



# AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR IN SPORT NEWS OF THEJAKARTAPOST.COM

Tasya Nur Ramadhanti<sup>1</sup>, Senny S. Alwasilah<sup>2</sup>, Kunkun K. Harnady<sup>3</sup> Supian<sup>4</sup>

Universitas Pasundan  
Bandung, Indonesia<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>

Email:  
[tasyaaanur31@gmail.com](mailto:tasyaaanur31@gmail.com)<sup>1</sup>

## Article History

Submitted 23 June 2021

Revised 6 July 2021

Published 30 August 2021

## Abstract

The title of this research paper is "An Analysis of Metaphor in Sport News of thejakartapost.com ". This research was conducted with the aim to describe, analyze the types also the meaning purpose of metaphors used in January 1st-31st 2021 sport news of thejakartapost.com. This research is included in research using a qualitative approach. The research data is in the form of word which is assumed to be a metaphor contained in the news. The main research instrument is the kinds of metaphor using Haser theory that transform to the research data classification table. Based on the results of research on the 75 articles in sport news of thejakartapost.com, it was found 20 articles which is using metaphor language. There are 43 metaphors and found 11 Absolute Metaphors (AB), 8 Dead Metaphors (DM), 4 Implied Metaphors (IM), 6 Mix Metaphors (MX), 5 Root Metaphors (RT), and 9 Primary Metaphors (PM). There are types of the usage of the metaphors in every sentence and phrase are almost the same, but the types of metaphor in the sentences and phrases are mostly using a primary and absolute metaphors.

**Keywords:** Metaphor, The Jakarta Post, Sport News

## INTRODUCTION

Online news has the potential to take advantage of the new features of the mixing world of digital media communications, including audio, video, animation and enhanced user control. In the competition of online media with other media, a medium strengthens its journalistic character by not neglecting language style. To attract readers especially in online news many journalists usually use figurative language especially metaphor to make their writing get more

attention because it gives an attractive impression and can also provide new dictionaries for readers. So, that is will increase the reader's knowledge. From various rubrics of news, sport news is one of those rubrics that often uses metaphor to make the writing more interesting and make readers able to imagine what its reading. One of the media that often uses metaphor is thejakartapost.com. thejakartapost.com is one of a famous Indonesian daily newspaper based in English language. Thejakartapost.com not only provides accurate and quality news itself, but also provides satisfaction to readers through its writing, one of is using metaphor. Therefore, the writer interested to find the types and meanings of metaphors and purposes of metaphor used. The media that used as the object by the writer is the January 1<sup>st</sup>-31<sup>st</sup> 2021 sport news of thejakartapost.com.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Journalistic**

Journalistic has its own characteristics that differentiate it. These characteristics are in accordance with the objectives of journalism and who are the readers. Masri (2006) states that the goal of all journalistic writers is to convey information, opinions and ideas to readers in general. Information must be conveyed in a thorough, concise, clear, easy to understand and interesting manner. Journalistic variety readers are all members of society in general.

In the world of journalism, there are several types of reporting, namely, politics, social economy, tourism, sports and others. Making a news, of course, has a procedure that is passed, it doesn't happen immediately and is immediately thrown into the community. Haryanto (2014) revealed that the first thing to do in processing journalistic news is to collect information by journalists (journalists), then news processing is carried out by a team of directors, then it can be published to the right audience through a mass media.

In general, various news are conveyed in a straight forward manner in accordance with the theories presented by experts. However, there are several news formats and their language delivery is different from others. Namely, sports news in sports journalism has a slightly different character from other journalism in general, sports news does not contain conflict (match news, etc.) So, it must be presented in an attractive manner.

### **Journalistic Language**

Journalistic language is the language used by journalists in writing journalistic works in the mass media. Journalistic language basically is short, concise, simple, fluent, clear, straightforward, then along with the development of languages. The principles used in journalistic language, namely: saving words, correct meaning and interesting.

The vocabulary used in journalistic language follows the development of language in society (Rulli Suhaemi 2009). Many things can be given by applying journalistic language. One of them is on the news. News is information that deserves to be presented to the public. Simply put, news is NEWS, short for North, East, West and South. The point is the nature of the news which collects information from the four winds. (Suryawati, 2011).

General Journalist language usually conveys something straightforwardly based on 5w+1h to events. However, it is different with the language of sports journalism. Sport journalism, which is news that conveys the results of the match, has its own way of reporting the news. The language of sports journalism often uses figurative language. This is intended to make writing more imaginable and interesting to read.

### **Sport Journalism**

Sports news is one of the main fields for the media to carry out its function. Sports are loved by various groups. This factor is what ultimately makes the media both national and local use it for a profit (Junaedi, 2014). In the world of sports journalism, people generally only look at who and how the parties play in their respective sports. Behind the things that people are used to enjoying. Sports also have other interesting sides, for example about where a player or coach comes from, what their background is, or other consequences of too much sport

In certain times, sports events can unite various people, such as the struggle for the Thomas Cup, it unites all Indonesians in one word: nationalism (Kusumaningrat & Kusumaningrat, 2006). In fact, thanks to media coverage, events such as the World Cup no longer belong only to the people whose countries take part in the championships. People in countries who were absent from the World Cup also felt the excitement. Sports journalists have more space than most other journalists to apply interpretive and critical reporting techniques, such as argumentation. He must know how to fill in the box results of matches (scores) or statistical data that are usually presented by newspapers in covering matches (Kusumaningrat, 2006).

### **Figurative Language**

The meaning of language is not only literal but also non-literal. A word, phrase, or sentence can have a meaning that is not related to its ordinary meaning. It aims to make them more effective, persuasive, or impactful. That is called figurative language. Figurative language is studied under the scope of semantics. Figurative language are special ways of putting words and phrases together to give strong, sharp, clear impression. In line with Terban, Abrams (1999) explains that figurative language aims to achieve some special meaning or effect.

In line with Keraf, Waridah (2014) in book entitled *Kumpulan Majas, Pantun, & Peribahasa plus Kesusastraan Indonesia*, figurative language is divided into four: Figure of Contradiction, Figure of Affirmation, Figure of Insinuation and Figure of Comparison. In the Figure of Comparison consist of metaphor.

### **Metaphor**

The word metaphor comes from Greek, *metaphor* derived from *meta* means 'over' and *pherein* means 'to carry'. It refers to a particular set of linguistic processes whereby aspects of one object are "carried over" or transferred to another object, so that the second object is spoken of as if it was the first. Metaphors are figures of speech that imaginatively describe comparisons between two different things. Metaphors can help explain concepts and ideas by colorfully linking the unknown with the known, the abstract with the concrete, the incomprehensible with the intelligible.

Punter (2007) states that metaphor is a figurative language comparing two different things or ideas. Unlike parables, metaphors make these comparisons without using the words "like" or "as". Using metaphors can produce beautiful and sometimes fantastic descriptions that can be very memorable. A general definition of a metaphor can be described as a comparison showing how two things which are not the same in many ways are alike in other important respects. Haser (2005) says that metaphor is a metaphorical spec that describes an object or action in a way that is not literally correct but helps explain an idea or make comparisons.

## Types of Metaphor

According to Haser (2005) that stated the types of metaphor as follows:

- Absolute metaphor is a metaphor that compare two things that have no obvious connection in order to make a striking point.  
For example: *She is doing a tightrope walk with her grades this semester.*
- Dead metaphor is a metaphor that have lost their punch through over usage.  
For example: *You light up my life.*
- Implied metaphor is a metaphor compare two things without using specific terms.  
For example: *Spending too much time with him is worse than swimming in a sea of sharks.*
- Mixed metaphor is a metaphor jumble comparisons together often without any logic.  
For example: *In the heat of the moment, she turned to ice and danced to the beat of her own drum.*
- Root metaphor is a metaphor that rooted in everyday language and assumptions. For example: *Life contains nothing but clear skies up ahead.*
- Primary metaphor is the most basic of metaphors.  
For example: *Patience is a virtue.*

The writer chooses to use the metaphor type based on the Haser (2005), because it is the newest one that the writer have found and presented above.

## METHODOLOGY

This research using a qualitative method in analyzing. The result of qualitative research will be written in descriptive analytical. According to Kountur (2005: 43) qualitative research is providing lengthy description without any treatment to the object of the study. The collecting data of this research will be conducted on sports news of thejakartapost.com from 1<sup>st</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021. The data will be in words which is taken from the sentences of the news.

The writer read the January 2021 sport news of thejakartapost.com, from the news that has been read, the writer also marks and noted the words that are assumed as metaphors. Then, from the marking and noted, the words will be used as the main data of the research. To make the data presentation clear, the data will be presented in reporting the news title, place and date of the news report, and metaphor in the sentence (the metaphor in the sentence will be underlined).

The first step in analyze metaphor data is to understand the instruments of the study, namely the types of metaphors. The Writer used Haser's theory (2005) about the types of metaphor. And then identification and classification, the writer describes the data that has been collected and identify the words that suspected as metaphor, so that the words is determined as a metaphor or not. Then, give a meaning. To clarify, the writer analyzed the metaphor words that have been obtained, then place it into the metaphor types according to Haser's (2005) theory. The last step is write the explanation. To make the explanation clear, short and simply, the writer made table and put the words of metaphor, the types and the explanation on the table. To answer second research question, namely the purpose of metaphor used, the writer look at the context and meaning of metaphor, so that can be seen clearly and easily understood.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This research is analyzing 43 metaphors that found in January 1<sup>st</sup>-31<sup>st</sup> 2021 sport news of thejakartapost.com. Finding the types, meaning and purpose of metaphor used in the news is the major target from this research. But in this journal the writer only mentioned 6 metaphor that found accordance with each types of metaphor according to Haser's theory.

### Data Analysis 1

Title : With Mo Salah scoring double, Liverpool are back in groove

Place and Date : London, United Kingdom • Mon, January 1, 2021

Content : Craig Dawson's late goal was little consolation for West Ham whose four- game winning league run ended abruptly.

Analysis:

From the sentence above, there is 1 metaphor, little consolation. It means the condition when the winner is almost certain, then there a loser one earn a point, this is known as little consolation. In that match, Liverpool were already in a losing condition with the score 3-1, and then it was already at the end of the game. This metaphor is included in the type of Absolute metaphor.

### Data Analysis 2

Title : Manchester United title challenge a year in the making, says Solskjaer

Place and Date : Manchester, United Kingdom • Sat, January 2, 2021

Content : Bruno Fernandes has been the key figure in transforming United's fortunes over the past 12 months.

From the sentence above, there is 1 metaphor found, that is the key figure. From the sentence key figure are two words that become one. The key figure itself is a metaphor. Key figure metaphor means that he is someone who can be relied on as a bringer of victory to a team. In this case, the two words cannot be separated, if they are separated one by one, the meaning will be different. Key which means something that is the main thing in opening a lock or gate or whatever things are locked while figure is the figure of someone who is known and acknowledged for his greatness. So, this metaphor is included in dead metaphor.

### Data Analysis 3

Title : Chelsea collapse leaves Lampard testing Abramovich's patience

Place and Date : London • Mon, January 4, 2021

Content : Now Lampard is the man in the firing line after Sunday's 3-1 defeat to Manchester City capped a run of one win in six games that looks to have extinguished any hope of a Premier League title challenge.

From the sentence above, there is one metaphor found, that is man in the firing line. So, in the context of playing ball, the man in the firing line is the person who becomes the main player to get the ball into the opponent's goal. Man in the firing line means a man with walls and he is in the front row to be the bearer of the team towards success. Line here is defined as the main field in determining victory in defeating the opponent. This metaphor belongs to the type of mix-metaphor.

#### Data Analysis 4

: Manchester United exceeding expectations but Liverpool will be the real test  
Place and Date : Manchester, United Kingdom • Wed, January 13, 2021  
: I think we couldn't have asked for a better time to play them, because we're in good shape, in good form.

In the sentence above there is one metaphor, namely good shape, good form. In the context of the sentence above, it means that they are ready, because it has been formed from the previous days' training. This using a parable with form. In the same sense that shape and form are forms of affirmation that something is ready or has become something desired. The metaphor used in the sentence above is included in the category implied.

#### Data Analysis 5

News Title : Bruno Fernandes strikes knockout blow on Liverpool  
Place and Date : Manchester, United Kingdom • Mon, January 25, 2021  
: Roberto Firmino slicing open United's defence with a superb pass to Salah who dinked a cool finish over Dean Henderson.

From the sentence above, there is one metaphor found, that is Dinked a cool. In the metaphor the word dinked a cool finish has the meaning as something that has been completed very well or coolly. In this article dinked a cool finish describes an Oberto Firlino have passed the ball to Salah which was then completed well or coolly by Salah. The use of this metaphor is included in root metaphor.

#### Data Analysis 6

News Title : Liverpool get back on track with win at Tottenham  
Place and Date : Liverpool, United Kingdom • Fri, January 29, 2021  
: With Tottenham's defence unravelling, Mane struck again for the champions in the 65th minute and there was no coming back for Jose Mourinho's side whose disappointment was compounded by an injury to talisman Harry Kane.

In the sentence above there is a metaphor that is Talisman Harry Kane. Its means that Harry Kane is a reliable person in his team, who can bring the team to victory. Talisman means an object that brings a very strong luck. But this is what the talisman said was attributed to the man, Harry Kane. This metaphor belongs to the type of Primary metaphor.

For the clear explanation, the writer present a table with metaphor, the types and meaning of metaphor in this bellow:

NO	METAPHOR	TYPES OF METAPHOR						MEANING
		AB	DM	IM	MX	RM	PR	
1	Little consolation	X					The condition when the winner is almost certain, then there a loser one earn a point.	

2	The key figure		X					Someone who can be relied on as a bringer of victory to a team.
3	Man in the firing line				X			The person who becomes the main players to get the ball into the opponent's goal.
4	Good shape, good form			X				That they are ready, because it has been formed from the previous days training.
5	Drinked a cool					X		Something that has been completed very well or coolly
6	Talisman Harry Kane						X	Harry Kane is a reliable person in his team, who can bring the team to victory

Apart from the types and meaning of metaphor in thejakartapost.com, the writer divides several purposes used by the author of the news in writing metaphors. For more details it is detailed below:

#### **A. To show the activities and positions in football**

The purpose of metaphors to replace activities and positions in football is found in this study. In this case the author of news aims to show exciting activities in the field with various kinds of similarities in meaning with other words. The choice of words shows that it is very attractive, but there are also some who put it as an equation with objects. This can make writing richer and more interesting to read, including: Little consolation.

#### **B. To show the more precise expression**

The purpose of metaphor to replace all things related to expression is also found in this study. This is done to show proper expression in more detail. The author wants to show expression by making it visible with other activity equations. It also enriches the writing and makes it more interesting, this metaphor purposes, including: Drinked cool.

#### **C. To show the concept of win-losing (win-lose) in sport**

The purpose of the metaphor to replace the concept of losing (lose-beat-beat-defeated) is also found in this study. In writing the metaphor of this concept, the author seems to be exaggerating. This is to show that if you win, it's so much fun, and if you lose it's so sad. It also aims to dramatize a match. Because in a match there must be a winner and a loser. Words that show the concept of win losing.

#### **D. To Mention the great players**

One of the most common metaphors found in this study is the mention of great players.

This is the author of the news gives an assessment to a player. However, there are also titles written from the audience. The author of the news wrote this metaphor to show that the player is great, and liken it to an object. Metaphors that fall into the purpose of this metaphor include: The key figure, the man in the firing line and Talisman Harry kane.

#### **E. To show the hard work of the players**

The purpose of metaphor to replace the concept of hard work is also found in this study. To show how hard the players in the match, the author of the news writes a metaphor for the equation that shows such a great effort as rattled the woodwork, seems impossible, and that is what happened in the field experienced by players. Also to show the results of the players' training and hard work so far. The metaphor 'good shape, good form' shows the results of the exercise. Describing that players are so ready physically with everything that will be faced. Metaphors are included in the purpose of this metaphor.

#### **F. Shows terms that often appear in sports news**

Another purpose of metaphor used in sport news are to replace all things that show or replace an object related to the game of football, to replace everything that shows or replaces everything related to standings and stages in football, to replace all things related to the tactics or strategy of a football team, to replace anything related to goals.

### **DISCUSSION**

After analyze the data, the writer found that the specific types, meaning and purpose of metaphors were used in Sport News of thejakartapost.com. in this journal the writer only put 6 metaphor accordance of each types metaphor according haser's theory and for the purpose of metaphor the writer found 6 the differences purpose of metaphor used in sport news. But, the writer didn't put the complete example on the purpose section because the complete one there are on the research paper. So, the writer gets the invention that the types of the usage of the metaphors in every sentence and phrase are almost the same. The types of metaphor in the sentences and phrases are mostly using absolute metaphors.

Metaphor is the use of words in analogical meaning based on comparison. So that, to find the meaning or the idea of metaphor finds in the sentence and phrase, it needs an accuracy, because metaphor is the use of words implicitly. Hence, the comparison between the object and the means of comparator will assist them to get the meaning of the metaphor. By comparing the object and the means of comparator accurately, the analogy meaning will be easier to find because the true meaning does not far from its description.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the analysis that has been done, there is a conclusion. The research was conducted to answer the meaning, the types, and the purposes of the metaphor in thejakartapost.com's sport news in 1<sup>st</sup>–31<sup>st</sup> January 2021. This research was conducted using the qualitative method which aims to explain the object in descriptive detail. And from the research conducted, the following results were obtained. In this research the writer read the 75-sport news of thejakartapost.com that posted post on the 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> 2021, however, not all the news contained the metaphors. The total news that contains metaphors in the sentences is 20 news with the total 43 metaphors found. From the many news articles that are read, not all of them have metaphors, because the use of metaphors in sports news is only found in sports news that report the results of matches to explain the excitement of the matches that



have been played. The news that using the metaphors always inform the action of the match. The metaphor used in the news to make it more interesting to read and giving a live to every sentences.

The writer analyzes the type of the metaphor using Haser's theory, From 43 metaphors, and found 11 Absolute Metaphor (AB), 8 Dead Metaphor (DM), 4 Implied Metaphors (IM), 6 Mix Metaphors (MX), 5 Root Metaphor (RM), and 9 Primary Metaphors (PR). This skill in writing metaphors mostly uses absolute metaphors. To answer the second question in this research, the writer finds specific purposes of used metaphor in sport news. There are to show the activities and positions in football (12 metaphors), to show the more precise expression (6 metaphors), to show the concept of win-losing (win-lose) in sport (4 metaphors), mentioning great players (3 metaphors), to show the hard work of the players (2 metaphors), to shows terms that often appear in sports news (7 metaphors).

## REFERENCES

- Abrams, M.H. 1999. *A Glossary of Literary Terms (Seventh Edition)*. The United States of America: Heinle & Heinle
- Haryanto, Ignatius. 2014. *Jurnalisme Era Digital Tantangan Industri Media Abad 21*. Jakarta: Penerbit Buku Kompas.
- Haser, Verena. 2005. *Metaphor, Metonymy, and Experientialist Philosophy: Challenging Cognitive Semantics*. Freiburg: Mouton de Gruyter Publisher.
- Junaedi, Fajar, dkk, 2014. *SPORT, KOMUNIKASI, DAN AUDIENS: Arena Olahraga dalam Diskursus Ekonomi Politik, Bisnis, dan Cultural Studies*. Yogyakarta: ASPIKOM, Buku Litera Yogyakarta.
- Kountur, Ronny. 2005. *Metode Penelitian untuk Penulisan Skripsi dan Thesis*. Jakarta: PPM.
- Kusumaningrat, Hikmat. 2006. *Jurnalistik: Teori dan Praktik*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Kusumaningrat, H & K, Purnama. 2006. *Jurnalistik Teori dan Praktik*. Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya. Kompas, 17 April 2003.
- Masri, Sareb Putra R, 2006. *Teknik Menulis Berita & Feature*. Jakarta: Indeks Kelompok Gramedia
- Punter, D., 2007. *Metaphor*. London: Routledge.
- Rulli, Suhaemi Nasrullah. 2009. *Bahasa Jurnalistik*. Jakarta: Lembaga Penelitian UIN
- Suryawati, Indah. 2011. *Jurnalistik Suatu Pengantar, Teori & Praktik*. Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia
- Waridah, Ernawati. 2014. *Kumpulan Majas, Pantun, dan Peribahasa plus Kesusastraan Indonesia*. Bandung: Ruang Kata Imprint Kawan Pustaka