The Analysis of the Conceptual Meaning in Forensic Texts from the Image Schema Perspective

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Abstract

This research examines the conceptual meaning and image schemes in forensic texts. It explores how these forensic texts convey meaning through cognitive processes responsible for comprehension. Image schemes function at different levels of abstraction, coordinating complex perceptual. The next step in the analysis is to examine how these mental states are expressed and cognitive structures. The analysis focuses on how these mental representations manifest in forensic texts, particularly in ransom demands and suicide letters. A key aspect of this research is understanding the role of forensic linguistics and its connection to cognitive approaches. The selected forensic texts, drawn from Olson (2008), since they often contain complex and ambiguous linguistic patterns, which may lead to misinterpretation. Image schemas, as described by Johnson (1987), provide cognitive frameworks that help individuals conceptualize abstract meanings based on embodied experiences. The primary categories of image schemas are: CONTAINER, FORCE, and PATH image schemes, serve as fundamental cognitive tools that shape meaning construction in language.

Keywords: Forensic linguistics, Conceptual meaning, Image schemas, Meaning construction, Ransom demands, Suicide letters, CONTAINER schema, FORCE schema, and PATH schema.

الملخص:

يتناول هذا البحث المعنى المفاهيمي ومخططات الصور في النصوص الجنائية مع التركيز على كيفية نقل هذه النصوص للمعنى من خلال العمليات المعرفية المسؤولة عن الفهم. تعمل هذه المخططات الصورية على مستويات مختلفة من التجريد، حيث تتنسّق بين الإدراك المعقّد وتساهم في تشكيل المعاني. يتناول التحليل كيفية تجلّي هذه التمثيلات الذهنية في النصوص الجنائية، وخصوصًا في مطالب الفدية ورسائل الانتحار. . يتمثّل أحد الجوانب الرئيسية لهذا البحث في فهم دور اللغويات الجنائية وعلاقتها بالمناهج المعرفية. النصوص الجنائية المختارة، مستمدة من أولسون (٢٠٠٨)، لأنها غالبًا ما تحتوي على أنماط لغوية معقدة وغامضة، مما قد يؤدي إلى سوء التفسير. ووفقًا لجونسون (١٩٨٧)، فإن المخططات الصورية تُعدّ أطرًا معرفية تساعد الأفراد على استيعاب المعاني المجردة من خلال التجربة الحسية. وتشمل الفئات الرئيسية لهذه المخططات: المخطط الحاوية (CONTAINER) ، ومخطط القوة (FORCE) ، ومخطط المسار (PATH) ، حيث تعمل هذه المخططات كأدوات معرفية أساسية تشكل بناء المعنى في اللغة.

1.1 Introduction

Language serves as the best means of human communication and social interaction. A central issue in investigating the relationship between language and meaning is depended on the distinction between literal and non−literal meaning (Cole, 1981: 98). In many cases, the meaning of the forensic context reveals through cognitive mechanisms such as conceptual meaning and image schemes, which they are responsible for the unique meaning of these texts. The inferences explained in terms of associative pattern completion within associative networks, based on the schematic organization of memory. This explanation is shown to apply to many cognitive domains besides pragmatics, including mindreading (Mazzone, 2018: 13). As Coulthard and Johnson (2017: 24) "Forensic linguistics explores topics such as the comprehensibility of legal texts." So, in this study, we can highlight certain issues that are raised when attempting to interpret some texts due to the complex nature of the language and vocabulary used in these texts or may return to the complexity of their internal structures despite the fact of having simple external structures. They give valuable insights into how forensic linguists think, do their analyses, and, in some cases, even testify at trial. In contemporary forensic

linguistics, the way individuals express feelings, whether hate, revenge, or even blackmail to get what they want, has drawn increasing scholarly attention. Image schemas assist in interpreting hidden meanings and the writer's communicative intent.

This research highlights the significance of forensic texts as communicative tools, demonstrating how linguistic and cognitive mechanisms shape meaning. Through the perspective of image schemes, the research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of how image schemas function in forensic linguistics work, particularly in forensic texts such as ransom demands and suicide letters.

1.2 Conceptual Meaning and Context

The interaction between Conceptual Meaning and Context is mediated by complex mental processes and aimed at extracting the intended meaning of texts. Conceptual meaning represents the fundamental mental representation of words, but it alone is not sufficient for understanding real−world communication. Individuals rely on contextual inference to determine the implicit meanings of texts or conversations (Fillmore, 1982: 112). Context can reform the interpretation of statements beyond their direct dictionary meanings. For example, if someone says, "It's cold in here," in a room with open windows, the listener might infer an implicit request to close the window. This inference requires integrating the conceptual meaning of the words with the situational context and background knowledge (Ogden and Richards, 1923: 202). **Johnson's (1987) Image Schema Theory**

Image schemas is another theoretical construct in cognitive linguistics which imposes a conceptualization of experience. Besides, an image scheme is a meaningful structure from experiences resulting from how the body interacts with the world. This experience helps understand abstractly and understanding truth (Croft and Cruse, 2004: 44). The study intends to examine image schemata in forensic texts based on the Johnson's image schemata types. Thus, the present

study considers image schemata and its types. Then it examines the three categories of the Johnson's (1987) image schemata, namely, container, force, and path image schemata. The fundamental aim is to show the main types of Johnson's image schemata in forensic texts and how image schemata play a dynamic role in structuring human physical experiences even before learning a language. In his (1987) book *The Body in the Mind*, Mark Johnson suggests that:

"image schemata are the result of embodied experiences within the conceptual system. As a result of people's interaction and collaboration with the external world, image schemata are extracted on the basis of perceptual and sensory experiences of this interaction. Schema is an abstract conceptual image which results almost from people's daily interplay with the world as well as its reflection. Image schemata are formed from perceptive and sensuous experiences (Johnson, 1987: 84).

The image schemes are meaning structures obtained from the experience of how someone interacts with the world. As for the image schemas category, according to Croft and Cruse (2004), there are space, scale, container, unity/multiplicity, identity, and existence. It helps to understand the abstract into the concrete, and to help comprehending the meaning and the concepts of the forensic texts. Image schema consists of various types, Johnson (1987) describes the image schema categories as follows: CONTAINER schema, FORCE schema, and PATH schema.

1.3.1 CONTAINER Image Scheme

A container scheme is a scheme that shows a cycle where it contains something like a container. It is the same as a container that holds something; CONTAINER image schema is realized by the use of certain prepositions including *in, into, out, out of*, and *out from*. In this sense, container schema is lexicalized by the use of certain linguistic items. Furthermore, containment image schema gives a

boundary braking up the inside from the outside. Words or sentences that belong to this image schema characterize something as a place or container.

1.3.2 FORCE Image Scheme

FORCE scheme is how humans understand an event's structure or Lakoff (1993: 235) called it the 'event structure metaphor'. Furthermore, this type of metaphor is closely related to *change is motion,* and *causes are forces*. In other words, it emerges from the everyday interaction and experience with the world as children grow by moving around the environment and being in contact with animate organisms and inanimate objects. This kind of scheme involves moving in a direction that follows perception or against it. The characteristic of this scheme is balance, counterforce, compulsion, restraint, enablement, blockage, diversion and attraction.

It involves physical and metaphorical interaction. For example, *wind* and *gravity* are physical forces, while *love* and *justice* are metaphorical forces. Force schema consists of certain elements including the source and target of the schema, a direction and intensity, a path of motion of the source and/or target and a sequence of causation.

1.3.3 PATH Image Scheme

A PATH is a means of moving from one location to another. It consists of a starting point or a SOURCE, a destination or GOAL, and a series of neighboring locations in between which connect the source and goal. Different lexical items can give rise to different components of path schema.

Table (1) Image Schema categories conducted by Johnson (1987)

CONTAINER	Containment, In-Out, Surface, Full-Empty, Content.
FORCE	Balance, Counterforce, Compulsion, Restraint,

PATH	Source Schema, Goal Schema, Source Goal Schema, Path-Goal Schema, Source-Path-Goal Schema

To understand what image schema means, the researcher would give an example. The text used is " HUNDREDS WILL DIE. WE ARE INSIDE. YOU CANNOT STOP US.", which is INSIDE identified as a CONTAINER scheme or place to contain something. In comparison, the critical feature of the CONTAINER scheme is a CONTAINER that limits human space. The word INSIDE shows space or a barrier because the word o appears before the word underground, which means to exist. It explains that the word INSIDE has a boundary as well as space (Croft and Cruse, 2004: 45).

2 Discussions

The analysis in this study is approached within types of image schemes based on conceptual meaning to arrive the intended meaning of the text. The methodology focuses on the theoretical framework, which is Johnson's (1987) image schema theory, with its three categories of CONTAINER, FORCE, and PATH image schemes. This research is applied in three steps. They are data source, data collections, and data analysis. The data for this study are taken from forensic texts written by John Olsson (2008) and other Website resources from the internet which are available to the public. The forensic text uses new kind of writing from a result of human imagination, we can find many types of meaning and need to be analyzed for knowing the massage in order to make feelings of the readers understandable these texts by interpreting words. For the data collections, it is observed a method to collect the data. There are many steps used to collect the data. Firstly the writer reads the texts carefully, quotes the words and sentences, which have relationship with the topic and can be analyzed. Finally, all the words and sentences are classified based on their types of cognitive meanings.

In analyzing the data, the researcher use descriptive method in which the discussion is presented based on the theory, supported by examples in the form of the forensic texts. The result of the analysis is presented in the discussion by making a discussion about conceptual meaning and image schemes found in these texts. The research design employed the qualitative method that is used in order to be more specific. Therefore, this research categorizes as qualitative descriptive because it describes and analyzes the data based on the particular types to find out the conceptual and image schemes. Furthermore, it was implemented to get an in-depth understanding of the problem of the research and does not verify the theory, but it is tried to understand the phenomena of using the conceptual meaning and image schema theory cognitively.

Methodologically, it takes cognitive issues of forensic texts. This paradigm is underpinned by conceptual meaning and image schemes (Cruse and Croft, 2004), which postulate the unity of cognitive aspects of text. In the texts, we can find many types of Johnson's (1987) image schemes based on conceptual meaning, which need to be analyzed for knowing the massage to arrive the intended meaning. That is the reason why to choose these texts as data source in this study, it is to make intentions of the writers more illustrated in these texts because the difficult of the words this language. For the data collections, the researcher uses an observation method to collect the data. There are many steps used to collect the data. Firstly the writer reads the texts carefully, quotes the words and sentences, which have relationship with the topic. Finally, all the words and sentences are classified based on using theory related the model is used. In analyzing the data, it is important to use descriptive method in which the discussion is presented based on the theory, supported by examples in the form of the texts. The result of the analysis is presented in the discussion by making analysis about types of image schemes found in these texts based on its model on the basis of conceptual meaning.

Two types of data were be collected: Ransom demands and other threat communications, and Suicide letters, when the researcher refers to these text types

that found in forensic linguistics, this means there are a number of different contexts of situation which generates one or more text types.

> For instance, a kidnap situation is typically seen to generate at least one ransom demand. It may also generate threats not directly related to the hostage. In that case the context of the situation is not just the kidnapping itself, but might include several other factors, for example the kidnapper's previous criminal activities, relationship with law enforcement, etc. (John Olsson, 2008: 128)

As Chi (1997: 242) states, blending qualitative and quantitative analyses can be done by examining qualitative data for trends and developing coding methods to capture those trends. Written texts data were transcribed by the researcher and coded for the incidence of particular strategies used to make inferences about each type. Table (1) displays only three strategy categories identified in the study. The current research identifies the strategy categories presented in Table (2), which presents the analysis of the following texts: (1) Engima Machine, ransom demand (September 13, 2000) and (2): JonBénet Ramsey ransom note. This will clarify the frequency of various inferencing strategies along with representative examples in ransom demands.

2.1 The Analysis of Text (1) Engima Machine, Ransom Demand

This ransom demand was made by Michael Smith, Defense Correspondent, on September 13, 2000. The content of the note (offering to hand back a stolen Enigma machine in return for about a quarter of the £100,000 it is worth) is taken from the current owner. He purchased it in good faith, so he has been asked by 'Middleman' to demand a ransom from the Bletchley Park Trust, which has received a ransom letter offering to hand back a stolen Enigma machine (any of a family of related electro-mechanical rotor machines used for the encryption and decryption of secret messages) in return for about a quarter of the £100,000 it worths (Smith, 1998: 73). This situation displays a set of events in context, a writer's intention, opinions, and attitudes about an

idea or a suggestion. Image schemes and CM are created to understand the problem and the phenomenon of using the image schema theory as follows:

CM ⟵⟶ IS

The above shape shows the relationship between CM and image schemes. In other words, the understanding of the image schemes depends on the CM, as the following table reveals:

Table (2) Johnson's (1987) Image Schemes in Text (1)

CM of Words & Expression	IS	Examples of t Text	Description of the contexts
current owner Enigma machine in good faith person or official body matter	CN	"I have been asked by the current owner the above Enigma machine,… in good faith…with no conditions of escape …person or official body involved…matter."	Denotes containment relations for persons in intended meaning, is forced to go inside of another person.
the person who will be as the negotiating afforded the same freedom of entanglement. on my insistence	FC	"It is also of utmost importance…the person who will be as the negotiating…afforded the same freedom of entanglement in this matter…involved only on my insistence…contact you to make this offer and for no other reason…if no notice is	The force of a person applies to another person, object, thing strikes, impacts another person, object or thing is taken from or comes from inside another

if no notice is to be seen		**to be seen by the day of Monday as the 18th day in September then nothing else is to be said again,"**	person and is forced out.
owner published notice in television or newspaper	**PT**	"A guarantee . . . that no pursuit of the unwitting new owner shall be made, this to get had by published notice in television or newspaper."	**Source or starting point, goal or endpoint, a series of contiguous locations connecting those two, and movement.**

As in the extracts of the text above (Table 2), they contain image schemes denoting CONTAINMENT, as in *"current owner"* is the content, whereas *"Enigma machine"* is the CONTAINER. The CONTAINMENT schema is encoded by the spatial sense of the preposition in, as in *"who purchased it in good faith."* This means *"the Bletchley Park Trust"* will control it by receiving a *"ransom note"* offering to hand back a stolen Enigma machine in return for about a quarter of its cost. In *"any other person or official body involved in this matter,"* *"person or official body"* is the content, whereas *"the matter"* is the container. The CONTAINMENT schema is encoded by the spatial sense of the preposition, as in *"in this matter,"* trying to reach a goal.

The researcher finds resistance schemes in the second type of the above table that can appear simultaneously. Johnson (1987: 27) generalizes "the schemes into the force scheme. The FORCE scheme makes the experience of the body being transferred by external forces and forces to resist, transfer, and empower." He also states that "a force scheme refers to activities that show the power to do actions." However, Johnson's COUNTERFORCE is "a force that opposes another force," and

"two equally strong, nasty, and determined force centers collide face-to-face, with the result that neither can go anywhere" (1987: 46), which means that we see force as composed of two counterforces. He treats COUNTERFORCE and BLOCKAGE as separate schemas. The former, with two identical forces applying to persons meeting "face-to-face," the researcher considers this as a mutual blockage because the two forces are identical. However, the human perspective makes a difference in describing different forces. Consider the following extract of a text:

> "it is also of utmost importance also in this matter the person who will be as the negotiating medium will be afforded the same the freedom of entanglement in this matter" which they will block "involved only on my insistence that they contact you to make this offer and for no other reason (Olsson, 2008: 208)."

Besides, the ability in question is also related to the consequences caused by actions using force. The extract of this ransom demand contains COMPULSION and RESTRAINT schemes, which appear in this extract to contain a threat. This a threat will be caused death or injury, as in: *"if no notice is to be seen by the day of Monday as the 18th day in September then nothing else is to be said again (209),"* This is difficult to understand and impossible to understand for regular readers. It is not easy to know everything about people. When one cannot face another person, he must negotiate with him. One must simply learn to resolve a problem or improve their language by interpreting the intended meaning.

In the third type of the above table, a PATH contains SOURCE-PATH GOAL SCHEMA. It is a series of intermediate points that they occupy, and the goal is the final location where it ends. According to Johnson's IS (1987: 28), "the image schema results from our recurring bodily experiences of moving from one place to another along a certain way." He contends that, *"PATH schema is not only for physical movements but for any process involving a change from an initial state to an end state."* For example: *"A guarantee…that no pursuit of the unwitting new owner shall be made, this*

to get had by published notice in television or newspaper" (209)." This means the note arises from an initial state to be from a middleman acting on behalf of the *"current owner"* to an end state, *"Bletchley Park Trust."* Here, the researcher finds two individuals with the same intention. This means that a *"current owner"* has experience and knows his direction of coming in and going out, whereas *"Bletchley Park Trust"* does not know in which directions to go to find the stealer. A thief uses silence so that the owner is unaware of the stealing. This situation causes a problem. It is supposed that the owner should be more careful. When one is on the wrong path, the universe purposely makes things not go in one's favour so that one will be forced back onto one's true path. Three types of image schemas have been used. The CONTAINER schema is related to our frequent experience of inserting objects into and removing them from bounded areas. The FORCE schema involves physical or causal interaction between participants. The PATH schema represents how a mover starts at a source, and moves via a path to arrive at a goal, and the qualitative changes they undergo.

2.2 The Analysis of Text (2): JonBénet Ramsey's Ransom Note 1

Through text analysis, Patsy Ramsey found a ransom note near the bottom of the stairs the day her daughter disappeared. The note was purportedly written by a "foreign faction" and sought $118,000—the exact amount of John Ramsey's Christmas bonus. The conceptual meaning of the word "daughter," which is in our possession, is the content, whereas *"a small foreign faction"* is the CONTAINER. The CONTAINMENT schema is encoded by the spatial sense of the preposition,as in*"we have your daughter in our posession."* The following extract in the below table clarifies this point:

> *"We are a group of individuals that represent a small foreign faction. We do respect your business but not the country that it serves. At this time we have your daughter in our possession (217)."*

The CONTAINER image schema is based on the following elements: IN-OUT, and CONTENT. The image schema in terms of IN-OUT is entered to a CONTAINER as illustrates in the following table:-

Table (3): Johnson's (1987) Image Schemes in Text (2)

CM of Words &Expression	IS	Examples of Text	Description of the contexts
possession respect	CN	"We are a group of individuals that represent a small foreign faction. We do respect your business but not the country that it serves. At this time we have your daughter in our possession."	the intended meaning denotes containment relations for persons, is forced to go inside of another person.
unharmed delivery I advise you to be rested follow withdraw talking stray dog alert bank now	FC	"She is safe and unharmed …you must follow our instructions to the letter. You will withdraw $118,000 from your account… in $20 bills. Make sure that you bring an adequate size attache to the bank…Speaking to anyone about your situation…If we catch you talking to a stray dog, she dies. If you alert bank authorities, she dies…It is up to you now John!"	The force of a person applies to another person, object, thing strikes, impacts another person, object or thing is taken from or comes from inside another person and is forced out.
beheaded	PT	"Speaking to anyone about your situation, such as	Police and bank authorities are a

a stray dog *alert*		Police, F.B.I., etc., will result in your daughter being beheaded. **If we catch you talking to a stray dog, she dies**. **If you alert bank authorities, she dies**."	source of starting point, alert them or talking caused to reach a goal or endpoint, a series of events connecting with those two, and movement.

In table (3), you can see the word "possession," which is found in the first line of JonBénet Ramsey ransom note, indicates something that was contained by "a small foreign faction," because it was preceded by the preposition "in", which denotes CONTAINMEN relations for person. Johnson (1987) stated that image schemes depend on conceptual meaning that is formed by using another concept. The word *"possession"* was chosen to describe how a small foreign faction has no emotion than a typical anonymous threat as the following: *"At this time we have your daughter in our possession. She is safe and unharmed and if you want her to see 1997, you must follow our instructions to the letter (ibid)."*

Since the writer is trying to threaten or scare someone, means that the image schema found in this example is FC, which refers to the theory of Johnson's (1987) IS. In *"She is safe and unharmed and if you want her to see … you must follow our instructions to the letter,"* the intended meaning here shows that the content involves a change, which may be safe or dangerous. For this reason, the text could be categorized into one of the CONTAINER schemes. The analysis of this note detects the predominance of the FORCE image schemes. This FORCE schema describes the elimination of barrier or BLOCKAGE. It allows for unhindered movement by an agent or entity. For example, there are expressions and words *"follow"* and *"withdraw"* which indicate a concept of moving that requires force for removal. The word *"follow"* means obeying. Someone can obey if there is a force that can make them obey instructions.

The presence of the daughter in their possession requires following their instructions to the letter and can force them to obey. The following examples illustrate this point:

> *"She is safe and unharmed …you must follow our instructions to the letter. You will withdraw $118,000 from your account. $100,000 will be in $100 bills and the remaining $18,000 in $20 bills. Make sure that you bring an adequate size attache to the bank (217)."*

Hence, the FORCE image scheme represents a physical object hostage (Jon Benet), which the foreign faction wants to force them to pull out an amount. This considers an image of a BALANCE and a COUNTERFORCE at the same time. Johnson (1987: 46) states, COUNTERFORCE "involves the active meeting of physically." For example, in "Jon Benet's mother Patsy Ramsey" and "a small foreign faction", there are two forces, which represent a sub category of a COMPULSION because the experience moved by external forces like those people. In other situations, like:

> *"Speaking to anyone about your situation, such as Police, F.B.I., etc., will result in your daughter being beheaded. If we catch you talking to a stray dog, she dies. If you alert bank authorities, she dies (217),"*

Here, in this situation, the FORCE image schema is specified by a COMPULSION, it is provided two force options to choose between the first example *"If we catch you talking to a stray dog, she dies"* or the second one *"If you alert bank authorities, she dies."* However, the note demands $118,000 from Ramsey for the safe release of their daughter. Hence, based on Johnson's (1987) theory, the researcher finds a COMPULSION of FORCE schemas, which "it emerges from the everyday interaction and experience with the world as children grow by moving around the environment and being in contact with animate organisms and inanimate objects,". This FORCE image schema, which is specified by a COMPULSION, can be seen in the word of "now" at the end of this extract: *"Don't underestimate us John. Use that good southern common sense of yours. It is up to you now John!"* According to the context,

"now" denotes a compulsion choice. Besides, the type of image schema in these phrases is a FORCE scheme, specifically a COMPULSION. Based on the previous analysis, to find the conceptual meaning of the words "respect, unharmed, delivery, I advise you to be rested," it is needed to understand the intention behind this. Johnson (1987: 28) asserts that "the path schema not only of physical movements, but for any process, involving a change from an initial state to an end state," as in:

> "Speaking to anyone about your situation, such as Police, F.B.I., etc., will result in your daughter being beheaded. If we catch you talking to a stray dog, she dies. If you alert bank authorities, she dies (217)."

In this example of the text, there is a change to be from of an initial state (life) to an end state (death). In this part of the note, the researcher finds two things with the opposite direction of life or death, whereas "bank authorities" or "Police, F.B.I" do not know in which directions to go to find those groups of individuals. A small foreign faction monitors Patsy Ramsey (who finds a ransom note near the bottom of the stairs on the same day her daughter disappeared) to get the money early. They also use another type of threatening communication, as in the following example:

> "Any deviation of my instructions will result in the immediate execution of your daughter. You will also be denied her remains for proper burial. The two gentlemen watching over your daughter do not particularly like you so I advise you not to provoke them (218)"

This shows that Ramsey isn't conscious of threatening, and this is illustrated by the following words:

> "Don't try to grow a brain John. You are not the only fat cat around so don't think that killing will be difficult. Don't underestimate us, John. Use that good, Southern common sense of yours. It's up to you now John! (218)"

This shows that he will be ready to face problems and difficulties against the foreign faction, and this is another force image scheme because they are two forces against each other. So, they are in a way that puts things on the wrong way and forces them back onto one's true path.

2.3 The Analysis of Text (3): Virginia Woolf's Suicide Letter

Virginia Woolf was a British writer. She committed suicide in 1941, leaving suicide notes for her sister and her husband. The following extract reveals the intention behind her suicide notes:

> *"Dearest, I feel certain I am going mad again. I feel we can't go through another of those terrible times. And I shan't recover this time. I begin to hear voices, and I can't concentrate. So I am doing what seems the best thing to do (223)."*

The researcher aims to prove the genuineness of Virginia Woolf's suicide notes, and tries to confirm that the reason for her suicide is the matter of fact destiny of her torment. By using the cognitive analysis of Johnson's IS (1987).

Suicide is a societal taboo and a tragic event when it's undertaken calmly and rationally by someone ready to leave this world. Therefore, the context of this extract indicates that she is trying to make her thanks to her husband who provides assistance and encouragement to prevent him from suffering or feeling guilty about her passing, as in:

> "What I want to say is I owe all the happiness of my life to you. You have been entirely patient with me and incredibly good. I want to say that – everybody knows it. If anybody could have saved me it would have been you. Everything has gone from me but the certainty of your goodness. I can't go on spoiling your life any longer. I don't think two people could have been happier than we have been (223)."

Here, the researcher examines to enter categories of IS to show which one of image schemes more dominant in this text as it is shown in the following table (6):

Table (4) Johnson's (1987) Image Schemes in Text (3)

CM of Words &Expression	IS	Example of Extract Texts	Description of the contexts
feel certain mad hear voices feel concentrate seems	CN	*"Dearest, I feel certain I am going mad again. I feel we can't go through another of those terrible times. And I shan't recover this time. I begin to hear voices, and I can't concentrate. So I am doing what seems the best thing to do…"*	the intended meaning of containment relates inside a person.
want to say patient with me gone from spoiling your life Everything has	FC	"What I want to say … You have been entirely patient with me and incredibly good. I want to say … have saved me it would have been you. Everything has gone from me but the certainty of your goodness. I can't go on spoiling your life any longer…"	The force of a person impacts another person and is created a power to prevent or achieve things.
I am going	PT	"… I am going mad again…I don't think two people could have been happier than we have been."	The mad is a source of starting point, and trying a suicide represents

we have been			endpoint there is a movement in events.

The above table shows that the CONTENT subcategory for the intended meaning of the CONTAINER image scheme involves a feeling of emotion that may be sincere, as in: *"Dearest, I feel certain I am going mad again. I feel we can't go through another of those terrible times."*

The CONTAINER of the image scheme derives from our embodied experience in the external world. The CM of concepts and expressions that have formed our experience knowledge, as *in: ("mad", "hear", "voices", "feel", "concentrate")* is an abstract state that cannot be seen. The concepts and expressions refer to the physical experience of being a CONTAINER. So, CM can be represented by the meaning of these words, such as an experiential basis in our everyday lives like the situation with such Containers. Therefore, the context involves a function of CONTAINMENT.

Johnson (1987) states that one of the functions of the image schemes is found in the expressions *"want to say, patient with me, spoiling your life, Everything has gone from me."* The FORCE image schema is shown by these words to be taken into account to reveal her desire to make her husband happy and compels her to commit; maybe for all people, she was Full with hopelessness; therefore, this image schema seems important to study the COMPULSION of suicide notes to RESTRAINT suicidal individuals, which shows that her discussion shouldn't contain barriers to remove when she says in the last lines, *"If anybody could have saved me it would have been you."*

In a PATH schema, it has a start (a SOURCE), and an endpoint (a GOAL). The SOURCE PATH GOAL SCHEMA can be perceived based on the intended meaning in the context. It begins with a starting point, *"I am going mad again,"* and ends her note with the initial V. It seems to emphasize that she was genuinely happy. The result of

analyzing this text shows that Virginia Woolf's suicide notes consider genuine and have an emotional tone.

2.4 The Analysis of Text (4): Joel Rose-Sent From David Morton

Joel Rose was expired with a self-inflicted gunshot wound on January 4th, 2002, near his home. Rose, a slight, balding, bespectacled, 64-year-old image of Cleveland radio and TV for about 16 years and best known as a co-host of the "Morning Exchange" programme, commits suicide after publishing in 'The Plain Dealer' on the local TV and radio celebrity as a suspect in a sexual stalking situation. The researcher will analyze the letter that he addresses to his friend, Brecksville Police Chief Dennis Kancler, asserts that the DNA test would clear him (Joanna and Allan, 2000: 34). His note to Brecksville Police Chief Dennis Kancler proclaims his innocence, as in:

> *"There is a DNA test outstanding that was done Wed at Parma hosp, -I am sure the results will clear me but no one will believe it (231)."*

The image schema by Johnson (1987), which is found in this extract, is a CONTAINER image schema; specifically, it is the CONTAINMENT. In this extract, the conceptual meaning of words and expression carries meanings of concepts that are indicated as the CONTAINMENT of a CONTAINER image scheme. However, in terms of CONTAINMENT, the text analyzes to give the main idea of the conceptual meaning in this text. The analysis of this text, the image schema, demonstrates how the conceptual meaning is transferred through it. Through the conceptual meaning of expressions and words, such as 'sure', 'connected', 'remember', 'seeing,' 'cab picking it', 'it was stolen' and 'employee was driving,' the subcategory CONTAINMENT schema shows exposure to everyday events, as in:

> *"Chief – check that garbage theft thing – I'm sure this was connected – I remember seeing one BUC pickup truck with cab*

picking it up one morning it was stolen − a CIZ employee was driving

−1 don't know who −"

The understanding of 'objects can be within other objects' and can be transferred to other situations. Provided 'Chief' has sufficient knowledge about the involved objects/domain elements, it can use CONTAINMENT to predict as illustrated in table (5):

Table (5) Johnson's (1987) Image Schemes in Text (4)

CM of Words &Expression	IS	Examples of Text	Description of the contexts
employee was driving sure connected remember seeing it was stolen cab picking it	CN	*"... I'm sure this was connected − I remember seeing one BUC pickup truck with cab picking it up one morning it was stolen − a CIZ employee was driving...There is a DNA test outstanding that was done Wed at Parma hosp, −1 am sure the results will clear me but no one will believe..."*	the intended meaning of containment relates inside a person.
check that garbage	FC	**"Chief − check that garbage theft thing − I'm sure this was connected."**	The force of a person impacts another person and is created a power to prevent or achieve things.
picking it up	PT	"... one BUC ... picking it up	*'The truck with*

one morning		one morning…was driving 1− don't know who.."	*cab picking it up'* **may be a source of starting point causes a suicide which represents movement to the end.**

As mentioned in the previous analysis, extra information is required to find and understand the conceptual meaning because the notes are not the only things Joel Rose left behind. He also left a troubling legacy, particularly for friends and family trying to reconcile the man they knew with the allegations leveled against him. So, this is an effort positively viewed through the prism of his suicide (Joanna and Allan, 2000: 38). In combination with experiences, as in: 'I'm sure this was connected' and 'seeing one BUC pickup truck' his boss learns to generalize these experiences under the SURFACE schema. Consequently, it can be transferred to other situations in which the object relation is similar to that it has already observed and categorized. The CONTENT schema illustrates, as in: "cab picking it up" and "DNA test helps show that." Indeed, despite the findings that evidence could not tie Rose to the packages sent to victims, he remains a suspect. There is another image represented by FULL−EMPTY schema, as in: *"There is a DNA test outstanding that was done Wed at Parma hosp, −1 am sure the tesults will clear me but no one will believe it"* in his suicide note. Though he was once among the most prominent newsmen in the city, two months after his death, almost everyone is still wondering how much they fully know about Joel Rose.

In most contexts, this does not mean breaking the law, but instead implies a mental breakdown caused by the allegations leveled against them. This example captures the image schema of BLOCKAGE which leads to COMPULSION. BLOCKAGE is a sequential combination of several ones. By explaining that under investigation, there are two objects, one SOURCE PATH−GOAL SCHEMA, and at least one-time

point when the two objects are connected to the above examples, it is possible to see how a physical PATH is mapped to the time, as in: *"one morning it was stolen"* and even processes that precede the moment of the *'stolen'*. Finally, the researcher shows through the analysis that this leads to complex conceptual meaning without the PATH schema. The PATH schema illustrates a movement connecting a relationship between two (or more) objects; PATH schema represents joint movement on two PATHs, as in: *"a BUC pickup truck with cab* and *a CIZ employee was driving."* In the extract of text 14: *"Chief – check that garbage theft thing – I'm sure this was connected – I remember seeing one BUC pickup truck with cab picking it up one morning it was stolen – a CIZ employee was driving –1 don't know who."* Whether one selects CONTAINMENT or a SOURCE PATH, different vocabulary can be supported as a base for the conceptual meaning word of 'stolen'. Also as mentioned, the PATH schema can be combined with CONTAINMENT, as in the word 'stolen', this combination behaves as a collection to remain conceptually interpreted to the context.
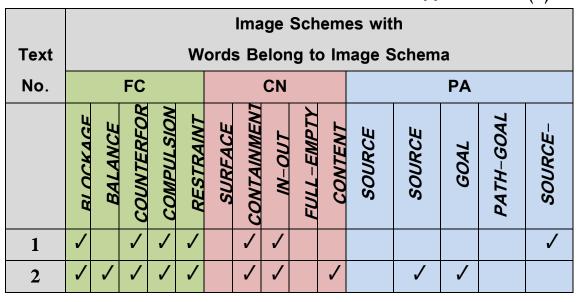
3. The Findings

3.1 The Analysis of Johnson's (2004) Model Based on Image Schemes in Ransom Demands and Other Threat Communications

The researcher adopts Mark Johnson's cognitive approach (CA) to image schemes (1987). Furthermore, to help the CPS deliver letters to the readers, the researcher uses categories of image schemes in the process of meaning–making based on the conceptual meaning of the context. Therefore, Johnson states that image schema means: "an important form of the cognitive conceptual structure. The image schemes are meaning structures obtained from the experience of how someone interacts with the world. As for the image schemas category, there are container schema, force schema, and path schema. They help the cognitive pragmatic study to understand the abstract into the concrete (1987: 78)."

The researcher will identify and analyze the characteristics of the FTs in terms of Johnson's image schemes depending on conceptual meaning to explore texts through

the context as a representative of the view of reality in these texts and to investigate the interpretation behind. The analysis of the selected data in Appendix 1 detects the predominance of the FORCE, CONTAINER, and then PATH image schemes to show that image schema categories make complex forensic texts easier to interpret as illustrated in the following table (6):

Table (6): Johnson's (1987) Image Schemes Categories in Ransom Demands and Other Threat Communications in Appendix No. (1)

Text No.	Image Schemes with Words Belong to Image Schema														
	FC					CN					PA				
	BLOCKAGE	BALANCE	COUNTERFOR	COMPULSION	RESTRAINT	SURFACE	CONTAINMENT	IN–OUT	FULL–EMPTY	CONTENT	SOURCE	SOURCE	GOAL	PATH–GOAL	SOURCE–
1	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓							✓
2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		

3.2 The Analysis of Johnson's (2004) Model Based on Image Schemes in Suicide Letters

In this type of FT, the researcher will analyze suicide texts because the situational context of the proposition may not always be clear to the casual reader. The data has been taken from John Olsson (2008) and website resources on the internet that are available to the public. The researcher will analyze (3) Virginia Woolf and (4) Joel Rose texts n to find out the image schemes with their sub–categories that pave the path to the analysis. This is illustrated in Table (7):

Table (7) Johnson's (1987) Image Scheme Categories in Suicide Letters in Appendix No.1

Text No.	Image Schemes with Words Belong to Image Schema														
	CN					FC					PA				
	SURFACE	CONTAINMENT	IN–OUT	FULL–EMPTY	CONTENT	BLOCKAGE	BALANCE	COUNTERFORCE	COMPULSION	RESTRAINT	SOURCE SCHEMA	SOURCE GOAL SCHEMA	GOAL SCHEMA	PATH–GOAL SCHEMA	SOURCE–Path–
3		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
4	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓

The analysis of suicide letters shows how the CONTAINER image scheme is the most dominant type, followed by the FORCE, then the PATH types, which make suicide texts easier to understand for the readers.

3. Conclusion

The current research has analyzed forensic texts based on the conceptual meaning from the perspective of Johnson's (1987) image schemes. The data are taken from John Olsson (2008). The researcher utilized the conceptual meaning of words and the expressions contained in the forensic texts to understand the theory of image schemes. The analysis begins with classifying the types and then understanding the data. The findings show that ransom demands contain a frankly meaning while suicide letters contain hidden meanings created by the writer of the text. The researcher found 3 types of image schemes: FORCE, CONTAINER, and PATH image schemes. The researcher uses image schema in the process of meaning–making. The most dominant type used the FORCE schema in ransom

demands and other communications, which registers the highest frequency among the image scheme categories to represent the status of the ransom demands people in their notes, whereas the CONTAINER schema is in suicide letter. This means the feelings of guilt and sorrow are the most common emotional motives that motivate suicidal people to end their lives. While the PATH image categories are used less.

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