AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHORS ON COVID-19 ISSUES IN ENGLISH NEWSPAPER

Suci Indah Faldias[1], Jismulatif[2], M. Syarfi[3]
Email: [1]suciindahfld@gmail.com, [2]jismulatif@lecturer.unri.ac.id, [3]mhd_syarfi@yahoo.co.id
Contact: +6282267983524

English Education Study Program
Department of Language and Arts Education
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
Riau University

Abstract: This research aims to identify and describe the types of metaphor used by journalist on COVID-19 issues in English newspaper and to find the dominant type of metaphor. This is a qualitative research with analysis method. The newspaper were used on this research are The Jakarta Post and China Daily. The newspaper during October 2020 were used and analyzed on COVID-9 issues only. There were 38 collected data from both newspapers. Structural metaphor appears 15 times, orientational metaphor appears 12 times, and ontological metaphor appears 11 times. Based on the research findings, it can be conclude that structural metaphor is the dominant type of metaphor that journalist used to write the news and their opinion in COVID-19 issues. It is suggested to the next researchers who are interested in metaphor need to more deepen analysis because news and data keep changing through times so that it can provide new results.

Key Words: Metaphor, Metaphor in Newspaper, English Newspaper.

ANALISIS METAFORA DALAM ISU COVID-19 PADA KORAN BERBAHASA INGGRIS

Suci Indah Faldias[1], Jismulatif[2], M. Syarfi[3]
Email: [1]suciindahfld@gmail.com, [2]jismulatif@lecturer.unri.ac.id, [3]mhd_syarfi@yahoo.co.id
No. HP: +6282267983524

Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Universitas Riau

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan mendeskripsikan jenis metafora yang digunakan oleh para jurnalis dalam menulis isu *COVID-19* pada Koran berbahasa Inggris dan untuk menemukan tipe dominan metafora. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan metode analisis. Koran yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Koran *The Jakarta Post* dan *China Daily*. Koran yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Koran pada bulan Oktober tahun 2020 dan dianalisis hanya pada isu *COVID-19*. Terdapat 38 data yang terkumpul pada kedua Koran tersebut yang mengandung metafora. Structural metafora muncul 15 kali, orientational metafora muncul 12 kali, dan ontological metafora muncul 11 kali. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat disimpukan bahwa structural metaphor adalah jenis metafora yang dominan dan biasanya digunakan oleh para jurnalis untuk menulis berita dan menympaikan pendapat mereka dalam isu *COVID-19*. Disarankan kepada peneliti berikutnya yang tertarik dengan metafora perlu memperdalam analisis, karena berita dan data terus berkembang seiring berjalannya waktu dan tentunya dengan hasil yang baru.

Key Words: Metafora, Metafora pada Koran, Koran Berbahasa Inggris

INTRODUCTION

As an important tool in life, language is use to communicate with each other's, which is to build interaction in social life as a human being or to express think and feel. Without language, human will have difficulty to interact with people around them. Hornby (2001) states that language is the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of particular country and the way of expressing ideas and feeling using movement, symbol and sound.

Commonly, language is used in two part categories, which is in spoken and written expression. The examples of spoken language such as in storytelling, speech, conversation, discussion, etc. while in written language used in novels, poetry, newspapers, articles, books and many more. In spoken and written expression, there are the differences between these two forms. In written language usually use complex sentences and longer, while the sentence of spoken language is shorter and easier to understand. It is related to Zhang (2013), in the written language usually allows for a second thought, and while in spoken language is often produced at the moment.

Since English as a foreign language in our country, sometimes people get difficulties when they deal with form of written expression, because when using language, people do not always show their message with obvious meaning, sometimes people tend to expressed words by using analogy to something else or implicitly. This is called metaphor. It is related to Harttman (1972), language is the most fundamental means of communication. Using a language has a function to express ideas, concepts, and thoughts. People use language as a tool in communication for communicating with others in a practical way.

According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003), metaphor is such a way to described between the one thing to the other thing and its function is for understanding about the meaning. As they state the example of metaphor which is like "Argument is a war" and "Time is money". This means metaphor used by the people to make their sentence more sound beautiful and more interesting. It is connected to Fadaee (2011), metaphor is one of the type of figurative language. This is common and frequently used in literary works such as in poems, novels, and songs. But nowadays, it can also found in a non-literary work, such as in newspaper. The use of metaphor itself is to make the reader curious and excited when they read the news.

The use of metaphor can be found in many media such as in articles, in novels, and in song lyric. Here the writer uses one of the ways to know metaphor through newspaper. Newspaper is a language media which consist of the actual news and present some categories such as Education, Business, Sport, Politic, and also about COVID-19 issues that happened in the world right now and for sure that the news contains figurative language, especially metaphor. For instance, "COVID-19 pandemic battering the economy". Based on Lakoff and Johnson's theory, the word metaphor "battering" is one of the types of metaphor which is called an ontological metaphor and has a pragmatics function which is mention by Searle (2014) as an expressive function.

The reason why the writer is interested to analyze metaphor in English newspaper which is in The Jakarta Post and China Daily since The Jakarta Post is a famous national newspaper in Indonesia. While China Daily is one of the associations with The Jakarta Post itself. It is worth-study for students, teachers, lecturers, and those people who have the interest to learn English and want to understand any language aspect found in the newspaper. It is important to analyze because lecturers who teach

reading can use this authentic material for Extensive Reading. For those reason, the writer decided to conduct a study entitled "An Analysis of Metaphor on COVID-19 issues in English Newspaper". Which is in The Jakarta Post and China Daily.

METHODOLOGY

This research used a descriptive-qualitative with analysis method as the research data approach because the writer analyzed the data in the form of words descriptively. These researches belong to the descriptive method because it focuses on the description of metaphor in COVID-19 issues of The Jakarta Post and China Daily newspaper.

The data sources for this research are on the COVID-19 issues that were taken in The Jakarta Post and China Daily that published during October 2020. The instrument of this research is the metaphor on COVID-19 issues of The Jakarta Post and China Daily. The relevant theory such as the method of Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) by Pragglejaz Group (2007) was used in this research in order to find out the metaphor in the data. Then the data was classified and applied based on the theory of conceptual metaphor by Lakoff and Johnson (2003).

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

Based on the theory of metaphor from Lakoff and Johnson (2003) there are three type of metaphor. They are structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor. The three of them are all appears on COVID-19 issues in The Jakarta Post and China Daily newspaper.

The Jakarta Post Newspaper

1. **Structural Metaphor**
   Structural metaphor is a conventional metaphor in which one concept is understood and expressed in terms of another structured (Lakoff and Johnson 1980). In a structural metaphor, an abstract concept usually is presented to concrete concept.
   There are eight structural metaphor expressions found in the Jakarta Post.
   1. I truly empathize with young women, elderly women and middle-aged women whose lives have been shaken by the COVID-19 earthquake. **(Friday October 9, 2020)**
   2. The WFP is a driving force in efforts to prevent the use of hunger as a weapon of war and conflict of COVID-19 pandemic. **(Saturday October 10, 2020)**
   3. Given its intensified testing, tracing and treatment, the city on the right track in its effort to win the COVID-19 battle.
      (Saturday October 10, 2020)
   4. Health-care delivery in nearly every country has been disrupted by policymakers' mistaken initial assumption that health systems would quickly win the fight against COVID-19.

(Saturday October 10, 2020)
5. WFP runs a logistics service that has dispatched medical cargoes to over 120 countries throughout the pandemic to help governments and health partners <u>fighting COVID-19</u>. **(Saturday October 10, 2020)**
6. Until that happens, we need to <u>live with COVID-19</u> while taking precautions. **(Thursday October 15, 2020)**
7. With the COVID-19 pandemic <u>sweeping</u> across the world and Indonesia. Siau Tagulandang Biaro (Sitaro) Island regency in North Sulawesi has become a rare case of a region with a very low rate of infection. **(Saturday October 17, 2020)**
8. West Sumatra and now Jakarta are the only provinces that have enacted bylaws to deter people from undermining the government's efforts to <u>win the battle</u> against COVID-19. **(Friday October 23, 2020)**

2. Orientational Metaphor

Orientational metaphor is kind of metaphor that organizes a whole system of concepts with respect to one another (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980).

There are seven orientational metaphors found in the data collected.
1. COVID-19 has <u>shifted</u> our world. **(Wednesday October 7, 2020)**
2. COVID-19 has <u>plunged</u> the world into a recession. **(Wednesday October 7, 2020)**
3. West Java Governor Ridwan Kamil has said that at least three regions in the province are facing a <u>spike</u> in family COVID-19 clusters. **(Thursday October 8, 2020)**
4. "Given the fact that new COVID-19 cases are continuously <u>hitting</u> new records," the research not reads. **(Thursday October 8, 2020)**
5. There are many things the government can do to effectively <u>pull the emergency brake</u> on COVID-19. **(Monday October 12, 2020)**
6. The COVID-19 pandemic has <u>boosted</u> online sales at retailers, giving online-only players like Shein, Britain's Asos and Germany's Zalando an edge over Inditex-owned Zara and H&M which have big city-center stores. **(Saturday October 17, 2020)**
7. Throughout the world, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused unprecedented economic and social disruption, wreaking havoc on communities, <u>plunging</u> our economies into the worst recession. **(Monday October 19, 2020)**

3. Ontological Metaphor

Ontological metaphor is metaphor in which an abstraction, such as activity, emotion, or idea is represented as something concrete, such as an object, substance, container, or even a person.

There are seven ontological metaphors that were found as the data.
1. COVID-19 is a <u>wake-up call</u> for all of us to understand the real meaning of development. **(Wednesday October 7, 2020)**
2. Taking a step back, when the pandemic began to <u>take the world by storm,</u> some

countries were adept at tackling the pandemic. **(Wednesday October 7, 2020)**

3. As a result of travel bans and restrictions, as well as decreased travel over coronavirus fears, civil aviation is among the industries <u>hit-hardest</u> by the COVID-19 pandemic.
   (Thursday October 8, 2020)

4. It has been a <u>dark year</u> for the travel industry as the COVID-19 pandemic has forced both business and leisure travelers to put their plans on hold. **(Saturday October 10, 2020)**

5. Drawing from this episode alone, one can find at least three explanations why the <u>wickedness</u> of COVID-19 in the country is <u>difficult to tame</u>. **(Monday October 12, 2020)**

6. With the COVID-19 pandemic <u>battering</u> the economy, the government collected Rp 676.9 trillion in tax revenue as of August, marking a fall of 15.6 percent year-on-year.
   (Thursday October 13, 2020)

7. COVID-19 has <u>battered</u> the country's economy, forcing business to shut down and pushing millions out of the workforce.
   (Monday October 19, 2020)

China Daily Newspaper

1. **Structural Metaphor**

   Structural metaphor is a conventional metaphor in which one concept is understood and expressed in terms of another structured (Lakoff and Johnson 1980). In a structural metaphor, an abstract concept usually is presented to concrete concept.

   There are seven structural metaphor expressions found in China Daily.
   1. A ceremony was held to celebrate the contribution by role models in country's <u>fight</u> against COVID-19 at the Great Hall of the people in Beijing on Sept 8.
      (October 13, 2020)
   2. We are in the <u>grip</u> of a historic pandemic. **(October 16-22, 2020)**
   3. New waves of virus threaten to <u>strike</u> again.
      (October 16-22, 2020)
   4. The COVID-19 pandemic has <u>shaken</u> the world, but it has not broken us.
      (October 23-29, 2020)
   5. However, <u>fighting</u> COVID-19 and saving the economy is not a zero-sum choice. This is what Western governments get wrong.
      (October 23-29, 2020)
   6. All my business travel has been <u>halted</u> since January due to the coronavirus.
      (October 23-29, 2020)
   7. Saving the economy does not mean the virus has to <u>run rampant.</u>
      (October 23-29, 2020)

2. **Orientational Metaphor**

   Orientational metaphor is kind of metaphor that organizes a whole system of concepts with respect to one another (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980).

There are five orientational metaphors found in the data collected.
1. The COVID-19 pandemic, however, may be a <u>catalyst</u> for change.
   (October 3, 2020)
2. The pandemic <u>swept everyone off their feet.</u>
   (October 16-22, 2020)
3. COVID-19 cases continued to <u>climb</u> in at least 72 countries with more than 38.4 million reported infections and 1.09 million reported deaths from the coronavirus world-wide as of Oct 15, figures from health authorities showed.
   (October 16-22, 2020)
4. The European Union, which is fighting an uphill battle against <u>spikes</u> of new COVID-19 cases, continues to push forward its Green Deal that aims to make the bloc the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. **(October 23-29, 2020)**
5. The COVID-19 pandemic forced the sports world to <u>hit the pause button</u> in the first half of this year. **(October 23-29, 2020)**

3. Ontological Metaphor

Ontological metaphor is metaphor in which an abstraction, such as activity, emotion, or idea is represented as something concrete, such as an object, substance, container, or even a person.

There are four ontological metaphors that were found as the data.
1. The COVID-19 pandemic has created massive <u>shocks</u> to globe trade, both on the demand and supply sides. **(October 13, 2020)**
2. Second and third waves of the novel coronavirus are <u>hitting </u>various parts of the world, prompting health authorities to consider new lockdowns to deal with the pandemic, according to the latest reports. **(October 16-22, 2020)**
3. Even as the COVID-19 pandemic has <u>crippled</u> the global economy and limited international travel, collaboration between China and Europe in fighting the crisis has continued. **(October 23-29, 2020)**
4. After effectively <u>beating</u> two waves of COVID-19 infections, Vietnam is demonstrating how a country with limited resources can control the virus. **(October 23-29, 2020)**

The total data collected in this study are 38 data and are showed in the table below. The table shows the frequency of types of metaphors used by journalists both in The Jakarta Post and China Daily newspaper.

Table 1. The Total Data

No.	Types of Metaphor	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Structural Metaphor	15	39,5%
2.	Orientational Metaphor	12	31,6%
3.	Ontological Metaphor	11	28,9%
	TOTAL DATA	38	100 %

From the analysis, the total data collected in this research are 38 data. The results were various in frequencies of the types of metaphors used by the journalists in writing COVID-19 issues. The frequent type of metaphor in COVID-19 issues both in The Jakarta Post and China Daily during October 2020 are structural metaphors. Structural metaphor appears 15 times (39,5%), then the second highest frequency is an orientational metaphor, which appears 12 times (31,6%). The least metaphor used is the ontological metaphor, which appears 11 times (28,9%).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

After analyzing the metaphors on COVID-19 issues in English newspaper, which is in The Jakarta Post and China Daily. Some conclusions can be mentioned as follows:
1. There are three types of metaphor on COVID-19 issues based on Lakoff and Johnson's theory that used in the Jakarta Post and China Daily newspaper. They are structural metaphor, orientational metaphor and ontological metaphor. From the data analysis, it can be concluded that the structural metaphor is the most frequent type that used by the journalists. The structural metaphor was used 15 times, the orientational appeared 12 times and the ontological was used 11 times, so the total data in both newspapers that found by the writer are 38 data.
2. From the data analysis, it can be concluded that the most frequent type of metaphor used in the COVID-19 issues both in the Jakarta Post and China Daily during October 2020 is structural metaphor, with the total data collected in this research are 38 data.

Recommendations

The writer would like to suggest few things to the readers, especially the students and other researchers.
1. It is suggested to the students and the readers to know metaphors well. The metaphor is easy to understand, exciting to read, and beautiful to utter. The students who read newspapers, short stories, poems, or listen to music and watch a movie is suggested to practice metaphors in their sentences or utterances. However, students need to learn how to use metaphorical expressions. Learning about metaphor make student more love figurative meaning because there are many words that unknown yet. The metaphors also make students remember how the word to word became a statement that has meaning and easy to understand.
2. It is suggested to the readers who are interested to conduct the same study, the metaphor not only can found on the newspaper but it can found on short stories, poems, novel, or even in the music lyrics.
3. On the study, the writer used two English newspapers, which is the Jakarta Post and China Daily. But it is suggested to the next researcher to used more than two newspapers, in order to enrich the amount of data.

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