#### **CHAPTER 4**

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presented the findings and discussion of all metaphorical linguistics data which found in The Jakarta Post. The researcher analyzed the data after the data were collected. The researcher tried to find and analyze conceptual metaphors, the kinds and the common kinds of conceptual metaphors that used by *The Jakarta* Post in World Cup 2014 news.

# 4.1 Finding

The researcher found 15 linguistic expressions data which contained metaphorical cases in World Cup 2014 News. The fifteen data were classified into the three kinds of conceptual metaphor based on Lakoff and Johnson theory. The result of the classification showed in the following table.

Table 1. Result of conceptual metaphor's classification in World Cup 2014 News

N O	Kinds of Conceptual Metaphor	Conceptual Metaphors	Linguistic expressions	Date
1	Structural Metaphor	Scoring chance is a valuable commodity	Messi <i>missed</i> a chance to get his fifth goal of the tournament when he failed to beat Courtois in a one-on-one situation in stoppage time.	06/07/14

			Captain van Persie wasted		
			chances to break the 0-0	06/07/14	
			deadlock.		
			"Those misses could have been		
			very costly," Van Persie said.	06/07/14	
			"But our win is all that matters	00/07/14	
			now."		
			They were <i>drowned out</i> by tens		
			of thousands of traveling		
			Argentina fans who outnumbered	06/07/14	
4			them and raucously supported		
			Messi.		
	Structural	Football supporters is	A river of emotional fans wearing		
2	Metaphor	water flow	the white and sky-blue striped		
			jerseys of the national team,		
			among them a group of Argentine	15/07/14	
			gauchos on horses, <i>flooded</i> the		
			road leading from the airport to		
			the football association complex.		
	Structural		Messi appeared to have won a		
3		World cup is war	battle with his coach over which	22/06/14	
	Metaphor		formation to use as Argentina		

			started with three forwards in a 4-	
			started with three forwards in a 4-	
			3-3 system.	
			With or without Luis Suarez,	
			ŕ	
			Uruguay faces a serious challenge	
			keeping the Colombia	25/06/14
			juggernaut at bay in the last 16 of	
			the World Cup.	
			After Messi scored in each of	
		/	Argentina's three group matches,	
			Switzerland almost made good on	02/07/14
			its promise to <i>shut down</i> the four-	
			time FIFA player of the year.	
			United Cormony stands at the ten	
			United Germany stands at the top	14/07/14
			of the world.	
			"It was always my dream to <i>get</i>	
			on the summit and look down,"	14/07/14
4	Orientational Winning game is up		said Miroslav Klose.	
	metaphor	Losing game is down	"We failed. We <i>didn't play up</i> to	
			expectations, we know it wasn't a	15/07/14
			good tournament," said striker	15/07/14
			Neymar	
			Jose Maria Marin, had said that	15/07/14

			losing the World Cup at home	
			would be like "going to hell."	
			some of the fans who were in the	
			stadium where the massacre	
			played out in excruciating fashion	09/07/14
			simply exited at halftime, some	09/07/14
			tearing up there tickets and giving	
			the thumbs down to TV cameras.	
	Ontological metaphor	Sadness is entity	"I feel <i>an immense</i> sadness, but	
			not only that, I feel annoyed at the	00/07/14
			blackout that happened on the	09/07/14
			pitch. We just blacked out."	
5			"I feel <i>an enormous</i> sadness," 19-	
			year-old Soledad Canelas,	
			carrying a blue-and-white	14/07/14
			Argentine flag, said after the	
			game.	

# 4.2 Discussion

This part discussed the analysis of metaphor's classification data from the finding. The analysis was divided into three sections based on the three kinds of conceptual metaphor.

### 4.2.1 Structural Metaphor Analysis

Data 1

#### SCORING CHANCE IS A VALUABLE COMMODITY

- (1) Messi *missed* a chance to get his fifth goal of the tournament when he failed to beat Courtois in a one-on-one situation in stoppage time.
- (2) Captain van Persie *wasted* chances to break the 0-0 deadlock.
- (3) "Those misses could have been *very costly*," Van Persie said. "But our win is all that matters now."

# Metaphorical expression (1)

It was taken from the World Cup 2014 news on July, 06 2014. In this time, Messi has a chance to set up his fifth goal of this tournament when his team played against Belgium, but he failed to beat the Belgium goalkeeper Thilbaut Courtuis.

#### Metaphorical expression (2)

It was taken from the World Cup 2014 news on July, 06 2014. In this time, the Netherlands actually needed a late goal from Robin van Persie to defeat Costa Rica and took a spot in the World Cup Semifinals against Argentina. Robin van Persie has two chances to break a draw 0-0 with Costa Rica, but it did not get one, van Persie could not score a goal.

# Metaphorical expression (3)

It was taken from the World Cup 2014 news on July, 06 2014. It has related to the previous news, it was van Persie who could not break a draw 0-0 against Costa Rica. However, the team could reach the victory over Costa Rica in Penalty shootout.

The three linguistic expressions above were classified into structural metaphor. It was a kind of Conceptual metaphor where one concept is metaphorically structured in the terms of another. We tried to understand the Scoring chance in terms of valuable commodity. Where the conceptual domain scoring chance is understood in the terms of valuable commodity, it influenced the way we think and act in every day, especially for football players. Football players act like *scoring chance* is something that has special value for their team, important, precious and difficult to get. The football player used expression "missed", "wasted", "very costly" because he knew that a chance to score a goal is precious and difficult to get. If he wanted to get it, he had to defeat other team. If he had the chance to score a goal, he had to keep it and use it well. When he lose or missed the chance, it would be useful for the opponent team. Then, when the opponent team had the scoring chance, the other team had to pay dearly with a loss. The three expressions above were being an evident to conceptualize scoring chance in terms of valuable commodity. The expression "missed", "wasted", "very costly" form a conceptual metaphor, namely, SCORING CHANCE IS A VALUABLE COMMODITY.

#### Data 2

#### FOOTBALL SUPPORTERS IS WATER FLOW

- (4) They were *drowned out* by tens of thousands of traveling Argentina fans who outnumbered them and raucously supported Messi.
- (5) A river of emotional fans wearing the white and sky-blue striped jerseys of the national team, among them a group of Argentine

gauchos on horses, *flooded* the road leading from the airport to the football association complex.

### Metaphorical expression (4)

It was taken from the World Cup 2014 news on July, 06 2014. In this reporting, "they" means the Brazil fans that came to Brasilia's Estadio Nacional for the Argentina-Belgium match. They came in the middle of Argentina's fans with the Neymar's strength, Neymar was the best football player from Brazil, but unfortunately he got back injury when against Colombia.

### Metaphorical expression (5)

It was taken from the World Cup 2014 news on July, 15 2014. In this time, so much fans of Argentina's team came to the Buenos Aires air port where the Argentina's national team was welcomed home after the final match against Germany. Though Argentina became the runner-up of this champion, their fans still proud of them and celebrating their gusty performance in World Cup Final.

The two linguistic expressions above were classified into structural metaphor. It was a kind of Conceptual metaphor where one concept is metaphorically structured in the terms of another. We tried to understand football supporters in the terms of water flow. Here, the football supporters is not literally a water flowing. The conceptual metaphor FOOTBALL SUPPORTERS IS WATER FLOW influenced the news writer to think and act that the characteristics of water is structured to understand the condition of football supporters in World Cup 2014. The linguistic expression "drowned"

out" explained that the amount of many supporters would dominate the amount of less supporters, it was like a characteristics of water that could drawn anything into it. The linguistic expression "flooded" explained the amount of thousands supporters from Argentina that came to the road to welcomed their lovely team, it was like a characteristics of water that flooded the road the rains come.

#### Data 3

### WORLD CUP MATCH IS WAR

- (6) Messi appeared to have won a battle with his coach over which formation to use as Argentina started with three forwards in a 4-3-3 system.
- (7) With or without Luis Suarez, Uruguay faces a serious challenge *keeping the Colombia juggernaut at bay* in the last 16 of the World Cup.
- (8) After Messi scored in each of Argentina's three group matches, Switzerland almost made good on its promise to *shut down* the four-time FIFA player of the year.

### Metaphorical expression (6)

It was taken from the World Cup 2014 news topic on June, 22 2014. It was a match between Argentina and Bosnia. The game was won by Argentina with score 2-1. Messi's team beat the Bosnia team using formation 4-3-3 system in their match.

# Metaphorical expression (7)

It was taken from the World Cup 2014 news topic on June, 25 2014. After winning the match 4-1 over Japan, Colombia was prepared for the next match against Uruguay in Rio de Janeiro's Maracana stadium. In this next

match, Uruguay would face Colombia without their top striker, Suarez, because his punishment from FIFA.

### Metaphorical expression (8)

It was taken from the World Cup 2014 news topic on July, 02 2014. It was a moment when Switzerland had two clear chances to score goal over Argentina. The Switzerland team believed that they can beat the best FIFA player for the four times, Messi. In the end, the match was winning 1-0 by Argentina and Switzerland went home from World Cup.

Three linguistic expressions above were classified into structural metaphor. It was a kind of Conceptual metaphor where one concept is metaphorically structured in the terms of another. We tried to understand World Cup in the terms of war. World Cup and War were something different, War was a battle using weapons and World Cup is a field battle minus weapons. Football player saw the team that his team played with as an opponent. Both war and World Cup competition used strategy to gain win or lose. The Conceptual metaphor WORLD CUP IS WAR influenced the news writer to think and act in reporting World Cup 2014 competition. The news writer put some military vocabulary such as "won a battle", "Colombia juggernaut" and "shot down" inside the news to structure our understanding that the news is talk about World Cup but the expressions act like the World Cup is a real war. The expression "won a battle" was not literally a real battle of war against enemies using weapon. It means a match of World Cup competition, the news writer used word "battle" because he/she remember

both concepts between "war" and "world cup" has same characteristics, such as both of them has an opponent, their purpose is to defeat their opponent and became a winner. The expression "Colombia juggernaut" was not literally a large of heavy truck that used in real war. It means a powerful squad of Colombia that has been ready to defeat the opponent team in football match. The expression "shot down" here was not literally use gun to attack the enemy, it means the Switzerland team wanted to defeat Messi who known as the best player for four-times in World Cup competition in match between Argentina versus Switzerland.

From the explanation above, the researcher could draw a set of mapping which can describe the conceptual connection between "World Cup" and "War".

Source: **WAR**political conflict

Target: **WORLD CUP**⇒ sport competition

the battlefield ⇒ stadium soldiers, armies ⇒ team, players

the weapon ⇒ ball

the strategy  $\Rightarrow$  team formation

kill the enemy ⇒ scoring goal against the opponent

win to gain a glory  $\Rightarrow$  win to gain a title

The implication of the set of mapping above is as follows. War usually is about political conflict that takes place in a battlefield, football is a sport competition that takes place in a stadium. The participants in war consist of armies or soldiers who have an ability to handle their weapons and ammunition, just as football are organized in teams of players who have a skill to challenge their opponents using various technique of kicking the ball. In

war, soldiers should have a war strategy to tear down the enemy's castle or defense, just as football players should have a smart formation for the team to broke down the opponent defense and score goals. For soldiers the aim is to kill, hit, and defeat the enemy in order to win the war and achieve political supremacy, just as the purpose of football players is to defeat the opponents, score goals and winning the game to gain the title of the competition.

# **4.2.2 Orientational Metaphor Analysis**

Data 4

#### WINNING GAME IS UP

# LOSING GAME IS DOWN

- (9) United Germany stands at the top of the world.
- (10) "It was always my dream to *get on the summit* and look down," said Miroslay Klose.
- (11) "We failed. We *didn't play up* to expectations, we know it wasn't a good tournament," said striker Neymar.
- (12) Jose Maria Marin, had said that losing the World Cup at home would be like "*going to hell*."
- (13) some of the fans who were in the stadium where the massacre played out in excruciating fashion simply exited at halftime, some tearing up there tickets and giving *the thumbs down* to TV cameras

#### Metaphorical expression (9)

It was taken from the head topic of news on July, 14 2014. It was a moment when Germany won its fourth World Cup title, the team became the World Cup champion of the year. Their winning came after they beat Argentina in final match of World Cup 2014.

# Metaphorical expression (10)

It was taken from the World Cup 2014 news on July, 14 2014. Miroslav Klose tried to express his happiness because Germany became the World champion in Wold Cup 2014. This was the beautiful last World Cup for him before he hanged up his shoes.

#### Metaphorical expression (11)

It was taken from the World Cup 2014 news on July, 15 2014. It was a moment when the best striker of Brazil, Neymar, said his regret to see Germany's 7-1 humiliated host Brazil. He could not join the last two match because a back injury. He felt sorry to all the Brazil fans through his statement.

# Metaphorical expression (12)

It was taken from the World Cup 2014 news on July, 15 2014. In this time, the president of the Brazilian confederation, Jose Maria Marin said his annoyed expression to face the losing World Cup at home, because the World Cup 2014 is held in Brazil.

### Metaphorical expression (13)

It was taken from the World Cup 2014 news on July, 09 2014. There were so much fans of Brazil that came in Belo Horizonte stadium to watch the match between Brazil and Germany. The match won by Germany 7-1 embarrassing the host Brazil in front of the entire world. Brazil's fans ware so disappointed for their loosing.

All of metaphorical expression above classified into Orientational metaphor. These metaphors give a concept a spatial orientation, these spatial orientations derive from the structure of our bodies and how we physically interact in our culture or environment. The function of orientational metaphors is mean to be suggestive and plausible, not definitive. In this analysis, there is no cross domain mapping as the structural metaphors did, the point was to make sense the conceptual metaphor through the spatial orientation.

The expression "United Germany stands at the top of the world" gave a concept WINNING GAME IS UP. When a team won a World Cup match, it related to high position in the situation. High means up, Germany stood in high position as the winner of World Cup 2014. The expression "It was always my dream to get on the summit" also gave same conceptual metaphor, summit means at the top means up. Miroslav Klose used the expression "summit" to show his team position when they won means they were in high potion of the others team in Wold Cup competition.

The expression ""We didn't play up to expectations" and "losing the World Cup at home would be like 'going to hell'." gave a concept LOSING GAME IS DOWN. The expression "didn't play up" has already explained that in Neymar's mind, when his team played a better game, it means they play up, but when the team was not played a beautiful game like the Brazilian did, it means they did not play and absolutely the opposite of up is down. The expression "going to hell" refers to our experience that so far that we knew heaven is located in the sky so high (up) and so far away from earth, while hell

is located in the deepest (down) of our earth where were full of lava as we seen in movies. In our culture, the expression "thumbs down" refers to a bad performance. When a team played a good performance, the supporters would give" thumbs up", but when a team played a bad performance or loses from the other team, the supporters would give" thumbs down".

### 4.2.3 Ontological Metaphor Analysis

#### Data 5

### **SADNESS IS ENTITY**

- (14) "I feel *an immense* sadness, but not only that, I feel annoyed at the blackout that happened on the pitch. We just blacked out."
- (15) "I feel *an enormous* sadness," 19-year-old Soledad Canelas, carrying a blue-and-white Argentine flag, said after the game.

# The metaphorical expression (14)

It was taken from the World Cup 2014 news on July, 09 2014. The utterance came from a fan in Rio namely Ricardo Azevedo. He was the one of much more fans from Brazil who watched Germany win 7-1 over Brazil.

#### The metaphorical expression (15)

It was taken from the World Cup 2014 news on July, 14 2014. The utterance came from a fan from Argentina's team, his name is Soledad Canelas. He really wanted to see Argentina's team became the champion for the first time in his life. However, Argentina lose 0-1 from Germany in final match World Cup 2014.

The two linguistics expressions above were classified into ontological metaphor. Ontological metaphor is a way of viewing a non-physical thing as an entity or substances does not to comprehend very much about it.

Ontological metaphor serves a limited range of purposes, there were referring, quantifying, identifying aspects, identifying causes, setting goals and motivation action.

The expression "I feel *an immense* sadness" and "I feel *an enormous* sadness" refers to range of quantifying purposes of ontological metaphor. It was like an example "It will take *a lot of patience* to finish this book. It did not need a much explanation about this conceptual metaphor. The writer just wanted to show that a non-physical object like sadness could be quantified as physical object.

After identifying and analyzing all metaphorical linguistics expression data that used by The Jakarta Post in World Cup 2014 news, the researcher found fifteen linguistic expressions which contain metaphorical cases. Eight linguistics expressions which classified as structural metaphor, then seven linguistic expressions form three conceptual metaphors, they were "Scoring chance is valuable commodity", "Football supporters is water flow", and "World Cup is War". There are five linguistic expressions which classified as orientational metaphor, then five linguistic expressions form a conceptual metaphor, namely, "Winning game is up and losing game is down." The last, there are two linguistic expressions which classified as ontological metaphor, Then the two linguistic expressions form a conceptual metaphor, namely, "Sadness is entity."

In order to find the most common kind of conceptual metaphor that used by The Jakarta Post in World Cup 2014 news, the following table presented the percentage data.

Kinds of Conceptual  Metaphors	Data	Percentage (%)	
Structural Metaphors	8	53,4%	
Orientational Metaphors	5	33,3%	
Ontological Metaphors	2	13,3%	
TOTAL	15	100%	

Table 2. The most common kinds of Conceptual Metaphor

The table showed the common kind of Conceptual Metaphor that used by The Jakarta Post. It was structural metaphors which indicates 53,4% became the common one because it structured by eight linguistic expressions and the rare one was ontological metaphors which indicates 13,3% because it structured just by two linguistic expressions..