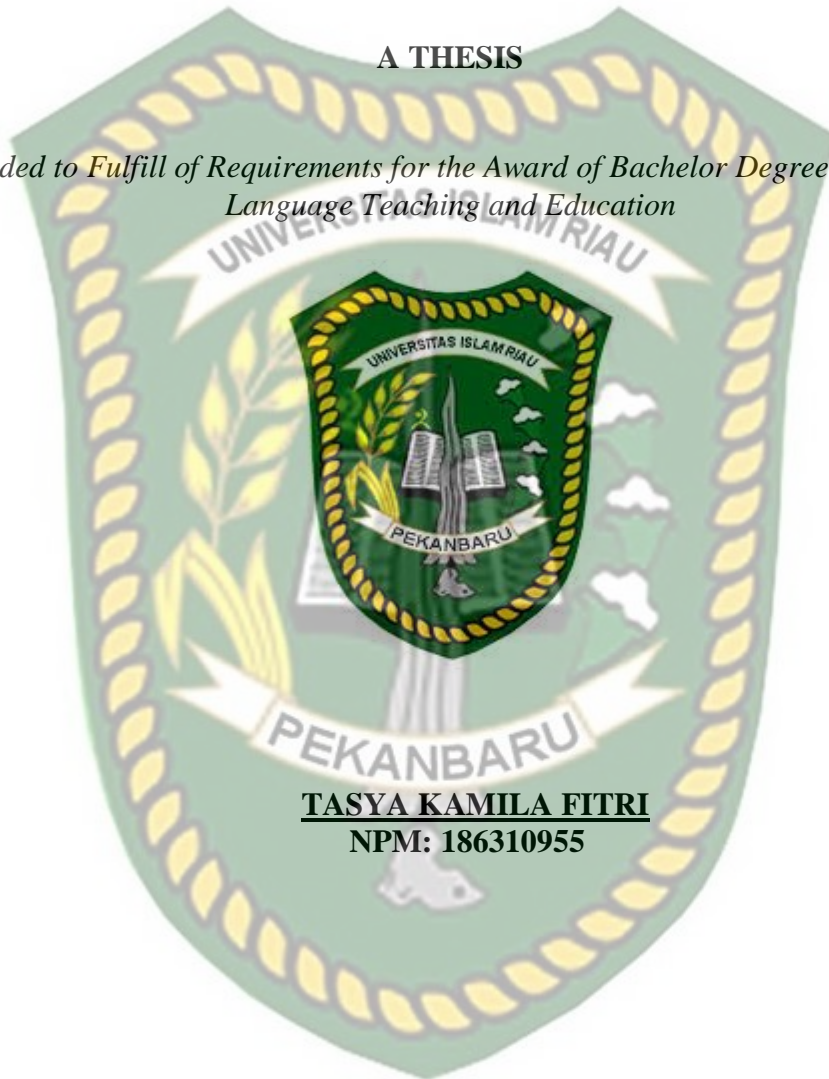


**METAPHOR USED IN POLITICS ARTICLES IN THE JAKARTA POST
ONLINE NEWSPAPERS**

A THESIS

*Intended to Fulfill of Requirements for the Award of Bachelor Degree in English
Language Teaching and Education*



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2022



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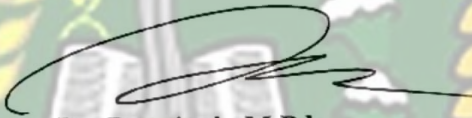
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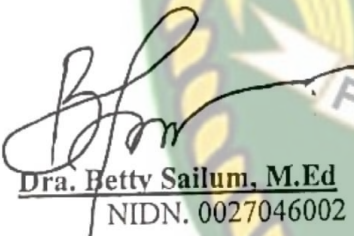
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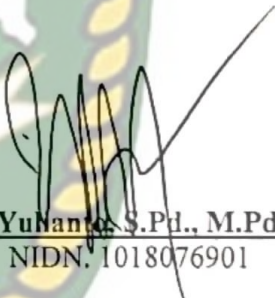
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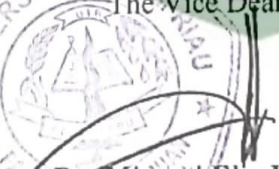
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NO	Hari/Tanggal Bimbingan	Materi Bimbingan	Hasil/Saran Bimbingan	Paraf Dosen Pembimbing
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4	February 4 th 2022	Last checking all chapter I and II	Checking all chapter I and II	
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7	July 21 th 2022	Revised Chapter III and IV	Revised data analysis and Revised conclusion and suggestion	
8	July 25 th 2022	Approved to join Thesis Examination	The advisor signed to join Thesis Examination	

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Pekanbaru, August 18th 2022
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DECLARATION

The undersigned researcher:

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I hereby declare this thesis is definitely from my own ideas, except the quotations (direct or indirectly). Which were taken from various sources and scientifically referenced. The researcher responsible for the data and facts provided in this thesis.

Pekanbaru, August 18th 2022
The Researcher,


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THESIS

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Assalamualaikum wr wb.

First of all, by the name of Allah SWT, Alhamdulillah the researcher would like to express the deepest praise and gratitude to Allah SWT who has given his guidance and blessing to me for completing this final thesis entitled "Metaphor Used in Politics Articles in the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper". This thesis as requirements for award of Bachelor Degree in English Language Education Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Universitas Islam Riau. Shalawat and salam are also mentioned to the prophet Muhammad SAW.

The researcher knows this final thesis can be finished because of people around the researcher that always give supports, meaning lovely words, motivation and loves, therefore the researcher would like to express her appreciation and sincere thanks to:

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Sincerely yours,
The Researcher

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ABSTRACT

TASYA KAMILA FITRI, 2022, Metaphor Used in Politics Articles in the Jakarta Post Online Newspapers. Thesis

Key words: Metaphor, Politic Articles, The Jakarta Post

This research was intended to describe metaphor used in politics articles in the Jakarta Post Online Newspapers. The purpose of this research is to find out the types of metaphors used in the politics article in the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper. Additionally, in order to make it simpler to understand the implied meaning in the word or phrase used in the sentence on the political articles, the researcher categorizes words or phrases in the sentence according to the type of metaphor.

The researcher uses qualitative research to analyze the data. The researcher also categorized metaphor into 3 types, they are: ontological metaphor, orientational metaphor and structural metaphor. Furthermore, the researcher clarifies the metaphorical meaning of a word or phrase in the sentence on the articles politics depending on the types. The reader can better understand the researcher's point by using metaphorical expression.

The results of this research show, they are : 5 structural metaphors , 12 orientational metaphors and 14 ontological metaphors . The most of the metaphor linguistic that found in The Jakarta Post Politics Articles Online Newspapers is ontological metaphor.

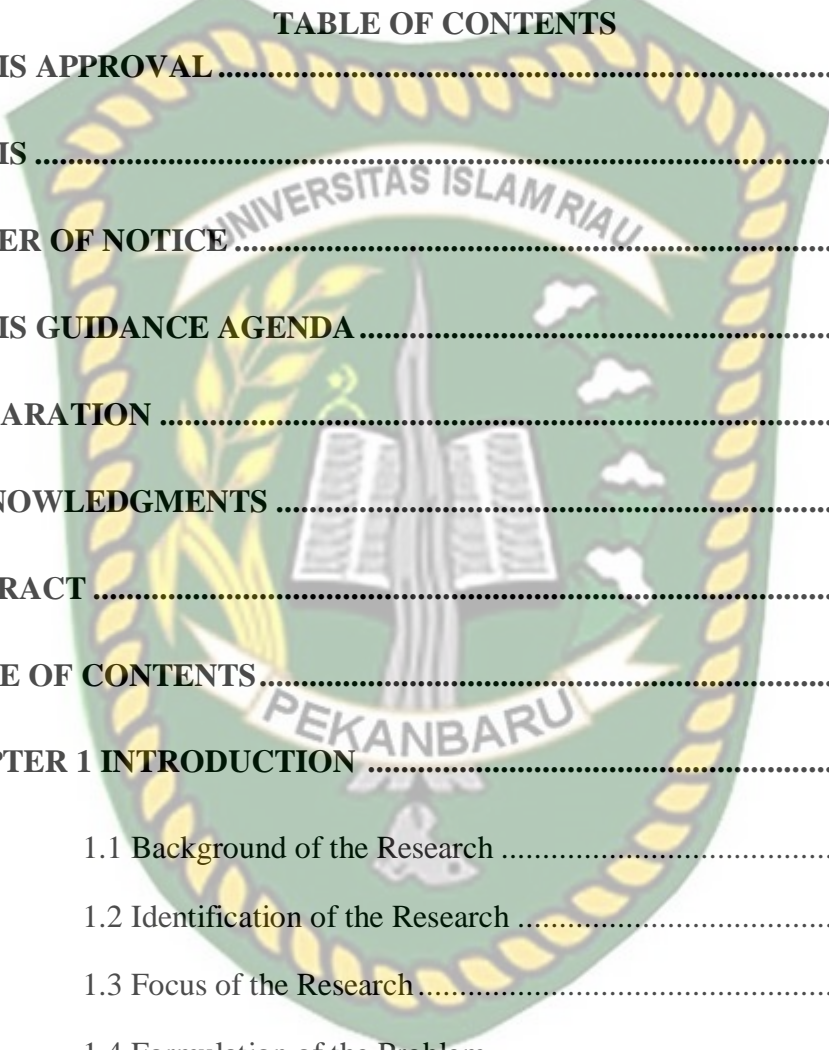


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Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Miik :
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Using word in language is very important because it has many kinds of meaning, such as the word's meaning in Pragmatic and Semantic science. Both have different meanings for the same term. Pragmatic and Semantics are two linguistic subfields that are both concerned with the meaning of spoken language and linguistic expressions. Furthermore, according to (Ghirlanda et al., 2017) Human stand out among animals for their distinctive abilities in fields like language, culture, and imitation, but identifying cognitive aspects that are uniquely human has proven difficult. Any words that are grouped into sentences in the language itself can be understood to have the semantic or pragmatic implications that are present in online political news.

Politics is inextricably linked to power, A leader who is trusted by and serves the people is therefore necessary for profound politics. Politics has a political system that consists of aspect that are mutually related. While politics refers to a range of activities that occur within a nation and are focused on the process of setting objectives and figuring out how to attain them. Politics too can be a part of state life. Politics news always catches the interest of the audience. Even in the midst of a pandemic Political aficionados do not want to miss out on current events. Because of the need to stay at home due to a pandemic, people are more interested in reading online newspapers. As result, internet newspapers are increasingly vital in delivering news to people at home.

To make the language more appealing and beautiful, metaphor is known as poetic language in literary works like poetry and novels, but it may also be found in non-literary themes and in daily life, such as newspapers. People rely on newspapers to keep up with current happenings in their communities and throughout the world. In this digital era, news and information can also be found online, through online publications.

Many sentences in today's newspapers use metaphors to help readers understand what they're saying. Analogies are widely used in speeches by politicians, those in positions of authority, and prospective leaders of the country. According to (Gnanaseelan, 2015) metaphorical elements have infiltrated political discourse. In political speech, Metaphor is used to shape ideology and influence public opinion (Chatti, 2019). The public's role as political observes is complicated by the use of metaphorical linguistic elements in political speech.

Adopting metaphorical language features has its own set of problems. The drawback to utilizing metaphorical language is that it is indirect., This means that readers must carefully examine these metaphorical elements to determine their intended meaning and metaphor in political communication are notorious for causing a variety of interpretations that are frequently misunderstood. Furthermore, this misconception causes resentment and enmity among the public as political spectators, speakers, and speech partners.

The researcher is interested in analyzing metaphor in the newspaper because it is required to seek up the meaning of numerous words in the political articles because they are vague or difficult to understand. Depending on the

language style utilized, several terms in the political articles are understood very differently by various readers. What is the significance of metaphor? Because the majority of the language used is metaphorical, and the Jakarta Post is an international daily that uses English as its official language. It includes elements such as articles, economic, sport, politics, and social issues. As a mass media outlet, The Jakarta Post is the most practical method of communication. To work for the Jakarta Post, a journalist must have a strong command of the English language. Because the writing should be rechecked by experts, the journalist who came from all over the world produced high level of writing. As a result, it's fascinating to examine Jakarta Post. The researcher focuses on political publications since everyone needs information, and politics plays a vital part in the destiny of every country.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher decided to conduct research entitled "Metaphor Used in Politics Articles in the Jakarta Post Online Newspapers". To investigate the meaning of metaphor, the researcher uses George Lakoff and Mark Johnson theories.

1.2 Identification of the Research

Based on the background of the research above, the issue is mainly about the meaning and types of metaphor that can be found in political online newspapers, so the readers may recognize and understanding the meaning in the Jakarta Post online newspaper.

1.3 Focus of the Research

Based on the identification of the research, this research focuses on the types of metaphors and implicit meaning that contain in articles from the online newspapers The Jakarta post.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the focus of the research, the researcher arranges the formulation of the problems as follows:

1. What types of metaphor are used in politics online newspapers in the Jakarta Post?
2. What is the meaning of Metaphor of Politics in the Jakarta Post online newspaper?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the focus of the research, the problem of the research will be formulated as these following questions:

1. To find out what are types of Metaphor of Politics in the Jakarta Post online newspaper.
2. To find out what is the meaning of Metaphor of Politics in the Jakarta Post online newspaper.

1.6 Assumption of the Research

Based on the research question above, the researcher assumes that are many kinds of Metaphor found in the Jakarta post newspapers.

1.7 Significances of the Research

There are some benefits that the researcher can obtain from this research. There are two kinds of the significance of the research, theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

This research helps in learning one subject in semantics, the metaphor word. It is also expected to enrich previous research which discusses about the process, kinds and meaning of metaphor. It also helps in understanding the metaphor on political issues news of the Jakarta Post online newspaper.

2. Practical

The result of this research is expected to contribute to the readers, and future researcher. The research can give the beneficial information to the readers about the creation of new words. And this research can also give the information for those who want to increase their English especially in vocabulary. Teacher can also use this research as the references to teach their students. Last but not least, this research may serve as a reference for scholars interested in the same subject of research in the future.

1.8 Definition of Key Term

To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretations in this research, the following definitions of the terms must be explained:

1.8.1 Metaphor

In both literary works and ordinary life, metaphor is the most ubiquitous figure of speech. Metaphor serves a variety of purposes, from flattery to

denigration, from an idea's big nation to a minor beauty, from elaborating on a point with an example to provoking the audience's thought with a question, and from stirring up debate and feelings to merely sharing similarities.

1.8.2 Political articles

Politic article has a political structure that is made up of mutually connected aspects. Politics, on the other hand, refers to a variety of national activities that deal with the process of creating goals and figuring out how to achieve them. Politics can have a role in state life as well. Politics news always piques the audiences curiosity. Political junkies do not want to miss out on current events, even if they are in the thick of a pandemic. Since a pandemic forces us to all stay at home, readers are more interested in reading news from online publications.

1.8.3 The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is an example of a newspaper that publishes information about troublesome problems every day in the form of a new trough article, such as internal and international political issues, global economic issues, education, and so on. The researcher is interested in looking into The Jakarta Post newspaper because it constantly updates news, both domestic and foreign, on a daily basis. The researcher concentrates on political materials since everyone needs information, and politics is playing an increasingly important role in society.

1.9 Grand Theories

The researcher uses some experts theories related to semantics and metaphor. But for the main theories of explaining about metaphor , the researcher conduct the research based on theory proposed by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson (1980). This research examines metaphors in The Jakarta post online newspapers using George Lakoff and Mark Johnson's theories. Additionally, qualitative descriptive methodology was employed this study.

1.10 Research Methodology

1.10.1 Research Design

The qualitative research methodology is being used in this study. In general, qualitative research is concerned with words, images, and the subjective. Instead than counting or measuring things, this kind of research focuses on the meanings, concepts, definitions, qualities, and descriptions of the things.

Qualitative research is an iterative process in which the scientific community gains a better knowledge of a phenomenon by establishing new meaningful distinctions as a result of getting closer to it (Aspers & Corte, 2019). This formulation was created as a tool to aid in the improvement of research designs, while also emphasizing that quantitative work has a qualitative component.

1.10.2 Method of Research

The method used by the researcher is Qualitative method. Understanding, interpretation, getting near, and making distinctions are all part of qualitative research (Aspers & Corte, 2019). The data in this research is The Jakarta Post

online newspaper, which explains the metaphorical language on articles about politics on The Jakarta Post online Newspaper, with the goal of exploring the meaning and kinds of metaphor.

1.10.3 Source of Data

Source of data refers to a subject in which data is obtained in a certain ways. The goal of this exercise is to gather information. Data is gathered from sentences that contain metaphor, which is sentences that are still unclear. The Jakarta Post online newspaper articles, particularly the political items, are the data source for this research. On of Politics articles will be used to collect data throughout the Pandemic Covid-19 Era.

1.10.4 Instrument of the Research

The research instrument for this research is reading and searching for words, phrases, and sentences in The Jakarta Post online newspaper that contain meaning and kinds of metaphor. However, in recent decades, academics have looked at metaphors as tools for creating meaning and understanding how individuals build reality (Redden, 2017).

1.10.5 Data Collection Technique

The researcher will gather information for this study by visiting the website www.thejakartapost.com. To acquire data, the author use documentation techniques. In order to advance the research, documentation is a technique for acquiring information from a source. "Dokumentasi bisa berbentuk tulisan, gambar atau karya-karya monumental dari seseorang," according to Sugiyono (2015). The

information can be in the form of photographs or written documents. As a result, data can be obtained from online newspapers. The following steps are used to collect data for this research:

1. Reading political news in The Jakarta Post
2. Marking sentences that may contains metaphor
3. Writing the received data into a data analysis with numbers
4. Using Lakoff and Johnson`s theory, categorize the data analysis into three types of metaphors
5. Organize the findings for the metaphor of politics
6. Analyze what metaphors are discovered and how is the metaphor of politics described
7. Report the findings and write a conclusion.



1.10.6 Data Analysis Technique

The researcher uses the descriptive analysis technique in this research. In literary criticism, Descriptive analysis is a valuable research tool (Susanna et al., 2017). Descriptive analysis is a method of describing fact and analysis. This descriptive research is supported analytical tasks in order to have a better knowledge of metaphors and have a more in-depth debate. A descriptive study's purpose is to characterize a phenomena and its characteristics (Nassaji, 2015). The researcher have classified many types of metaphors used in the sentences of political articles and define the meaning of the metaphor term. After that, the researcher in The Jakarta Post online newspaper describes the delivery meaning included in metaphor from the author to the readers.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW TO THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Relevance Theory

2.1.1 Semantic

Semantics was a field of linguistics that focused on the meaning of words. Semantics, according to the researcher, was once an element of linguistics. According to (Abdurrahman, 2019) Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. Linguistic semantics deals with the conventional meaning conveyed by the use of words and sentences of a language. In accordance with the functions that words carry out in a given context, a semantic role is the fundamental concept or information of an encoder (Akanya, 2019). It shows that if we want to limit ourselves to only using one language to express meaning, we needed a lot of meaning in linguistic semantics.

Semantics is the study of linguistic and the exact literal meaning of the words within the phrases and sentences, and the abstract interrelationships between different sentence components (Noori, 2020) . It also focuses on how individuals see one another when their intended meaning and the literal meaning of their words are not the same. Semantics, to put it simply, deals with the apparent meaning of what is spoken.

The researcher recognizes that a word's meaning is entirely dependent on its context. In this case, the word's meaning is determined by its contextual relationships. As a result, a distinction was created between participation and ways of participation. Any portion of a phrase with a meaning that overlaps with the

meanings of other elements must be differentiated in order to create this difference. Meaning can be defined as ideas or concepts that can be conveyed from the speaker's mind to the listener's mind by encapsulating them in the form of one or more languages.

2.2.2 Definition of Metaphor

Using other words as a comparison to depict other things or things that aren't truly there is a language technique known as a metaphor. It begins with a comparison of another physical object, its characteristics, ideas, or actions. In other words, metaphor is one kind of figure of speech that as comparison between things that are not conveyed obviously (Padillah et al., 2016). Metaphors are also employed in education to explain topics and problems, in addition (Kuzey, 2020) In terms of communicating a message, the word, phrase and sentence all have figurative connotations.. Metaphors are not only common in both informal and formal writing, but they also represent fundamental aspects of human mind (De Melo, 2019).

As a result, they have variety of meaning including explicit meaning and implicit meaning. Because it has an real meaning the reader can quickly understand the explicit meaning. However, because implicit meaning is distinct from lexical words or the genuine meaning, it might be challenging to understand. For most people, a metaphor is an artistic creation and a rhetorical flourish, a subject of noteworthy language as opposed to everyday speech (Isfandiyar Gizi, 2018). We must learn about figurative language in order to understand the hidden

meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. Metaphor is one type of figurative language that has hidden meaning.

The evaluative position and entailments of the conceptual metaphors produced using linguistic metaphor analysis are explored, and the ideology that appears to be driving the text is described (Deignan, 2016). In addition, metaphor is frequently considered a language-only phenomenon, a verbal issue rather than one of cognition or action. On the other hand, that metaphor permeates every aspect of daily life, including thoughts and deeds as well as words. Metaphor is a cognitive tool as well as a language phenomena. Human people frequently interpret the universe and create reality through metaphorical processes, and cultural variation plays a significant part in building metaphorical conceptions (Abdullah, 2019).

Metaphor is a figurative language that becomes a creative force in language, is one of the most generally acknowledged processes in meaning change or semantic transformation (Diana, 2011). The purpose of metaphor can be anything from flattery to denigration, from the core notion of a concept to a minor beauty, from explaining a point by analogy to inspiring the audience's mind by startling, and from invoking connections and emotions to merely being a likeness. According to (Zabavnova & Zamaletdinov, 2017) Metaphor is no longer a lyrical or eloquent tactic, as it once was, but rather a tool for describing one idea in terms of another, which is related with increased brain activity and communicational involvement. For instance, "America is a melting pot" refers to a country where people of diverse backgrounds, cultures, and lifestyles coexist. The term "melting

pot" literally refers to a vessel used to melt and combine metals and other materials.

Metaphor is a type of language innovation in which people can say anything without stating the issue directly (Maya, 2017). It is a language strategy that is frequently used to convey an expression by using other words with comparable concepts, and it can also be thought of as a change of meaning process in which the meaning is changed from its literal meaning. It can be inferred that the speaker's statement always determines the interpretation of a metaphor, not by the meaning of words or sentences. Metaphorical meaning is distinct from literal meaning; it might take the shape of additional meaning or even a whole new meaning.

As a result by these experts definition of metaphors, It may be claimed that metaphors make a topic easier to understand by illustrating it with other ideas. Metaphors are ambiguous words that call for the application of pre-existing notions in order to be understood.

2.2.3 Type of Metaphor

In their book *Metaphors, We Live By* (1980), Metaphors can be categorized into three categories: structural, orientational, and ontological, according to George Lakoff and Mark Johnson. Three different metaphorical structures can be described:

2.1.3.1 Structural Metaphor

Structured connections between aspects of human experience are the basis of structural metaphor. Through the use of a more comprehensible term, the metaphor helps the speaker understand a concept. Complicated and abstract experiences are conceived using this type of conceptual metaphor, which is founded on the experience of basic and concrete events. The conceptual metaphor is a common example of this type of metaphor. The expression, like "*argument is war*", the statement tries to make people understand the meaning of argument by describing the war terms. Here are several illustrations of the structural metaphor "Argument is war":

1. Your claims are *undefensible*.
2. He *attacked every weak point* in my argument.
3. His criticisms were right *on target*.
4. I *demolished* his argument.

The source domain is "war," whereas "argument" is the target domain. Even though both have distinct domains, the metaphorical adage "Argument is war" for it in the example above uses the word "war" to represent the context in which arguments are made. Each domain's conceptual framework is similar in dissimilarity. For the target domain notion, the source domain supplies a relatively deep knowledge structure; A rather deep knowledge structure is provided for the target domain notion by the source domain, and this comprehension is attained through conceptual mappings between elements A and B. Lakoff suggested that War and conflict are two areas with a lot in common. In both, there are

opportunities to win and lose, consider the other party as an enemy, argue against them while defending our own position, use plans and strategies, etc.

Lakoff and Johnson define structural metaphors as instances in which idea is related to another in a metaphorical way. The argument is war metaphor shares nearly similar structure in concept. Structural metaphors are when one topic is constructed figuratively in terms of another. According to (Nordquist, Richard 2018) A structural metaphor is a metaphorical framework in which one complicated notion—typically abstract—is explained in terms of another, usually more straightforward concept. It can be distinguished from the organizational metaphor. In this metaphor, the source domain gives the target domain a comprehensive knowledge structure. In other words, the cognitive function allows speakers to comprehend target A by relying on the structure of source B.

2.1.3.2 Orientational Metaphor

Orientational metaphors give a topic a spatial orientation. The culture of the metaphor's carrier is extremely important in orientational metaphor. Because most of them have to do with spatial orientation, we'll name them orientational metaphors: Up-down, inside-out, in-back, on-off, deep-shallow, central peripheral, and in-out. Because of the nature of our bodies and how they interact with their physical environment, we have certain spatial orientations;

- Happy is *up*; Sad is *down*

I'm feeling *up*. That *boosted* my spirits. My spirits *rose*. You're in *high* spirits. Thinking about her always gives me a *lift*. I'm feeling *down*. I'm *depressed*. He's really *low* these days. I *fell* into a depression. My spirits *sank*.

Physical basis: Erect posture is associated with a happy mental state, while drooping posture is associated with melancholy and depression.

- Conscious is *up*; Unconscious is *down*

Get *up*. Wake *up*. I'm *up* already. He *ris*es early in the morning. He *fell* asleep. He *dropped* off to sleep. He's *under* hypnosis. He *sank* into a coma.

Physical basis: Humans, like most other mammals, sleep on their backs and then rise up when they wake up.

- Health and life are *up*; Sickness and death are *down*

He' s at the *peak* of health. Lazarus *rose* from the dead. He' s in *top* shape. As to his health, he's way *up* there. He *fell* ill. He' s *sinking* fast. He came *down* with the flu. His health is *declining*. He *dropped* dead.

Physical basis: Physically, serious disease causes us to lie down. You are physically down *when* you are dead.

The orientation that Good is Up in agreement with unique situations such as Happy is Up, Health is Up, Alive is Up, etc. has now emerged from that example and its application in daily life. Even less conceptual structure than ontological metaphors is provided by orientational metaphors for the target concepts. Instead, their role in our conceptual framework is to logically connect a set of target concepts. This conceptual metaphor could be justified in a variety of ways (Vu, 2015). The brain, which is found in the human body's head, is where wisdom is found. Human emotions are frequently regarded to originate in the abdomen or chest in diverse cultures. "Reasonal is up; emotional is down," since the heads are clearly above the abdomen or chest.

2.1.3.4 Ontological Metaphor

When discussing abstract attributes, ontological metaphor is used to represent them as objects or entities (abstract). Ontological metaphors describe concepts in terms of our most fundamental categories, such as object and substance (Maya, 2017). It conceptualizes and discusses things, experiences, and processes as though they had distinct physical characteristics. Though the mind is an abstract concept, we treat it as if it were a physical entity by setting it up as such (object) Compared to structural metaphor, ontological metaphors offer far less cognitive structure for the target domain concept; instead, they essentially give general categories of abstract target concepts a new ontological status and create new abstract entities. For instance, my mind isn't working today defines that an abstract item (mind) has a physical property (work) of accomplishing anything. Ontological metaphor can also be used by speakers for more specific activities like referring to, quantifying, or naming elements of the experience that have been explained. For instance, viewing fear as "our possession" or an object. So, use terms like "my fear" or "your fear" when referring to terror.

When an abstraction, such as an action, emotion, or idea, is represented by something concrete, such as a thing, material, container, or a person, this type of metaphor is known as an ontological metaphor. Our interactions with actual objects, particularly our own bodies, serve as the foundation for an incredibly wide variety of ontological metaphors, which are ways of viewing events, activities, emotions, ideas, etc., as entities and substances. This is similar to how the

fundamental experiences of human spatial orientations give rise to orientational metaphors.

There are examples of ontological metaphors: “THE MIND IS ENTITY”, Whereas the sentences have a meaning “The mind is a machine” :

We’re still trying to *grind out* the solution to this equation.

My mind just isn’t operating today.

Boy, the wheels are *turning* now!

I’m a *little rusty* today.

We’ve been working on this problem all day and now we’re *running out of steam*.

2.2 Relevant Studies

There have been some past previous researches that are relevant to this research. The first is a thesis by Herlin Jumantir, a student at the State Islamic University of Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, titled “Metaphor Used in Sport Articles in The Jakarta Post Online Newspaper.” This research focuses on the sort of metaphors found in sports articles in The Jakarta Post online publications, as well as the functions of each form of metaphor. The writer employs the theories of George Lakoff and Mark Johnson (1992) and John Searle (2014). The writer’s task of determining the metaphor is made easier by these notions. It’s qualitative study that employs the descriptive method. The writer discovered structural metaphor 7 (32 percent), orientational metaphor 5 (23 percent), and ontological metaphor 10 in sports stories in The Jakarta Post online newspaper as a consequence of this investigation (45 percent). As a result, the writer discovered

that Ontological metaphor is the most commonly utilized metaphor. Finally, the writer was aware that the forceful 15, directive 13, and expressive 9 metaphor functions used in those publications were based on pragmatic functions. Journalists employ metaphor for expressing, telling, describing, demanding, praising, thanking, and greeting, according to this study (Jumantir, 2019).

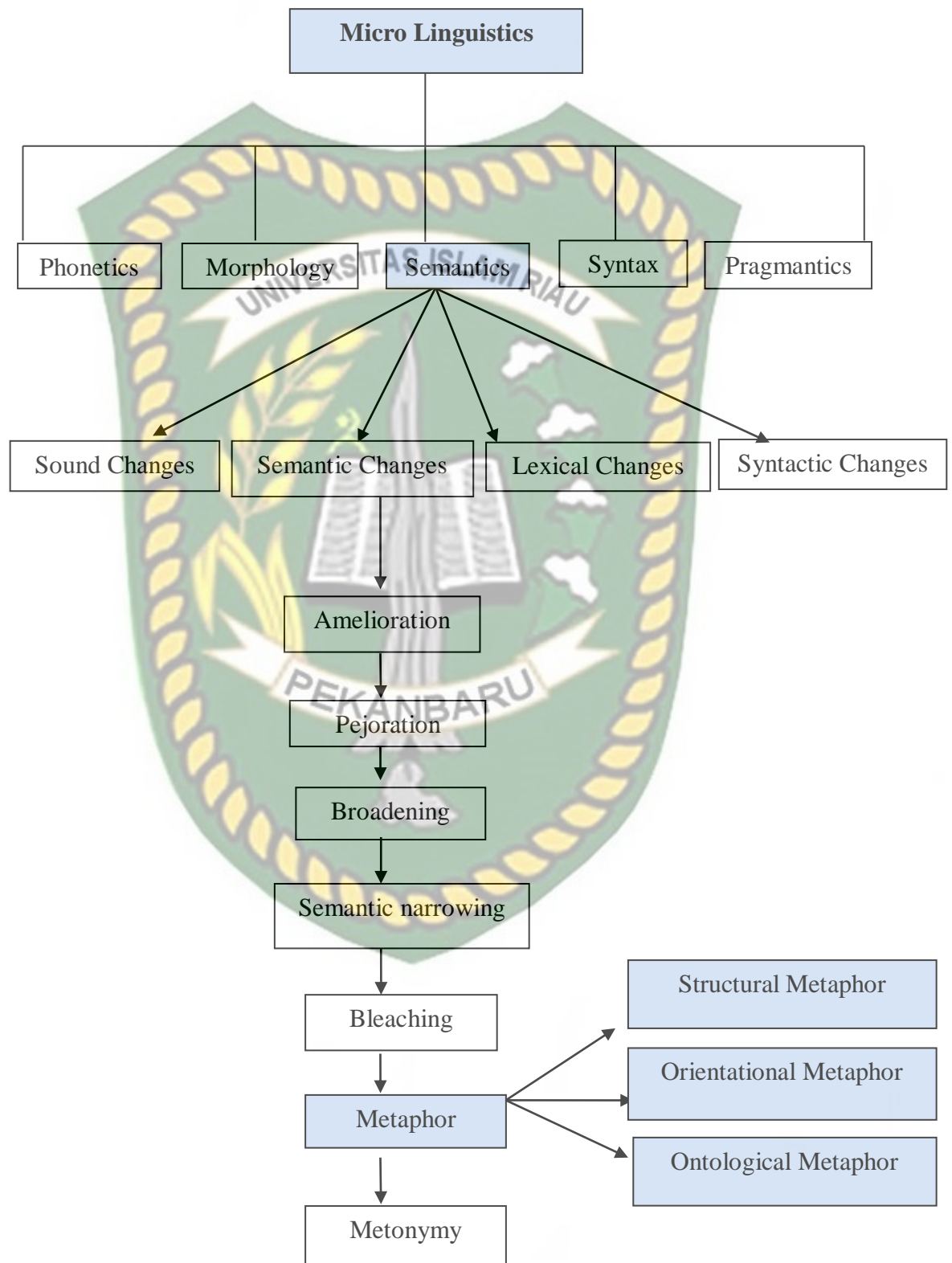
Second, Fadilah Mahmudah, a student at the State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, wrote a thesis titled "An Analysis of Metaphor in The Jakarta Post Business Articles on May 5, 2014 Edition". The study relied on George Lakoff and Johnson's theories. In business articles that appeared in The Jakarta Post on May 5, 2014, the metaphor was discussed. The study's objective was to determine the various metaphorical devices employed in business articles in The Jakarta Post Newspaper as well as the importance of each sort of metaphor. The researcher conducted qualitative research to study it and divided it into three kind of metaphors. Ontological metaphor, orientational metaphor, and structural metaphor are the three types. The researcher discovered 8 orientational metaphors, 14 ontological metaphors, and 7 structural metaphors as a result of the study. After then, the majority of the 24 Paudah, A.2017. An analysis of Metaphorin Edgar Allan Poe's Poems 25 Hakim, A.L2009. A Semantic Analysis Ontological metaphor is one of the 17 metaphor linguistics that appeared in The Jakarta Post business stories on May 5, 2014. (MAHMUDAH, 2015)

The last, Angela Merici Ahut " Pemakaian gaya bahasa metafora dalam novel karya Tere Liye:kajian semantic," was published in 2020. The researcher wishes to describe the metaphorical language style and its role in Tere Liye novel,

which concentrates on metaphorical language style. The researcher employed the Lakoffian metaphor theory in this study, which is a qualitative descriptive study based on data from the novel *Tere Liye*. Reading, taking notes, and inventing are some of the strategies employed by researchers. In *Tere Liye*, the researcher discovered four different forms of metaphorical language styles: *sinaesthetic metaphor*, *antroformis metaphor*, *animal metaphor*, and so on. (Ahut, 2020)

The researcher investigates the same object based on past research. Articles about politics in *The Jakarta Post* are the research subject, and the object is metaphor. The researcher want to find out what kind of metaphors are used in politics articles, how journalists employ metaphors in politics stories, and which metaphor ae used the most. The researcher will employ descriptive qualitative research and apply George Lakoff and Johnson theory.

2.3 Conceptual Framework





Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Miik :

Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS

3.1 Data Description

The data in this research is metaphor on politics articles in The Jakarta post online Newspapers. They are five news articles in the online politics in the Jakarta Post. The researcher have classified many types of metaphors used in the sentences of political articles and define the meaning of the metaphor term. After that, the researcher in The Jakarta Post online newspaper describes the delivery meaning included in metaphor from the author to the readers.

3.2 Data Analysis

After looking through five articles on Politics in The Jakarta Post Online Newspapers, 31 metaphors were found by the researcher, including 5 structural metaphors, 12 orientational metaphors, and 14 ontological metaphors. From the data above, the researcher found that the most types of metaphor used in Politics Articles in The Jakarta Post Online Newspapers are ontological metaphor.

3.2.1 Structural Metaphor

Structural metaphor is when a concept is metaphorically structured for another concept, there are the analysis sample:

- 1) The mega project, a **key part** of President Jokowi's economic agenda, would see Indonesia move its capital from heavily congested Jakarta to an underdeveloped area in East Kalimantan.

In the sentence above, the metaphor words are key and part. **Key** is an instrumental or deciding factor the key to success, while **part** is a portion or division of a whole that is separate or distinct. They are two things in different domain. So, **key part** is the most important or central part of something. In the sentence above, it can be seen that moving the new capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan is a very important economic agenda.

- 2) Noting that both issues were crucial, Jokowi warned his staff to **not take the matter lightly** and to prepare for Russian President Vladimir Putin's invasion of Ukraine to be drawn out.

In this sentence above, it can be seen the word **matter** is regarded as a thing close to that issues and the meaning of word **lightly** is without complaining. So the phrase not take the matter lightly is to regard Russian invasion of Ukraine with a great amount of seriousness.

- 3) It is unclear whether **the radical move** is working as intended. Several local media outlets have reported recent drops in cooking oil prices, but others claim the price of the commodity is as high as ever.

In this sentence above, the metaphor words are **radical** and **move**. **Radical** is if something is considered extremist or very different from before. While **move** is the pass from one place or position to another. So, it can be seen that **radical move** is a word used to describe the political climate this month. Politics in this instance seems to be on fire because of how chaotic the situation is. So, The monitoring of the political situation is still ongoing, as can be seen. because it is not clear whether the decisions made have gone smoothly because the price of cooking oil in each region is different and fluctuates erratically.

- 4) **A common consensus**, though, is that prices are still fluctuating erratically.

In this sentence above, it can be seen the phrase **common consensus** describing a general opinion shared by all the people in a group. Consensus is a social theory that holds a particular political system as a fair system and that social change should take place within the social institutions provided by it.

- 5) "The Indonesian presidency will **fight** to strengthen the world's health resilience architecture, which will be run by a global agency," he said in a speech to the World Economic Forum's online meeting.

This sentence shows a case of metaphor by the noun **fight**. Officially, this word is associated with the phrase “war”, although it is also used in politics. Politics is War is the Metaphor expression. They are two distinct things from one another. The sentence above means that **fight** is to protect the resilience of global health in the face of the health crisis, not only for the country’s growth but also for global health.

3.2.2 Orientational Metaphor

Orientational or partial metaphors frequently contain concepts like "up and down". There are the analysis sample:

- 1) **The mega project**, a key part of President Jokowi's economic agenda, would see Indonesia move its capital from heavily congested Jakarta to an underdeveloped area in East Kalimantan.

The term **mega project** in this context typically refers to Up. Two frequent scopes utilized in the life of an orientational metaphor are up and down. The phrase **mega project** above in the sentence has a metaphor expression is **Mega** status is Up, because the word **project** can describe of economic agenda. In the sentence above, It is clear that relocating the new capital will cost a lot of money.

- 2) Early construction of Indonesia's planned new capital Nusantara is now underway, President Jokowi Widodo announced during a visit on Wednesday, signalling some **progress** in a \$32 billion project that many experts have doubted would materialise.

In the sentence above, it can be seen the orientational metaphor is the word **progress**. Because the word **progress** in literary has a meaning of move forward, while the politic dictionary **progress** is political movement that seeks to advance governmental action and promote the interests of the general public. Both have meaning of **progress** shows something is up. As usual, orientational metaphor has the scope up and down to describe a condition. In the sentence above it can be seen that early construction of Indonesia's planned new capital is in good quality.

- 3) After a two-year hiatus due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Asia's premier security summit marked its return on June 10 to 12, hosted by the international institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) at the eponymous Shangri-La Hotel Singapore.

In this case, the word **hiatus** that displays a country's status. Hiatus in literary meaning is a break. So, **hiatus** means the country continues to Down. In this instance, the orientational metaphor for **hiatus is down**. Because in the previous sentence, it can be seen that developing to better condition, Asia's premier security summit marked its return on June 10 to 12 After a two-year hiatus due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

- 4) Noting that both issues were crucial, Jokowi warned his staff to not take the matter lightly and to prepare for Russian President Vladimir Putin's invasion of Ukraine to be drawn out. He said he expected a worldwide

recession partly in response to the United States' **increasingly tight** monetary policy.

The word in this instance is **tight** which is in orientational metaphor. **Tight** has a meaning make somebody or something become firmly or closely fixed in place. The meaning that is something Up. So the phrase **increasingly tight** it can be seen that Indonesia will develop of politic with skill power. So, Indonesia needs a lot of skilled to management macroeconomics.

- 5) The precarious global economy and **poorly enforced** domestic regulations have created major financial issues for Indonesians.

In the sentence above, it can be seen the word **poorly** which is in orientational metaphor. **Poorly** has a meaning the condition of something that is inferior or in an imperfect way. The meanings that is show something Down. In the sentence above, it can be seen because domestic regulations that were not enforced properly during a critical global economy created big financial problems for Indonesia.

- 6) In a **drastic step** that reverberated around the world, the President decided to ban palm oil exports effective from April 28 to replenish domestic supply and bring down soaring prices.

In this case, the word **drastic** in literary meaning is something radical or extreme. The meaning that is shows something Down. In the sentence above, The President's decision is described as drastic. So, the orientational metaphor

expression for word **drastic** in the sentence above is Down because extreme fluctuations in the prices of staple goods.

- 7) President decided to ban palm oil exports effective from April 28 to replenish domestic supply and bring down soaring prices.

In this case, the word **soaring** which is orientational metaphor. **Soaring** has a meaning to go above normal levels, or to coast through the air. The meaning that is show something Up. The metaphorical expression is “Good is Up”. Because in the sentence above, the phrase **soaring prices** it can be seen that Indonesians were having trouble affording basic commodities, especially cooking oil. So, in order to increase the domestic supply and lower expensive cost, the President has decided to ban the export of palm oil starting April 28.

- 8) It is unclear whether the radical move is working as intended. Several local media outlets have reported recent drops in cooking oil prices, but others claim the price of the commodity is as high as ever. A common consensus, though, is that prices are still fluctuating erratically.

In this case, the word **drops** that illustrates the state of prices. **Drops** in literary meaning is something fall. So, **drops** means the price continue to Down. In this instance, an orientational metaphor that may symbolize of **drops** is Low is Down. In the sentence above, it can be seen that decline in cooking oil prices in several media.

- 9) Bhima Yudhistira, executive director at the Center for Economics and Law Studies (Celios), has called Jokowi's cooking oil policies "**short-sighted**".

In this case, the phrase "**short-sighted**" commonly means Down. In the previous line, the word "short-sighted" is used metaphorically to mean down, because the word "**sighted**" can explain have ability to see. In the sentence above, it can be seen that Jokowi's policy on cooking oil is inadequate or not for the long term, so don't research the effects that will take place in the future, according to Bhima Yudhistira, executive director at the Center for Economics and Law Studies.

- 10) The price hike has taken a toll on Jokowi's reputation. Local pollster Indikator Politik Indonesia found on April 26 that the President's approval rating **had fallen** to 59.9 percent, down from 71.7 percent in February.

In this case, the word **fallen** that shows the President's approval. **Fallen** in literary meaning is come down from a higher place. So, fallen means the President's approval to continue "Down". An orientational metaphor, such as "Low is Down," may be used in this situation. In the sentence above, it can be seen that the price of cooking oil developing to bad condition.

- 11) It has struggled to procure enough vaccines for its **large population**, with just 45 percent of its 270 million people currently fully vaccinated.

In this case, **Large** is a designation of a country's status. **Large** in the literary sense of being greater in quantity or size. So, **large population** the country

continues to “Up”. In this instance, an orientational metaphor which may represent of large is “up”. In the previous sentence it can be seen that countries should obtain sufficient vaccines to improve the conditions, not just 45% of the population, but the whole Indonesian population.

- 12) Today, frustration, **grinding poverty** and alleged Indonesian rights violations have emboldened hardliners in the fragmented independence movement who want more direct military action.

In the sentence above, it can be seen the word **grinding** which in orientational metaphor. **Grinding** has a meaning it never gets better, changes, or ends. The implications indicate something "Down". The metaphorical expression is “Low is Down” because in the preceding sentence, the term **grinding poverty** it can be seen hardliners in the independence movement experienced extreme poverty in other words in poor condition.

3.2.3 Ontological Metaphor

Ontological metaphor there are abstract things such as feelings. There are the analysis sample:

- 1) The House of Representatives approved a bill in January that provides the legal framework for development of the new capital, which until now was the most significant advancement so far of **an idea toyed with for decades.**

In this sentence above, it can be seen that **an idea toyed with for decades**, the phrase “**toyed**” usually used for children toys, but in this sentence the phrase is used for an idea in the politics. In this sentence, the metaphorical expression is “Politics is toy”. This involves categorizing ontological metaphor, defining goals, and inspiring action. due to the previous sentence, it can be seen that a long lasting concept that makes advancements and generates profits in the constructions of a new capital.

- 2) As the IISS Shangri-La Dialogue (SLD 2022) kicked off in Singapore on Friday, participants expected to hear views on security, especially from Asia-Pacific countries, **with Indonesia remaining steadfast** in the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific as a regional security framework.

In this instance, the phrase “**steadfast**” is an idea or nonphysical object, and politics uses it. The metaphorical expression is “steadfast is an Entity”. **Steadfast** a meaning that is fixed in place, but is chiefly used figuratively to indicate undeviating constancy or resolution. This is an ontological metaphor,

then. In the previous phrase, it can be seen that Indonesia is stable and its progress is not declining in the regional security framework according to ASEAN.

- 3) Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida delivered the keynote speech to open the security summit on Friday. **With concerns mounting over China-Taiwan tensions**, he issued a stark warning: “Ukraine today may be East Asia tomorrow”.

In this case, the sentence of “with concern mounting over China-Taiwan tensions” has metaphor meaning. It is apparent that **mounting** has a special meaning because it is a term with an ambiguous meaning. Mounting means is gradually increasing. While the phrase **China-Taiwan tensions** as mental or emotional strain but in the previous sentence the tensions is used for the country China-Taiwan. So, the metaphorical expression is China-Taiwan is Human. Because conceptually used in the same way like human. China-Taiwan is described as a human being who has a body, mind, and a body that can feel tensions rising. In the sentence above, it can be seen that the conflict between China-Taiwan creates unfavorable condition.

- 4) Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida delivered the keynote speech to open the security summit on Friday. With concerns mounting over China-Taiwan tensions, he issued a stark warning: “**Ukraine today may be East Asia tomorrow**”.

In this case, the phrase “**Ukraine today may be East Asia tomorrow**” is the politics term. The idea that "Ukraine today might be East Asia tomorrow" cannot be found in people. Previously, it is known that politic terms is not real thing yet entity. So, metaphorical expression is “**Ukraine today may be East Asia tomorrow is an Entity**”. Since the statement is ambiguous but has meaning and is employed in politics, it is an ontological metaphor. In the sentence above, it can be seen that the political situation, economic condition, social life and all aspects of the country of Ukraine can turn into East Asia in a short time if there is no regional security.

- 5) The world must be “prepared for the emergence of an entity that tramples on the peace and security of other countries by force or threat without honoring the rules”, he added.

In the sentence above, It is obvious **Tramples** is a word with a unique meaning because it contains ambiguous words. The meaning of **tramples** to inflict injury or destruction especially contemptuously or ruthlessly. Although based on a political phrase, **tramples** is capability for change peace is easily violent in state security without following the rules in a country. i In that case, this is an ontological metaphor. As mentioned earlier is to determine the causes of the Tramples category because we will see that **Tramples** is a form of violence in the nation’s peace.

- 6) Amid **the global economic turmoil** caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine, President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo has called for weekly limited Cabinet meetings to address energy issues and food security.

The sentence above has metaphors. There is **turmoil**, a term or nonphysical object that exists in politics.. The metaphorical expression is “turmoil is entity”. **Turmoil** has a meaning the state of upset and confusion. Therefore, this is an ontological metaphor. In the preceding phrase, it is the goal of holding a cabinet meeting to address energy and food security issues. Because the Russian invasion of Ukraine caused the global economy.

- 7) **The precarious global economy** and poorly enforced domestic regulations have created major financial issues for Indonesians.

In this case, the phrase the **precarious global economy** is the politic term. It is impossible to find someone who has the trait of a precarious global economy. Politics terms are not yet an actual phenomenon, as was previously understood. So, metaphorical expression is **precarious global economy is entity**. This is an ontological metaphor, The phrase **precarious global economy** is ambiguous, but has meaning and is used in politics. In the sentence above, it can be seen that Jokowi will increase state control over commodity and basic good prices.

- 8) In a drastic step that **reverberated around the world**, the President decided to ban palm oil exports effective from April 28 to replenish domestic supply and bring down soaring prices.

In this case, the **reverberated** is unclear word, **reverberated** is the sound of reflected sound is heard after the original sound is spoken. So, this is an ontological metaphor, because “reverberated is an Entity”. A word with no current definition **reverberated**, is employed in political contexts but is taken as real. As mentioned earlier, it can be seen that establishing objectives and inspiring behavior since it will become clear that a targeted move that shook the world would bring back the prices of essential commodities.

- 9) "(Its) task is to mobilise world health resources, including for financing health emergencies, purchasing vaccines, medicines and medical devices."

In the sentence above, it can be seen the phrase make the world health. In literary meaning **world** is the earthly state of human existence. A human body's condition is what is meant by **health**. In this instance, **World** is described as a human who could be hurt. The metaphorical expression is World is Human. So, this is an ontological metaphor. In the sentence above is refers to a category because it can be seen that the world must be free from Covid-19 This has something to do with health issues. For this reason, risk control must be a part of the resource strategy and the action plan.

- 10) Wiro Nongganop says he commands a battalion of West Papua independence fighters, but he has no guns, only bows and arrows, and lives in exile in a bark hut, sometimes surviving on potato leaves.

In this case, the phrase **surviving on potato leaves** is the politic term. Surviving on potato leaves is a quality that people have that can be identified.

Previously, it is known that politic term is not real thing yet entity. So, this is kinds of ontological metaphor, **surviving on potato leaves** is an ambiguous phrase that is used in politics but yet has meaning. In the sentence above, it can be seen that The west Papuan independence fighters Wiro Nangganop is in poor condition.

- 11) He says 700 men now live under his command, surviving by growing crops on muddy land gifted by the government while **dreaming of an independent West Papua.**

In the sentence above, it can be seen **Dreaming** is a word that has a unique meaning because it contains an ambiguous word. The word **dreaming** is derived from the word "dream" which according to the Oxford Dictionary, is a succession of sights, events, and sensations that occur in your head as you sleep. But, in the sentence above he's not sleeping. So, this is an ontological metaphor. In the sentence above is hoping with his imagination for an independent West Papua.

- 12) In April, they killed Indonesia's intelligence chief in Papua, **dramatically** escalating tensions.

In this case, The concept of **dramatically** is nonphysical, and it is used in politics. . The metaphorical expression is dramatically is Entity. **Dramatically** has meaning refers to an impactful or theatrical action, such as acting. In literary meaning, when someone acts in play or other public performance, they are acting dramatically. So this is an ontological metaphor. In the previous

sentence, it can be seen as a result of the severe reaction and tensions that will result, this is setting the intention to kill the head of Indonesian intelligence in Papua.

- 13) He wishes someone would give them arms so they could fight back, but no one has in decades of conflict, leaving them with only traditional homemade weapons used for hunting: bows, arrows and spears.

In the sentence above, it can be seen the phrase **he wishes someone would give them arms so they could fight back**. Its literary meaning arms is part human body. In this case arm is described as a weapon to be able to fight, the metaphorical expression is arms is weapon. So, this is an ontological metaphor, in the previous sentence, is referring expect help from others, because he only has homemade traditional weapons.

- 14) The land is poor, plants do not grow well and malnutrition and tuberculosis are common.

In the sentence above, the word poor is unclear word, which is the meaning of poor is lacking material possessions. So, this is kinds of ontological metaphor. The land is poor is a phrase that is currently meaningless. It is regarded as the real thing and frequently utilized in political term. In the previous sentence, it can be seen that difficult for plants to grow well because the soil is not fertile.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

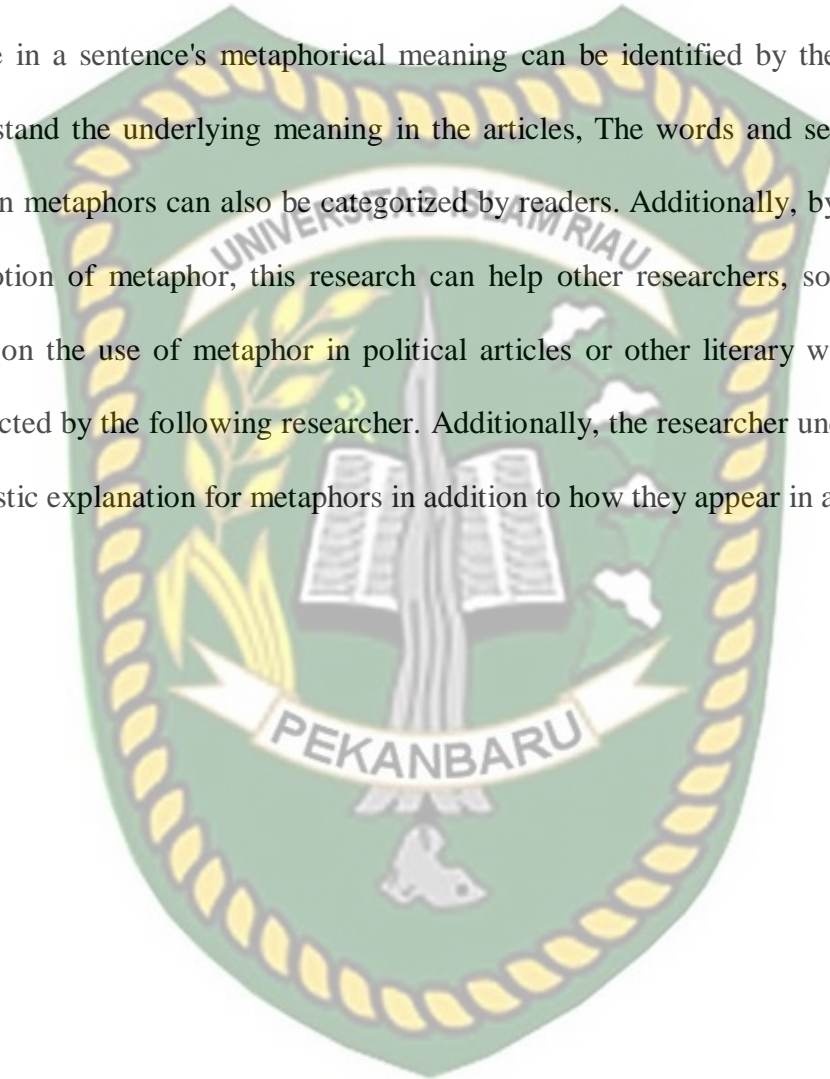
The researcher discovered metaphor containing words and phrases in Politics Articles in The Jakarta Post Online Newspapers. The researcher defines metaphor using the theory developed by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson. Metaphors come in three different kinds: structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, ontological metaphor.

The researcher discovered 31 metaphors after reading five politics articles in The Jakarta Post Online Newspapers, including 5 structural metaphors, 12 orientational metaphors, and 14 ontological metaphors. The researcher discovered that ontological metaphor is the most used of metaphor in political articles in The Jakarta post Online Newspapers. Therefore, it may be said that there are not many metaphors used in the politics of the article in The Jakarta Post.

Additionally, the researcher can increase the understanding of metaphor. The researcher is also anticipated to help readers in understanding politic terms that frequently uses metaphor. As a result, readers, particularly those who read politics publications, can understand the entire piece.

4.2 Suggestion

Metaphor is one of the figurative languages having implicit meaning. The researcher advises the reader to read every news article. As a result, A word or phrase in a sentence's metaphorical meaning can be identified by the reader. To understand the underlying meaning in the articles, The words and sentences that contain metaphors can also be categorized by readers. Additionally, by employing the notion of metaphor, this research can help other researchers, so that a new study on the use of metaphor in political articles or other literary works can be conducted by the following researcher. Additionally, the researcher understand the linguistic explanation for metaphors in addition to how they appear in articles.



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