(76) Ikan oskar 'Astronutus ocelatus'

Jewel and accessories are also found to be used for source domains fish metaphorical names. The following (76) and (77) use *mutiara* 'pearl' and *slaye*r English borrowing to name fishes on the basis of scale color and pelvic fin similarity.

(77) Ikan sepat mutiara 'Trichopodus pectoralis'
(78) Ikan koi slayer 'Cyprinus rubprofuscus'

Finally, only a few data found the source domain of metaphorical fish names taken from supernatural creatures and human body organs. Consider (78), (79) and (80):

(79) Ikan hantu 'Apteronotus albifrons'
(80) Ikan setan 'Ruvettus pretiosus'
(81) Ikan paru-paru 'Dipnoi'

Hantu means 'ghost', *setan* means 'satan, devil', and *paru-paru* means 'lung'. *Hantu* and *setan* semantically belong to supernatural creatures, and *paru-paru* does to human body organs, They are respectively used to represent the target domains the color of the fish.

3.3 Sociocultural Factors Influencing Metaphorical Fish Naming

It is clearly stated by Duranti (1997) that every language has its own individuality. By this assumption, no language has totally the same structure and system as others at all linguistic levels.

As far as metaphorical matters are concerned, each language will show differences in expressing its metaphors. Something which is expressed metaphorically in a certain language, will not be necessarily expressed so in another language. For example, *jellyfish* 'scyphozoa' is a metaphor in English, but it is not so in Indonesian. Indonesian has a more opaque expression *ubur-ubur* 'jellyfish'.

Meanwhile, in spite of its opaque expression *ikan sotong* 'squid', Indonesian also has two metaphorical expressions for referring to *squid,* i.e. *ikan tinta* and *ikan mangsi* in which *tinta* and *mangsi* refer to 'ink' in relation to the black liquid the animal produces for protecting itself from the predator's attack. Without denying that many metaphorical expressions may have equivalents in other languages, there also a lot of them are culturally embedded, and therefore only found specifically in that language. For example, *ikan kuda laut* in which *kuda* means 'horse' and *laut* means 'sea', and this animal can equally express *sea horse* in English. *Ikan hiu kepala palu* 'sphyrnidae' in which *ikan* means 'fish', *hiu* 'shark', *kepala* 'head', and *palu* 'hammer', and this fish can easily be translated into English 'great hammerhead shark'. However, several fish names, such as *ikan arwana batik*, *ikan lidi, ikan lunjar padi,* and *ikan teri nasi* will be hardly found their literal equivalents in other languages. As such, they are hardly able to translate in other languages. The metaphorical expressions *batik* 'batik', *lidi* 'coconut leaf stick', *padi* 'rice', and *nasi* 'cooked rice' are culture-specific vocabularies that are well known by the speech community members. So, these words are chosen to be the source domains for the metaphorical expressions of fish names. In other languages, the last four fish names will be expressed in very different ways.

4. Closing Remarks

To enable taking the maximum advantages, various fish names should be created. By doing

so, human beings can differentiate various kinds of fish either as a source of food, pet, as well as an enemy to avoid. Accordingly, a lot of fish names exist in the use of language. With regard to Indonesian fish names, their name origins are coming from Malay, Javanese, and English. Their linguistic structure can be distinguished into names consisting of two, three, four, and five elements in which *ikan* 'fish' functions as the head or centre of structure. Because of the limited vocabulary to name a large number of fish, Indonesian speakers are unable to create new terms every time they come across a new kind of fish. Accordingly, they have to choose the vocabularies that are readily available based on similarity and closeness between the selected terms and body parts and certain characteristics of the fishes as the target domains. And as far as the metaphorical expressions are concerned, they are possibly placed on the second, third, second and third, and fourth elements. This is because the first element is the generic term, and the fifth element is rarely found to exist in the fish name structure. The source domains of metaphorical fish names are taken from everything existing surrounding human life to which they are very familiar with, such as sky objects, animals, plants, house utensils, human beings, supernatural creatures, jewels and accessories, etc. The source domains are compared on the basis of similarities and closeness to the target domains which constitute, the body shape and size, parts of the body, such as the head, mouth, fins, scale color, liquid, and saliva produced by the aquatic animals. Even though many of the source domains are universally found in other languages, some of them are culturally embedded, and accordingly, they are hardly possible to translate literally into other languages.

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Supplement
List of Metaphorical Fish Names in Alphabetical Order

Ikan aligator 'Atractosteus spatula'
Ikan arwana batik 'Osteoglossinae'
Ikan badut 'Amphiprionae'
Ikan bawal cermin 'Pampus (stromateus) chinensis'
Ikan belalang'Exocoetidae'
Ikan belanak anting 'Moolgarda saheli'
Ikan bulan'Megalopscypronoides'
Ikan buntal 'Tetradontiformes'
Ikan buntal landak 'Ostracion tubercularis'
Ikan buntal pisang 'Diodon nyatri'
Ikan capung'Exocoetidae'
Ikan diskus 'Symphysodon cichiliformes'
Ikan kambing 'Canthidermis maculata'
Ikan kapas ''Geres filamentosus'
Ikan gabus 'Channa striata'
Ikan gajah 'Gnathonemus petersii'
Ikan gajah mina 'Catacea'
Ikan hantu 'Apteronotus albifrons'
Ikan hiu air tawar gengiskhan 'Pangasius sanitwongsei'
Ikan hiu kepala palu 'Sphyrnidae'
Ikan hiu kepala martil 'Sphyrnidae'
Ikan hiu raksasa 'Otodus megalodon'
Ikan hiu gergaji 'Pristidae, Carcharinus glaucus'
Ikan hiu parang 'Carcharinus glaucus'
Ikan kakatua 'Scarus rivulatus'
Ikan kepala timah 'Aplocheilus panchak'
Ikan kerapu bara 'Cephalopholis sonnerati'
Ikan komet 'Carassius auratus'
Ikan koi slayer 'Cyprinus rubprofuscus'
Ikan kuda laut 'Hippocampus'
Ikan layang-layang 'Pterophylum scalare'
Ikan lele listrik ''electrophorus'

Ikan lidi ‘Tuatara shepnodon’
Ikan lemon‘Tuatara shepnodon’
Ikan lunjar padi ‘Rasbora argyrotaenia’
Ikan mangsi ‘‘Loligo sp.’
Ikan Mas ‘Cyprinus carpio’
Ikan Mujair ‘‘Oreochromis mossambicus’
Ikan naga ‘Regalecus glesne’
Ikan napoleon ‘‘Cheilinus undulatus’
Ikan neon ‘Paracheirodon innesi’
Ikan nila ‘Oreochromis niloticus’
Ikan oskar ‘‘Astronutus ocelatus’
Ikan paru-paru ‘Dipnoi’
Ikan paus ‘Catacea’
Ikan pedang ‘Xipophorus helleril’
Ikan pipih ‘Chitala lopis’
Ikan plati pedang ‘Xipophorus helleril’
Ikan sapu-sapu ‘Hypostomus plecostomus’
Ikan sapu-sapu albino ‘‘Hypostomus plecostomus’
Ikan sardensis‘Sardina Pilchardus’
Ikan skorpion ‘Scorpaeniformes’
Ikan sebelah ‘Pleuronectiformes’
Ikan serdadu ‘Arius macronacanthus’
Ikan setan‘Ruvettus pretiosus’
Ikan sardin‘Sardina Pilchardus’
Ikan sepat mutiara‘Trichopodus pectoralis’
Ikan sumpit ‘Toxotidae’
Ikan tenggiri batang‘Scomberomurus guttatus’
Ikan tenggiri musang ‘Scomberomurus lineolatus’
Ikan tenggiri papan ‘Scomberomurus guttatus’
Ikan teri nasi ‘Stolephorus commersonii’
Ikan tinta ‘Loligo sp.’
Ikan tongkol ‘Euthynnus affinis’
Ikan zebra ‘Danio rerio’