CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISSCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the result of the data that has been collected and analysed using Evelyn Hatch theory. It includes the kinds of figurative language used in The Jakarta Post newspaper and the function of figurative language used in The Jakarta Post newspaper.

4.1. Findings

In this section, the researcher presents the analysis of figurative language used in The Jakarta Post newspaper and the function of figurative language used in The Jakarta Post newspaper. The data are taken from sports rubric in The Jakarta Post Newspaper.

4.1.1. Kinds of Figurative Language

In this part, the researcher analysed the Jakarta Post newspaper based on theory that have been explained in the chapter 2. Those are 8 kinds of figurative languages that consist of simile, metaphor, synecdoche, metonymy, allusion, hyperbole, personification and antithesis. It explains in some analysis below:

4.1.1.1. Simile

Simile is used to compare things that are essentially not the same. Simile comparison is expressed by the use of some word or phrase, such as *like, as, than, seems, similar to, or resembles*

The 20-year-old Ihsan earned a compliment from Lee, currently ranked world number three, who described his playing style as similar to legendary Indonesian

player Taufik Hidayat.

(The Jakarta Post, 6 June 2016)

The data above is a simile. The sentence uses the connecting word *as* to compare two different things. In the sentence above, Lee is comparing Ihsan with legendary Indonesian player that is Taufik Hidayat because Ihsan playing style is similar with Taufik Hidayat.

4.1.1.2. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figurative language which makes an implied or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated but share some common characteristics. Metaphor does not use *like* or *as* to develop a comparison.

Datum 1

Its form has reflected the Jekyll and Hyde nature of Dunga's team

(The Jakarta Post, 1 June 2016)

The metaphor here is indicated by *the Jekyll and Hyde nature of Dunga's team*. In this sentence is compared Dunga's team with *Jekyll and Hyde* which is usually used in reference to a person or thing that alternately displays two different sides to their character or nature. It is metaphor because Dunga's team displays a very good attacking game but also showed a chaotic defense.

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 Jakarta Post, 1 June 2016)

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.

Datum 3

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 Jakarta Post, 3 June 2016)

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*.

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

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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 is the blues. It is a metonymy because *Les Bleus* refers to France National Football team which is always used blue shirt as their main shirt.

Datum 3

"We've reached up to 70 cups [on Wednesday], while we were at 30 [on

Monday]," he told The Jakarta Post

(The Jakarta Post, 3 June 2016)

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

Datum 4

In comments to Sports Illustrated, US soccer federation chief Sunil Gulati said he expected the tournament to meet its target.

(The Jakarta Post, 4 June 2016)

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.

Yonex is one of the main sponsors of the tournament.

(The Jakarta Post, 4 June 2016)

The sentence above is metonymy. The word *Yonex* is considered as a metonymy because it refers to a brand of badminton racket. Yonex is a Japanese manufacturer of sporting equipment for badminton, golf, and tennis, producing rackets, clubs, shoes, shuttlecocks, tennis balls, and other equipment for those sports.

Datum 6

Political leaders, sports figures, celebrities and fans around the world paused to remember "The Greatest", whose career spanned three decades.

(The Jakarta Post, 6 June 2016)

The greatest here is metonymy because it refers to the boxer from America. He was an American professional boxer and activist who famously proclaimed himself "The Greatest". The boxer is Muhammad Ali. He is widely regarded as one of the most significant and celebrated sports figures of the 20th century.

4.1.1.5 Allusion

It is a statement which refers to a thing or something without mention it directly. It can refer to a person, event, or thing in history and it does not describe in detail the person or thing to which it refers

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.

(The Jakarta Post, 1 June 2016)

The data above is Allusion because it refers to an event that is a 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil. The events that occur is in the semi-finals where at that time Brazil was defeated by Germany with a score of 7-1. The defeat from Germany makes Brazil trauma and haunted by the past when compete in Copa America.

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)

The sentence above is an Allusion. The allusion in that sentence is *Yannick Noah*. It is because *Yannick Noah* is referring to a former professional tennis player from France. He is best remembered for winning the French Open in 1983 and as a highly successful captain of France's Davis Cup and Fed Cup teams.

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

(The Jakarta Post, 6 June 2016)

This sentence is categorized as an Allusion. It refers to a Legendary Indonesian badminton player that is *Taufik Hidayat*. He is a former World and Olympic champion in men's singles. He has also won the Indonesian Open six times (1999, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2006).

Datum 4

Williams's latest attempt to equal Steffi Graf's Open era record of 22 Grand Slam titles was thwarted on Saturday by Muguruza in the final

(The Jakarta Post, 6 June 2016)

In the sentence above, *Steffi Graf's* is considered as an Allusion. It refers to the legendary tennis player. Stefanie Maria "Steffi" Graf is a German former tennis player, who was ranked world No. 1 during her career. Graf won 22 Grand Slam singles titles. Her 22 singles titles put her second on the list of Major wins by a tennis player (male or female) since the introduction of the Open Era in 1968.

4.1.1.6. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figurative language which is not meant to be taken literally. These statements are used to create a strong impression and add emphasis. Hyperbole sometimes makes use simile or metaphor to create the effect of exaggeration

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)

The sentence above uses an exaggeration word that is *RIP*. It is categorized as a hyperbole because the word *RIP* is an abbreviation of requiescat in pace or Rest in peace in English language, often used in epitaphs or when there is someone who died. In that sentence, the writer could have used the word *defeat* instead of *RIP* to convey that Warriors is winning the game against cavaliers. However, the writer prefers to use the word *RIP* to make the sentence more interesting to read.

4.1.1.7. Personification

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.

Datum 1

Curry calls for hungry Warriors

(The Jakarta Post, 3 June 2016)

The word *hungry* in the sentence above is indicated as a personification. It is because *hungry* is the nature possessed by human while *Warriors* is not human. Therefore, the sentence above is personification because it gives the nature of human to non-living things.

Bale is key as Wales' prepare to roar at Euro

(The Jakarta Post, 7 June 2016)

The data above is personification. The word *roar* is the nature that possessed by living things while *Wales* is not living things. Wales is a National Football club. So, it is categorized as a personification because in that sentence is giving the nature of living things to something that is not a living thing

4.1.2. Function of Figurative Language

In the sports rubric of the Jakarta Post newspaper was found seven types of figurative language. The seven types of figurative languages are simile, metaphor, synecdoche, metonymy, allusion, hyperbole and personification. The most used figurative language in sports rubric in the Jakarta Post is metonymy, the second is hyperbole and allusion. There are 34 metonymy that are found in the sports rubric of the Jakarta Post newspaper and also there are 10 hyperbole and allusion.

The function of metonymy is to replace a word with another one. Mostly, Metonymy is used in developing literary symbolism and it gives more profound meanings to otherwise common ideas and objects. By using metonymy, texts show deeper or hidden. In addition, the use of metonymy helps achieve conciseness. For example, "Les Bleus will face Scotland in their final wam-up game on june 4 in Metz". From that example, we can find some of the functions of metonymy that is, to shorten the writing and give a deeper meaning. The example above uses the word les bleus and not the France national football team because the word les bleus are shorter than using the *France national football team*. The use of *les bleus* also gives a deeper meaning because *les bleus* itself has a meaning *the blues* where it refers to the *France national football team* which is always identical with their blue shirt.

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 succeed to defeat their 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.

The allusion in that sentence make the reader visualize why Brazil feels haunted by the past. In this case, the reader must know all of the meaning hidden behind the words to understand the sentence.

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.

4.2. Discussion

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:

Number	Figurative Language	The Jakarta Post
1	Simile	1
2	Metaphor	5
3	Synecdoche	1
4	Metonymy	34
5	Allusion	10
6	Hyperbole	10
7	Personification	2
8	Antithesis	-