

A superman effort by James – the first man to lead to Finals in all three major statistics with averages of 35.8 points, 13.3 rebounds and 8.8 assists – couldn't keep the Warriors from taking the best-of-seven series in six games.

The data above is categorized as a metaphor. In that sentence, James is compared with *superman* which have a superhuman abilities without the use of *like* or *as*. The writer compared James with *Superman* because he became the first man to lead to finals in all three major statistics.

The Warriors meanwhile arrived in the finals after a Houdini act against the Thunder in the Western Conference Finals, coming back from 3-1 down to complete a stunning 4-3 win on Monday.

The expression *Houdini act* is metaphor. Houdini act refers to an American magician who became world famous as an escape artist. The word of *Houdini act* compares to *The Warriors* comeback from 3-1 down to 4-3 win. The comparison in metaphor is implied because this expression does not have the connective word such as *like*, *seems*, and *as*.

Datum 4

And anyone who watched the pair overtake each other several times during the last lap of an Italian GP won last time out by wafer-thin 0.019 seconds by Lorenzo will know a swashbuckling show will likely be laid on for the locals

(The Jakarta Post, 4 June 2016)

Wafer-thin means extremely thin and flat. This sentence is metaphor because it is comparing Lorenzo last lap time that is *0.019* seconds with *wafer-thin*. This sentence does not use connective word such as *like*, *seems*, and *as* to compare two different things.

4.1.1.3. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a part of something that represents the whole or it may use a whole to represent a part. Synecdoche may also use larger groups to refer to smaller groups or vice versa. It may also call a thing by the name of the material it is made of or it may refer to a thing in a container or packing by the name of that container or packing.

Datum 1

The Indonesians won 24-22, 18-21, 21-16

(The Jakarta Post, 1 June 2016)

The sentence above is synecdoche. The word *Indonesians* is represented two Indonesian badminton player Alfian Eko Saputra and Annisa Saufika that beat Chris and Gabrielle Adcock at the BCA Indonesia Open in Jakarta. The Indonesians

is the whole that represented the part. The part itself is referred to Alfian Eko Saputra and Annisa Saufika.

4.1.1.4. Metonymy

It is a figurative language that is used to replace the name of a thing with the name of something else. Generally, metonymy is used to give a deeper meaning. By using metonymy, text shows a deeper meaning that can draw attention of the reader.

Datum 1

The Dane secured the first game after nailing a quick 15 points and ending it stylishly at 21-12

(The Jakarta Post, 1 June 2016)

The sentence above is Metonymy. This sentence is considered as metonymy since *The Dane* stated in the news refers to badminton player from Denmark that is Kjaersfeldt. In the case above, the metonymy is used to replace Kjaersfeldt name with the Dane because it refers to the citizens of Denmark.

Datum 2

Les Bleus will face Scotland in their final wam-up game on june 4 in Metz.

(The Jakarta Post, 1 June 2016)

Les Bleus is often used in a French sporting context, and in particular may refer to France national football team. *Les Bleus* is French language which means

Datum 3

The metonymy above is indicated by *The Jakarta Post*. It is metonymy because *The Jakarta Post* in that sentence is referred to a newspaper or the people who work in it. The Jakarta Post itself is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia.

In the data above, *Sports Illustrated* is a metonymy. In that sentence, *Sports Illustrated* is metonymy because it is referring to sports magazine. It is containing a sports news and expert analysis including NFL, NBA, NHL, MLB, NASCAR, etc. Sports Illustrated itself is an American sports media franchise owned by Time Inc.

(The Jakarta Post, 1 June 2016)

Datum 2

Murray has won the last five meetings between the pair, but Gasquet can draw upon the support of a home crowd hoping to see him become the first Frenchman to win a Grand Slam title since Yannick Noah in 1983

(The Jakarta Post, 1 June 2016)

Datum 3

Previously, Lee won in 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2013, Taufik, who has since retired, won in 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005

Datum 1

World number two Tontowi Ahmad and Liliana Natsir crushed their Australian opponents

(The Jakarta Post, 1 June 2016)

From the sentence above, the researcher finds the word *crushed* is categorize as a hyperbole. It is impossible that Tontowi Ahmad and Liliana Natsir crushed their Australian opponents. Here, the writer exaggerated the sentence by using the word *crushed* instead of *defeat* to deliver the news that Tontowi Ahmad and Liliana Natsir win against their opponent.

Datum 2

Mogensen hits the field after brain surgery

(The Jakarta Post, 1 June 2016)

The sentence above is categorized as a hyperbole. The word *hits* are hyperbole because Mogensen is not really hit the field. The writer exaggerates the sentence by using the word *hits* to make it more interesting. The point is that Mogensen has recovered from injury and ready to play again.

Datum 3

Warriors RIP Cavaliers in Finals Opener

(The Jakarta Post, 4 June 2016)

Personification is the projection of characteristics that generally belong only to humans onto inanimate objects, animals, deities, or forces of nature. These characteristics can include verbs of actions that only humans do or adjectives that describe a human condition. Thus, Personification is a figurative language that gives human attributes to something that are not human.

Curry calls for hungry Warriors
(The Jakarta Post, 3 June 2016)

[illegible]

In daily conversation, the function of hyperbole is to emphasize for an amusing effect. Hyperbole, is used to communicate ideas, emotions, and images in a more efficient way than through plain language. The purpose of hyperbole is to create a larger effect and stress to a specific point. Such sentences usually convey an action or sentiment that is generally not realistically possible or plausible but helps emphasize an emotion and is not meant to be taken literally. For example, *“World number two Tontowi Ahmad and Liliana Natsir crushed their Australian opponents”*. In this example, the writer uses the word *crushed* to emphasize an emotion. The word "crushed" is not realistic because it is impossible that Tontowi Ahmad and Liliana Natsir crushed their opponent. Thus, in that sentence, the writer might want to say that Tontowi Ahmad and Liliana Natsir succeed to defeat their opponent but with exaggerate the word to emphasize an emotion.

An allusion has a function to stimulates ideas, associations, and extra information in the reader's mind with only a word or two. Allusions in writing help the reader to visualize what is happening by evoking a mental picture. Therefore, the reader must be aware of the allusion and must be familiar with all of the meaning hidden behind the words. For example, “*Two years after their traumatic World Cup semi-final exit, Brazil is haunted by the past as it heads into the Copa America centenario aiming for its first title in nearly a decade*”. In the example above, the writer gives an extra information to the reader about World Cup semi-final in Brazil.

Based on the most used figurative languages in the sports rubric of the Jakarta Post newspaper that is, metonymy, hyperbole and allusion. it can be concluded that the function of figurative language used in the sports rubric in the Jakarta Post newspaper is to shorten the writing, to give a deeper meaning, to create a larger effect and stress to a specific point, and to stimulate ideas, associations, and give an extra information to the reader.

From the data findings above, it was found that many figurative languages used in the Jakarta post newspaper. There are seven kinds of figurative language used in the Jakarta Post newspaper, those are; simile, metaphor, synecdoche, metonymy, allusion, hyperbole and personification. The Jakarta Post used almost all of the kinds of figurative language, except for antithesis. In addition, metonymy held the highest frequency of the types of figurative language used in the Jakarta Post newspaper. The table below shows the result of analysis:

