**Chapter II**

# Figures Comparison in Travel Channel of BBC.com

#### English Language

Language has an important role in human life. Language is a tool for communication. It is because in the process of communication, language is also a means for conveying opinions and arguments, expressing emotions, ideas and thoughts to other parties. As a result, language has significant social role in communicating with the larger community. (Hualai and Keraf in Apriyanto, 2020: 45). Every country in the world has its own national language and regional languages which are used in everyday life.

English is the most commonly used international language in any country. According to Chaer, English is the first international language, serving as the lingua franca of the world (Ramadhan, 2022: 107). As a lingua franca, namely the language of instruction used to communicate between individuals who come from various different linguistic backgrounds, English has an important role in the global world. A language achieves a genuinely global status when it develops a special role that is recognized in every country (David Crystal, 1997: 3). In the current era, English has become a second language in various countries in the world. Having the ability to speak English is important because it is used not only in science, but also in business, culture, tourism and all fields. Learning English is important and people all around the world decide

to study it as a second language. Indonesia has more than 700 languages according to the Language and Book Development Agency, Ministry of Education and Culture from 2,560 observation areas. English is not a second language in Indonesia. However, English remains an international language that is need to learn both in terms of education and work.

Along with the development of technology, English has played a major and important role in all sectors where English will always be needed. Because English is the main international common language for foreigners, knowing and having the ability to speak English will certainly make it easier to get help in many parts of the world. Therefore, if we want to enter the international arena, we must master English well (Chaer, 2013:177). English as an international language other than that used for relations between countries, is also used to deepen and develop science, because science books were imported from abroad (Izzan and Mahfuddin, 2007:1).

As a language, English may be studied by means of linguistics. Linguistics is a study that examines language in all of its forms. Both in terms of structure, functionality, and implementation. This contains language's inherent structure (such as sounds, words, and sentences), how it used in communication, and its meaning. According to Denham & Lobeck (2013: 8), Linguistics includes five categories, namely phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Phonology is part of linguistics that examine how

sounds operate in language. It is concerned with the principles and patterns that govern sound systems, such as how sounds become to produce syllables and words, as well as how those sounds vary in different settings. Morphology is part of linguistics that analyzes the structure and formation of words. Syntax is a system of rules and principles that studies word order, used to combine words into meaningful sentences. Semantics is the study of how to form and comprehend meaning and groupings of words (clauses, sentences, etc.). And pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that explores how context affects the interpretation of meaning in language.

According to Chaer (2007: 6-11), semantics based on the level or part of language that is the focus of inquiry can be split into four categories, one of which is semantic meaning, which is a type of semantics linked to the usage of linguistic forms such as metaphor, irony, litotes, etc. Based on the definition mentioned above, it can be concluded that figurative language is a part of semantics because it involves the use of phrases and sentences to express meanings other than their literal interpretations. Furthermore, figurative language is an important component of semantics because it enriches communication by providing layers of meaning that must be carefully examined to properly comprehend the intended messages.

#### Language Function

The role of language is very dominant in various daily human activities. According to the KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary), language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols, which is used by a group of people to collaborate, interact, and also to identify themselves. That is the reason language has a very important role in human life. Through language, humans can give and receive information through communication. Language as a communication tool is the most effective way to convey thoughts, emotions, intentions or objectives that we will convey to the person we are talking to. Language and communication are closely related, as the author mentioned in the research background, where language is a communication tool used by individuals to interact with other individuals, and communication is the process of receiving messages to be conveyed, which of course requires media, namely language.

Humans have two ways to communicate, namely verbal and nonverbal. Verbal communication is communication that takes place through the use of instruments or media, both verbal and nonverbal. Meanwhile, nonverbal communication is carried out through media such as traffic signs, which are then translated into human language. The purpose of language as a tool of human communication encompasses five primary functions: expressiveness, information, exploration, persuasion, and amusement.

Language has three roles: to persuade and influence people, to communicate feelings and emotions, and to give an aesthetic effect. Language is used to exchange information, seeks ideas or interpretations, and also to express our emotions to one another. Surely, the better one understands how language works, the more effective the desired communication will be. (Bloomer, 2005: 7).

#### Figurative Language

Figurative language is part of the language style. Figurative language is a way of saying something which has a hidden meaning in the actual word. According to Richard Gill (1985: 40), figurative meaning is a term or phrase that departs from daily literal language for the sake of contrast, emphasis, clarity, or freshness. Figurative meaning, when employed correctly, enhances your narrative and can be a cost-effective means of conveying an image or a point. Tarigan (2013:5) reveals that figure of speech it’s a beautiful language used to enchance the effect by introducing as well and comparing a particular object with another more general object thing. Figurative language as written or spoken is used to help convey meaning and expression. The hidden meaning in words must be conveyed in a beautiful and artistic way, but the meaning can still be understood by the reader.

Figurative language is the polar opposite of literal language. Literal language conveys meaning by saying precisely what it says, whereas figurative language conveys something other than what is said on the surface structure. It has a different meaning or intention and it does not convey the true meaning. According to Perrine in Alfianri (2018:7), figurative language as language that cannot be understood literally and says something other than the conventional method, or that says one thing but implies something other. Figurative language has imaginative meanings that can be employed in regular conversation as well as in writing. In addition, Figurative language is an expression where words are written or spoken imaginatively that can convince or influence the reader or listener.

A comparative figure of speech is a type of figurative language that expresses a comparison by comparing one object with another object. Based on several theories according to experts, figure of speech is beautiful language, figurative language which has hidden meanings and broad meaning.

#### Types of Figurative Language

There are several kinds of figurative language. Language styles consist of four types, namely comparative figures of speech, affirmative figures of speech, conflict figures of speech, and satirical figures of speech. Meanwhile, Griffiths (2006:79) briefly states the classification of types of figurative language, including Irony, Metonymy, Metaphor and Simile.

In addition, Keraf (2010: 138) stated, figurative language styles including simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, eponomy, epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, antonomasia, hypalase, irony, cynicism and sarcasm, satireinuendo, antifrasis and paronomasia.

Based on the experts’ classification of figurative language, it can be seen that several varieties various of figurative languages, each of which is different and unique. According to Masruchin (2017: 10), the selection of figures of speech is divided into 4 parts, namely figures of comparison, contradiction, innuendo, and affirmation. Figures of comparison have several types, including association, metaphor, personification, symbolic, metonymy, eponym, synecdoche, simile, allegory and synesthesia. In this research, examined several types of figures of comparison namely personification, metaphor, simile, synecdoche, and metonymy.

#### Figures of Comparison

Figures of Comparison or comparative figure of speech is one of figurative language that used to comparing someone characteristic with another object to express hidden meaning that is not actual meaning. According to Keraf (2010:136), figurative language styles are initially developed through comparisons and similarities. Comparison has two meanings, namely comparison in direct language style and comparison which is included in figurative language style.

According to Masruchin (2017: 10), Comparative figures of speech or figures of comparison are language styles or figurative phrases that indicate comparisons one another, which can give different perceptions and affects on listeners and readers. Figures of comparison are typically used in conjunction with comparative words including “like”, “as”, “than”, “similar to”, and the other comparative words

Apart from that, Masruchin (2017: 10-28) also states that comparative figures of speech consist of 18 types of figures of comparison, including association figures of speech (similes), personification, metaphor, symbolic, metonymy, depersonification, eponym, synecdoche, simile, allegory, synesthesia, dysphemism, euphemism, aptronym, allusion, fable, anthropomorphism, and parable. In this study, the writer chose and focuses on five types of figures of comparison, namely personification, metaphor, simile, synecdoche, and metonymy. This is is an explanation of the five types of figures of comparison as follows:

#### Personification

Personification is a figurative language that is inherent and has a crazy (human) nature to an inanimate object so that it seems as if it has the nature of a living object, which means, there is a choice of words that apply human nature to the inanimate object. It is figurative language that causes objects or animals to act. Nurgiyantoro, (2014:239) stated personification figures of speech function to provide a clearer picture of

the situation being depicted and provide concrete shadows, dreams (images). According to Keraf (2010: 140), the personification language style is a figurative language style that describes inanimate objects as if they have human characteristics.

For example:

*The stars danced in the sky. Thunder roared in the distance*.

#### Metaphor

A metaphor is a kind of comparative figure of speech that compares a certain object to another object that has the same or almost similar characteristics. According to Abrams in Syafitri and Marlinton (2018: 47), in metaphor, a word or expression in literal use shows one type of object applied to a very different object, without stating a comparison. In addition, definition, metaphor can be interpreted as the process of comparing two different things such that they appear to be the same entity.

Metaphor is a way to comparing two different things in order to suggest a resemblance, or likeness. It contrasts two items without using comparison words like "like," "as," "than," "similar to," or "resembles." For example:

*My mom has a heart of gold.*

#### Simile

Simile is derived from the Latin word “similes‟, which meaning “like”. It is a figure of speech that compares two concepts are imaginatively and descriptively. Simile is a comparative figure of speech that is similar to a metaphor. According to Keraf (2010:138), similarity or simile is an explicit comparison which is state something directly to something else. It usally followed by the words: like, as, as well as, the same, and so on. The words like and as are the comparison words which are commonly used.

For Example:

*He was as quiet as a mouse.*

*Her body was like a towering pillar.*

#### Synecdoche

Synecdoche figure of speech is a form of comparative figure of speech that explains a part to represent the whole or states it as a whole to represent a part. According to Masruchin (2017:16), synecdoche are classified into two types, namely *Pras prototo* and *Totem pro parte*. *Pars pro toto* is a figure of speech that expresses part of an object as a whole. Meanwhile, *Totem pro parte* refers to the whole object, but to a part.

For example:

*America took home gold,* America as a larger category to represent Olympians for the US team.

*One chicken in the market costs 50.000 rupiah.*

#### Metonymy

A metonymy means eplacing the object of the sentence with another name which related in meaning. According to Tarigan (1985:139), metonymy is figurative language that uses characteristic names or names of things linked to people, goods or things as substitutes. Apart from that, “metonymy is also style of language that often mentions the characteristics and brand of an object to replace that object.” (Masruchin, 2017: 14).

For example:

*My ride is parked outside.* Ride means a car.

*He flew with Garuda to Surabaya.* Garuda is the name of an Indonesian airlines.

#### Journalistic

In Dutch, the term of journalistic is known as *journalistiek,* which refers to broadcasting daily notes. According to Al-Fandi (2021: 1-2) the definition of journalistic can be defined from three perspectives, that is as a process, a method, and a science. As a process, journalistic is an activity of seeking, processing, writing, and disseminating information through mass media by reporters or journalist. As a technique, journalistic is a skill in writing journalistic works such as news, articles, features, opinions, and so on including skill in collecting writing materials such as reporting on event and interviews. Also, journalistic as a science is a study about creating and disseminating information through mass media.

Journalistic is the activity of finding and getting accurate information and facts, writing, edit, and disseminating it both print and electronic media. Based on the definition above, journalism is closely related to the information, media and society. Feature, is one of the journalistic works, and internet is one of the media of journalistic.

Journalistic has experienced changes and developments from time to time. Journalistic evolution began at the beginning of its existence, when daily notes were gathered into a series of news reports that contained information for the larger community. Journalistic has indeed grown from daily records to become a series of news stories packaged to meet the public’s need for information. It has fundamentally not shifted in meaning or scope.

Journalistic has indeed developed from daily records into a series of news packages to meet the public's need for information. One of the factors driving change in journalism is today's rapid technological advances. This encourages the journalistic industry to stand side by side with the era of phenomena resulting in the emergence of online journalistic. Apart from that, social media and internet networking among professionals and all generations is also a factor in the large number of sales of gadgets and smartphones which are considered to make it easier for people to access information from all corners of the world. This has an impact on journalistic in Indonesia with the presence of online media which is able to attract the attention of the people in Indonesia.

In the realm of journalistic, the internet gave birth to online journalistic and offered information channels in the form of online media. Not only news, but also feature and the other journalistic works consumption today is not the same as before the internet, when people tuned in to events happening around the world via 24-hour television news channels. Recently, more and more readers, viewers and listeners are choosing online media to find the news they need. Television, newspapers and radio still exist, but there is growing competition from interactive online media.

Along with current technological developments, it gives strength and potential to online journalistic as a source of information for society: First, viewers will have more freedom to choose content they want to receive (viewer

control). Second, each message sent can exist independently (nonlinear). Third, messages are stored and easily accessed by the public (storage and retrieval). Fourth, the number of messages delivered is much larger (unlimited storage space). Fifth, information can be communicated quickly and directly to the public (immediacy). Sixth, the editorial team can combine text, audio, animated images, photos, videos and other components into news that can be accepted by the public (multimedia capabilities). Seventh, activate interaction (interactivity).

#### Online Media

Technological developments including information and communication have changed to online media. This can be seen from the change in the form of news, from print to online news. In the current era of digitalization, news in online media is growing rapidly because of its ease of access. Information presented in online media, namely the internet, is considered superior to other media. The internet has speed, interactivity, beyond television and print media, which means information from anywhere does not depend on a schedule like newspapers which are only available in the morning and evening.

"Technically, online media is telecommunications and multimedia (computer and internet) based media. Included in the online media category are portals, websites such as blogs and social media (Facebook and Twitter), online radio, online TV and email." Stated Romli (2018: 35). In this general sense, online media can be interpreted

as a means of online communication. Meanwhile, online media is specifically related to the meaning of media in the context of mass communication. Media is the abbreviation for mass communication media in the scientific field of mass communication which has certain characteristics such as publicity and periodicity.

The definition of online media specifically is media that presents journalistic works (news, articles, features) online. There are several parts of online media such as social media, email, and Instagram. Some of these examples are the most famous and most widely used today. According to Romli (2018: 41), there are several stages in print journalistic, including news processing, news planning, news searching, news authoring, news editing, layouting/setting, preprint, printing and dissemination. As a result of this procedure, printed journalistic works are seen as more trustworthy and may be used to determine their credibility. However, in the end, online media and print media complement one other rather than competing.

#### Types of Journalistic work

1. News

News is information or reports based on events or occurrences that actually happened that are interesting, and important which are disseminated through certain media, such as newspapers, radio, television or online media. Al-Fandi (2021: 31) stated news is a spoken or written report of an event that

conveyed to the public. It is contains elements which something exclusive or rarely known by people, so it can be said that not everything published in a newspaper or magazine is considered newsworthy.

In news, there are several parts that must be considered namely the headline, dateline, lead or introduction, body, and conclusion. Al-Fandi (2021:34-35) also defined that news can be divided into two, namely direct news (straight news/ hard news) and light news (soft news) as follows:

* 1. Direct News (straight/hard/spot news);

Straight news, also known as hard news, is a report on current events that are relevant and fascinating but do not include personal writer’s opinions. Generally, direct news is typically delivered simply, concisely, and plainy regarding the occurrence and facts. Direct news requires the following elements of 5W+1H which who, what, when, where, why, and how. Also, it usually follow the “inverted pyramid” principle, where the most significant data is at the top, and followed by semi important data, and the lacks complimentary information.

* 1. Light News (soft news);

Soft news focuses on current events and is a continuation of direct news, which aims to delve further into relevant details that answer the 5W=1H questions in straight news. In term of its writing, soft news is unrelated to the inverted pyramid structure since it is

written more freely and can appeal to the general public’s emotions. In addition, based on its format, soft news is classified into two categories: news features and features.

1. Opinions

Opinion text is language that conveys someone's opinion, views, colomn, or estimates about a subject, and it must be supported by reasonable and trustworthy facts and arguments. According to Madasari (2021: 2), in order to write an opinion, someone must be able to think in the sense of processing information, interpreting it, and then incorporating it into our viewpoint, including offering solutions to the issues discussed.

There are numerous types of opinion text structures, including a statement of opinion (thesis) that reveals the author's point of view on the topic under discussion. The state of opinion serves as the starting point for the arguments that will follow as well. The arguments in the opinion test must be compelling and supported by evidence, facts, and reliable statistics. These thoughts and arguments must be reaffirmed at the end part of the text.

1. Feature

As previously stated in the news explanation above, soft news is classified as news features and features. The two vary in that news features often use key material from straight news by offering background (context and perspective) on current events. According to Sumadiria (2005: 150), the feature is an essay that

follows a narrative or is a standard essay grounded in facts and information, acquired by means of the journalistic process. Feature can also be defines as a typical essay that written literary but has to follow the norms of a journalistic report, which based on data and facts.

Although, there is no one formula for defining a feature, it is evident that feature is a work of journalistic writing, but it does not always adhere to the 5W+1H principle. (Al-Fandi, 2021: 60). Therefore, the wrting of feature tends to use creative word, subjectivity and entertaining.

1. Editorial

Editorial text expresses the judgments of the news media, institutions, organizations, and editors on a certain topic. Editorial texts typically refer to social, economic, and political issues. In simple terms, editorial material is written from the perspective of a group, organization, or company that represents public opinion on certain topics.

In additon, editorial must also founded on evidence, facts, and actual data. The structure of an editorial text is not much different from an opinion text, followed by an introduction to the content (thesis), argumentation, and reaffirmation. In its writing, the content and arguments must be made systematically, logically and argumentatively, where the arguments given are the point of view that has been decided by the editorial staff of a mass media.

1. Essay

An essay is a piece of writing or prose that contains information or knowledge from a variety of fields, including science, art and culture, also literature. As a journalistic works, essay is can also be a piece of writing that express the author’s opinions or perspectives or argumenrts about a tipic based on factual sources. The structure of essay including introduction, discussion, and conclusion. The introduction is the initial framework part of an essay.

This section usually contains the background of the essay regarding the theme of the essay topic being discussed. The discussion section contains all the information about the topic discussed in more detail and the closing contains the conclusion in the form of a summary of the contents of the essay which is made concisely and concisely

#### Feature

In this study, the writer focuses on feature writing as the research object. Feature is a type of journalistic work, which provides information based on data and facts, but is packaged with a story. According to Wahjuwibowo (2015: 87), a feature is an essay, it also can be called as an article, with a light style of expression that brings the report to life and settles in the reader's imagination, feature writing contains human charm or lifestyle, a form of the writer's creativity, sometimes displays the author's subjectivity which aims to inform and entertain. Apart from that, features are considered to play a role in

'stimulating' the reader's train of thought.

Feature writing can contain news, human interest written about current events. Feature is news with elements of a human story that can contain literary sentences. Feature writing relies on facts that can arouse emotions, feelings of emotion, entertain, and create empathy or compassion. In addiction, a similar statement was also explained by Al-Fandi (2021:60), Feature is journalistic works which has its own characteristics what distinguishes it from other journalistic works, including subjective element, where the author writes in the first point of view "I" to indicate that they were personally involved in the occurrence. Feature is also informative and entertaining, and contains literary elements which are important in a feature. Therefore, feature is similar to a short story or light and enjoyable reading, but still informative and factual.

In its writing, the feature contains literary elements. Even though it is still based on accurate data and facts, features are written in a literary style as if they contain elements of fiction. Apart from that, feature writing also looks similar to short stories. However, the difference lies in the features which are still based on facts and data, while short stories are based on fiction or mere composition

#### Types of Features

There are two types of features namely news features and features article. News features focus on current events that are interest audience attention, while article features tend to be focus on literature and are based on news stories that is not more actual less actual presented as a report

information that packaged in a light and entertaining way. (Al-Fandi, 2021: 62). There are several types of feature writing, namely as follows:

* + - 1. Human interest features

This feature is written to describes a human story that touches the heart, emotions and feelings of humanity. Human interest features depicts human stories in the middle of a challenging/complicated life, focusing on topic that touch human emotions and interesting. It could be telling of joy, annoyance or hatred, sympathy, and so on.

This type of feature does not have to be about living people; it can also be about people who have died, as well as creatures or other items that can be described. For example, the story of a grandmother selling crackers or a story about a serial killer.

* + - 1. Profile features

The profile feature tells an interesting human profile. for example, the life history of a figure, about the story of someone who inspires, about someone who is an achiever, or someone who is unique so that it has high news value. The profile feature tells about someone's successes as well as their failings, or both at the same time. The idea is for readers to reflect on other people's experiences.

* + - 1. Historical features

Historical features are written based on historical events in the past, such as the independence event. Historical features frequently portray historic landmarks (monuments), pioneers, philosophers, entertainment and medical facilities, racial shifts, housing patterns, food, industry, religion, and wealth.

* + - 1. Travel feature

This type telling a story about a trip to a place, this type usually uses the first person point of view, marked by the words I, me or we. Features that share unique experiences, such as a person's journey or adventure. In this type of feature, the author is usually directly involved in the events. For example, the experience of visiting historical sites or areas that are rarely frequented by tourists, and so forth.

* + - 1. Tips feature (How-to-Do-It)

This feature covers topics such as hobbies, doing something or choosing something, maintaining health, travel, food and so on. Information is conveyed in the form of instructions deemed significant to the reader. For example, how to make your body small in one month? And food recipes.

* + - 1. Scientific feature

This is features that explain something about the world of science and technology, distinguished by the breadth of discussion and objectivity of the viewpoints offered, and supported by suitable facts and information. For example, the discovery of a virus eradicator, the story about sheep cloning in England, and so on.

* + - 1. Seasonal feature

The Seasonal Feature describes issues related to seasonal activities, such as holiday celebrations, fasting, going home for Eid, Christmas, school holidays, and so on.

* + - 1. Interpretative feature

Features aimed at providing extensive explanations of topics were reported. Interpretive features can highlight organizations, events, trends, or specific concepts. For example, when a news item describes a terrorist incident, an interpretative feature may look into the terrorist's identity, methods, and intentions.

* + - 1. Explanatory feature

Features that describe the context of the situation, discourse patterns that are now forming in society, and so on.

#### Structure of Feature

Features have almost the same structure as news, however, feature writing does not have to be based on the inverted pyramid principle like news in general. In feature writing there is a story beginning, middle, and ending, all parts are closely related to each other. However, each structure of the feature contains a detailed 5W+1H. Through features, writers can provide information based on the 5W+1H principle in more depth and detail than regular news. The most common type of feature is an inverted pyramid, although features do not have to employ the inverted pyramid approach, it can use other strategies that are vital for being fascinating.

According to Al-Fandi (2021: 66), there are four structures in feature writing, namely, title, lead, body, and ending. The following is the structure of feature writing as below:

* + - 1. Title

The title of the feature is made more interesting and creative than the news in general. Title writing considerations include attractiveness, accuracy, and Provides clarity, conciseness, simplicity, and communication.

* + - 1. Lead

Lead is the opening paragraph of a feature. It should be visually appealing and entice readers to read further. Leads serve as a beginning magnet for a piece of writing. This indicates that the

appeal of writing is largely dependent on the writer’s ability to give leads. The writer must use a higher level of skill to create an opening that will powerfully draw the reader into the story.

* + - 1. Body

This part contains the feature's substance, or content. There is also a transitional section in the body of the text. In writing the body, there is also part that functions as a transition. Transition involves two tasks. First, to instruct the reader or notify the reader that the following section of the work has transitioned from one section to another. Second, consider the new piece of content in its current context. Each part is unified (together), coherent (connected), and contains emphasis (certain emphasis) in each paragraph.

* + - 1. Ending

Ending, has a big role in the feature. If done correctly, this section should be able to provide the question of why the feature was written. This part can be used to express the writer empathy. The ending must conclude what has been said, or usually ask a question without an answer.

#### Previous Research

In this research, the researcher finds some previous researches that are considered relevant to the research that researcher has been conducted. The first research by Dewi Mutiara Indah and Sjafty Nursitti Maili (2016) was entitled "The Analysis of Figurative Language Meaning of Jakarta Post A Paper". This research was conducted in January 2016 at Indraprasta PGRI University, South Jakarta. This research aims to find out the dominant types of figurative language and find out the types of figurative language in the Jakarta Post newspaper. The method used in this research was qualitative research based on an observation from newspaper. The results of this research are that there are 3 types of figurative meanings used in the headlines of the Jakarta Post newspaper, including 3 Metonymy, 6 Synecdoche, 5 Personification, and the most dominant figurative language used was synecdoche.

The second previous research that is related to the writer is research written by Tri Rohani and Safnil Arsyad (2018). The title of this research is "Semantic Analysis of Figurative Language Expressions in "Feature" of The Jakarta Post". Using a method using descriptive qualitative content analysis, the researcher explains the types of figurative language that found in feature and the types of figurative language that are dominantly used in The Jakarta Post. This paper analyzes 20 types of figurative language in features of The Jakarta Post in the December edition (December 02, 2017 to December 30, 2017).

Furthermore, the third previous research was written by Fadi Maher Al- Khasawneh (2021) with the title Figurative Language Used in Saudi News Headlines Related to Coronavirus (COVID-19). This research examines the use of figurative language and types of figurative language in news headlines in the Saudi news related to Coronavirus (COVID-19) edition of February 15 to March 31, 2020. Using the descriptive qualitative research method, researchers found seven types of figurative language, namely personification, hyperbole, understatement, paradox, synecdoche, apostrophe, and metonymy. The most used speech figure was personification and the least used one was metonymy. The result was the most used speech figure used in this study was Personification with 37 instances, while the least used type was Metonymy with only one instance

The fourth previous research was written by Sergius Kasma, Ni Made Verayanti, and I Gusti Agung Sri Rwa Jayantini (2021). The title is "An Analysis of Figurative Language in CNN International News Headlines Post on Facebook". This research is related to the writer’s research, the difference lies in the object research. The aim of this research is to analyze the types and meaning of figurative language in news headlines from CNN international on Facebook. The reseacrher uses descriptive qualitative methodology, and the result is that the reseacrher finds 5 types of figurative language, including 2 metonymies (40%), 1 simile (20%), 1 hyperbole (20%), and 1

metaphor (20%). Apart from that, there are 3 conceptual meanings (60%), connotative meaning (20%), and 1 social meaning (20%).

The fifth previous research is Use of Figurative Language in Sports News on News Portals, written by Depika and Siti (2022). This research explains the types of figurative discussion styles in sports news on the news portals. This research is qualitative research using descriptive methods. Data sources from news portals in this research include Sumbar.com, Go.Riau.Com, detikcom, and SINDONEWS.com with the January 2022 edition. In the results and discussion, researchers found 15 types of figurative language. Among them, simile, metaphor, personification, allusion, eponym, epithet, irony, cynicism, sarcasm, satire, nuendo, synecdoche, metonymy, antonomasia, hypalase. In this research, the most dominant figurative language used is metaphor style.