

Chapter II

Figurative Language in Sport News

2.1 Language

Language is a complex and dynamic system of communication that utilizes symbols, sounds, and gestures to convey meaning. It is a fundamental aspect of human interaction, enabling individuals to express thoughts, emotions, and ideas, and to understand one another. Language is characterized by its structure and rules, which include phonology (the study of sounds), morphology (the study of word formation), syntax (the study of sentence structure), semantics (the study of meaning), and pragmatics (the study of language use in context). Through language, cultures and societies preserve and transmit knowledge, beliefs, and traditions across generations.

According to Brinton (2000: 10), "Linguistics is defined as the study of language systems." Language systems relate to four components: phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Brinton claims that each of the four parts (phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics) has its own language system. The system learns based on each piece.

According to Hornby, Gatenby, and Wakefield (1961: 733), as stated in Pateda (2011: 1), "Linguistics as an adjective 'of the study of language and languages' whereas linguistic word as a noun 'the science of language'; 'methods of learning; and 'studying languages'." Linguist (N) is defined as "a person who is skilled in foreign languages." They meant two-word classes, adjective and noun,

as defined by the concept of linguistic, one for learning about languages and the other for understanding of language itself.

Meyer (2009: 2), on the other hand, claims that "the study of language is conducted within the field of linguistics." Similarly, Crystal (2010: 239) states, "Linguistics is the science of language." Linguists are those who study language in this manner." Meyer and Crystal both believe that language is the fundamental element in linguistics that will separate them and develop science investigations. Because the language is so big, all languages throughout the world have many elements in common, according to Brinton's perspective of the system. In this way, the system is similar to a collection of pieces that will eventually combine to form a complete language.

2.2 Semantics

Semantics is the study of meaning in language, also called semiotics, semiology, or semasiology, the philosophical and scientific study of meaning in natural and artificial languages. Semantics is the study of meaning. It deals with the literal meaning of words and the meaning of the way they are combined, which taken together form the core of meaning, or the starting point from which the whole meaning of a particular utterance is constructed (Kearns, 2011: 1). It is one of the interesting subjects to discuss in linguistics.

Semantics is one of the important branches of linguistics, and deals with interpretation and meaning of the words, sentence structure, and symbols.

Focusing on how words, phrases, and sentences convey meaning and how listeners interpret them. It examines the relationships between linguistic signs (such as words) and the concepts or objects they refer to, as well as how context influences meaning. For example, the word "bank" can refer to a financial institution or the side of a river, and its meaning depends on the context in which it is used its meaning has been explained by Ogden & Richards' theory in their book "The meaning of meaning" (1945: 11) through semantic triangle. They classify the meaning of thing into three, namely symbol, reference and referent.

Semantics helps us understand these distinctions and how meaning is constructed and interpreted in communication. It deals with the reading comprehension of the readers, in how they understand others and their interpretations. In addition, semantics constructs a relation between adjoining words and clarifies the sense of a sentence, whether the meanings of words are literal or figurative.

2.3 Figurative Language

Figurative language is a form of expression in which words deviate from their literal meanings to convey a more imaginative, vivid, or expressive interpretation. It involves the use of figures of speech, tropes, and rhetorical devices to create a deeper layer of meaning beyond the literal definition of words. Figurative language adds richness and nuance to language, making it more engaging and evocative. Figurative language is language that uses figures of speech. A figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the world.

Figure of speech may be said occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words (X.J. Kennedy, 1979:187).

Tjahjono (1988: 201), defines that figurative language is a matter of choosing and using words in accordance with the contents of which would be submitted. Figurative language also comes to how to compose sentences effectively and aesthetically, and it can give a concrete description in mind of the reader. On the other hand, Tarigan (1986: 32), explains that everyone will want to issue thoughts and opinions with others as clearly as possible.

Zainuddin (1992: 51), explains that figurative language is the use of variety of language that represents or describe something by choosing and arranging of the words in the sentence to obtain a certain effect. The existence of this figurative language causes rhyme becomes attractive attention that causes the freshness of life. This figurative language makes an analogy or likening something to something else so that image becomes clear, more interesting, and more life. Siswantoro (2002: 24), states that figurative language is a departure from the ordinary form of expression or the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a greater effect.

According to Dale & Warriner in Monika (2018), figure of speech is the language used, namely figurative language to enhance and multiply effects by comparing and introducing an object with another or something more general. This is due to the short use of figurative language so that it changes the value of

taste or creates certain connotation. Apart from that, figurative language is also the use of imaginative language, naturally not in the true sense. Therefore, figurative language is used to enhance a more beautiful effect and create imaginative values and a different feeling.

Figurative language serves various functions in communication, literature, and everyday discourse. Its primary purpose is to convey meanings beyond the literal interpretations of words, adding depth, nuance, and emotional resonance to the language. The functions of using figurative language in various news titles to make the content more enticing to readers. Therefore, the function of using figurative language is very helpful, among others is to animate a piece of writing or sentence, create imagination and also beautify a sentence so that it is more memorable. The news title also provides a summary of the news's main points.

Kennedy (1983 in Iqbal, 2022) divided figurative language into nine types; metaphor, simile, personification, apostrophe, hyperbole, understatement, metonymy, synecdoche, and paradox. Basically, experts say that there are several types of figurative language. However, Kennedy's (1983) theory was used in this research because it was thought to be closely relevant to the topic to be researched. Therefore, the researchers took the nine types of figurative language proposed by Kennedy (1983 in Iqbal, 2022).

2.3.1 Metaphor

Metaphor is the figurative speech, which compares one thing to another directly (Peter, 2002:12). Metaphor is defined as the use of a word or group of words not with their true meaning but as a painting based on similarities or comparisons (Kridalaksana Wiradarma and Tharik, 2016). Dennis (1996:63) stated, metaphor is a name or descriptive term is transferred to some objects different from, but analogous to, that to which is properly applicable.

According to Kennedy (1983 in Iqbal, 2022), a metaphor implies that something is something else that it is not in a literal sense. Meanwhile, Nurgiyantoro (2017) stated a metaphor is an indirect and implicit comparison. The basic structure of a metaphor is very simple.

"Time is a thief that steals our moments."

(Time is compared to a thief, implying how it takes away precious moments.)

2.3.2 Personification

Personification is a powerful and imaginative figure of speech that attributes human qualities and characteristics to non-human entities, animals, or even abstract concepts. By endowing the non-human with human traits, writers and speakers bring inanimate objects, animals, or ideas to life, making them relatable, vivid, and capable of human-like actions.

personification means representing a non-human thing as if it were human. Personification is much used in visual arts. Personification gives human traits and qualities, such as emotions, desires, sensations, gestures and speech, often by way

of a metaphor. Personification, as defined by Kennedy (1983 in Iqbal, 2022), is a figurative language in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract concept (truth, nature) is turned human.

"The wind whispered secrets through the trees."

(The wind is given the human ability to "whisper.")

According to Keraf (1988 in Nurhaida and Marlina, 2017), personification is a kind of figure of speech that describes inanimate objects or inanimate objects so that they are human-like. In addition, the metaphor is of a special style of personification which alludes to inanimate objects so that they can speak and act human like.

2.3.3 Simile

A simile is a figure of speech that involves the comparison of two unlike things using the words "like" or "as." It serves as a powerful tool in figurative language, enabling writers and speakers to create vivid and imaginative descriptions. Simile is a figure of speech of a comparison made between two objects of different kinds which have, however, at least one point in common. It uses word or phrase such as: like, as, than, seems or as if.

"Her smile is as bright as the sun."

(Comparing her smile to the brightness of the sun using "as.")

According to Pradopo (2013 in Monika, 2018), the parable in question is a simile which means (like) which comes from Latin. Futhermore, Pradopo also

explained that figures of speech are also two things which in comparison are purposeful and different in nature so that they are considered the same. Simile is a comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually 'like','as', 'then', or a verb such as 'resembles' (Kennedy 1983 in Iqbal, 2022).

2.3.4 Apostrophe

Apostrophe, in the realm of figurative language, is a rhetorical device where a speaker or writer addresses an absent or non-human entity as if it were present, animate, and capable of responding. This figure of speech involves a direct and often impassioned address to someone or something that cannot answer back. Apostrophe involves a direct address to a person, object, concept, or even an abstract idea. This address is marked by a heightened emotional tone, as if the addressed entity were present.

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are!"

(The star is an inanimate object, as though it could understand.)

Since the entity being addressed is absent or non-human, there is an inherent lack of response. The speaker essentially engages in a one-sided conversation, pouring out thoughts, feelings, or questions. According to Lena (2017), apostrophes are a type of figurative language in which a speaker addresses something or someone who is either absent or unable to answer in reality. The entity being addressed may be an absent, deceased, or fictitious person, as well as

an inanimate object (such as the stars or the ocean), an ideal (such as love or fate), or a being (such as a Muse or God).

2.3.5 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech in which exaggeration is used for emphasis or effect. It involves stretching the truth beyond the bounds of reality to create a vivid and exaggerated impression. Hyperbole is a powerful tool in figurative language, often used to make a point, evoke strong emotions, or add humor. Hyperbole involves intentional and exaggerated overstatement. By magnifying qualities or characteristics, it emphasizes the significance of a point.

Hyperbole is exaggeration for a specific literary effect and overstatement. On the other hand, hyperbole is an expression to make something look bigger or greater than it really is. According to Kennedy, X. J. (1983:687) stated that the word hyperbole is derived from Greek language, that are „hyper“ which means „over“ and „ballien“ means to „throw“.

Basically, Hyperbole is often used to enhance drama in a narrative or to make a statement more memorable. Its exaggerative nature adds a touch of theatricality. According to Kennedy (1983 in Iqbal, 2022), hyperbole is a point that emphasized by a statement that contains an exaggeration.

"I've told you a million times to clean your room!"

(An exaggerated way of emphasizing how often something has been said.)

Theoretically, according to Badrun (1989 in Shaleha, 2016), hyperbole can be employed to emphasize a claim or an exaggerated feeling will appear to suppress narrative so that the reader can imagine through this exaggerated impression even though it is impossible.

2.3.6 Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech where one word or phrase is substituted with another with which it shares a close association. Unlike metaphor, which involves a direct comparison between two unrelated things, metonymy relies on the proximity or logical connection between the two terms. It is a powerful device in figurative language, often used to add depth, convey complex ideas, and create vivid imagery. Metonymy is expressing something to replace the nature or characteristics of something. Metonymy is a type of figurative language that uses one name of a thing that is substituted for another that is closely linked to the first, Kennedy (1983 in Iqbal 2022).

"The White House issued a statement today."

(The "White House" is used to refer to the President or the administration, rather than the actual building.)

Keraf (1988 in Payuyasa, 2019), argues that metonymia is a figurative language that uses words to express something else because they have a very close affinity. For example, "Hollywood produces many films" uses "Hollywood" metonymically to represent the American film industry. Metonymy

is widely used in literature and poetry to enhance imagery and create nuanced expressions. Poets often use metonymy to evoke emotions and convey complex ideas in a concise manner.

2.3.7 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part of something is used to represent the whole or, conversely, the whole is used to represent a part. This rhetorical device relies on the idea of substituting a part for the whole or the whole for a part, creating a nuanced and often vivid expression. Synecdoche is a powerful tool in figurative language, adding depth, emphasis, and complexity to expressions. Synecdoche is a versatile and nuanced device in figurative language that leverages the relationships between parts and wholes to create vivid and expressive expressions. It enhances language by providing a means to emphasize specific details, add cultural or symbolic associations, and contribute to the depth and complexity of communication.

All hands on deck!"

("Hands" represents the people involved, not just their hands.)

Keraf (2010) argues that synecdoche is figurative language that uses a part of something to express the whole (*part pro toto*) or vice versa uses the whole to express a part (*totum pro parte*). Meanwhile, Nurgiyantoro (2017) argues that synecdoche is a figurative language that states the name of a part instead of the whole name (*part pro toto*) or vice versa (*totum pro parte*).

2.3.8 Understatement

Understatement is a figure of speech in which the speaker intentionally downplays the significance or magnitude of a situation, often to emphasize the true gravity of the matter. It involves expressing something in a way that makes it appear less important, serious, or intense than it actually is. Understatement is a form of irony and is used to create humor, provoke thought, or highlight the understated nature of a situation.

Understatement gives the impression of belittling it conveys something that is not important from the true meaning. Kennedy (1983 in Iqbal, 2022), explains that understatement is the opposite of hyperbole. A statement that understates anything makes it seem less serious, significant, good, or harmful than it actually is. A figurative language known as understatement is used to communicate ideas that are more significant than they appear to be. This figurative language typically conveys the idea that something is more "trivial."

"It's just a scratch,"

(It refers to a major dent as "just a scratch," downplaying the severity of the damage.)

Basically, understatement is a rhetorical device that involves intentionally downplaying the significance of a situation for various purposes, including humor, modesty, and social commentary. It is a versatile tool in figurative language that

relies on the contrast between the stated expression and the actual magnitude of the subject matter.

2.1.9 Paradox

A paradox is a figure of speech or a statement that appears self-contradictory or illogical but may reveal a deeper truth or a surprising insight when explored more closely. It involves the juxtaposition of seemingly contradictory ideas, challenging conventional thinking and inviting the audience to contemplate the complexities inherent in the statement.

Paradoxes involve presenting ideas that, on the surface, seem contradictory or absurd. However, the intention is to provoke thought and reveal a hidden truth or a unique perspective. According to Kennedy (1983 in Iqbal, 2022), a paradox can be found in a statement that, at first glance, seems to contradict itself but, upon more thought, makes sense. Paradox is a rhetorical device used to say something that contradicts the subject being discussed.

"Less is more."

(On the surface, this seems contradictory, but it suggests that simplicity can have a greater impact.)

paradoxes are a thought-provoking and intellectually stimulating device in figurative language. By presenting apparent contradictions, they challenge the mind to explore deeper meanings, question assumptions, and reveal insights that may not be immediately evident. Paradoxes play a significant role in literature,

philosophy, and everyday communication, inviting individuals to engage in a continual process of intellectual exploration.

2.1 Journalism and Sport Journalism

Journalism is a dynamic and multifaceted discipline centered on the gathering, verification, and dissemination of news and information to the public through various media platforms. It involves thorough research, fact-checking, and the craft of storytelling to present accurate and engaging narratives. Journalists adhere to ethical standards, emphasizing principles like accuracy, fairness, and accountability. Serving as the Fourth Estate, journalism plays a crucial role in democracy by holding power to account and fostering transparency. The field has evolved with technological advancements, embracing digital platforms and interactive storytelling. Despite facing challenges like censorship and threats to press freedom, journalism remains an essential pillar of informed societies, providing a conduit for diverse perspectives and contributing to the public's understanding of the world.

News can be categorized based on content into various types, each serving a distinct purpose and audience. (Talking news) focuses on sharing and discussing opinions, ideas, or concepts through interviews, editorials, and commentaries, offering diverse perspectives on current issues. (Economic news) provides updates on markets, industries, and policies, essential for understanding a country's economic health. (Financial news) is specific to financial markets and investments, helping readers manage their finances by offering insights into

market movements and financial strategies. (Political news) covers government and political events, keeping citizens informed about the political landscape and enabling active participation in democracy. (Social news) reports on issues affecting society, such as social justice and public health, fostering understanding and encouraging social change. (Law and justice news) focuses on legal matters, keeping the public informed about their rights and the legal system. (Education news) addresses developments in education, from policy changes to advancements in technology, highlighting the importance of education in society. (Sport news) covers sporting events and trends, fostering community pride and providing insights into the business side of sports. (Tragedy and disaster news) reports on natural disasters and tragic incidents, offering critical information on the events' impact and the response of authorities. (Crime news) keeps the public informed about criminal activities and law enforcement actions, exploring the causes and consequences of crime. Finally, (War news) focuses on conflicts and military actions, providing critical information on the human and geopolitical impact of war and efforts toward peace.

Feature journalism and news journalism are two distinct forms of journalistic writing that serve different purposes. News journalism, characterized by its timeliness and objectivity, focuses on reporting current events and delivering information in a clear, concise, and unbiased manner. It answers the basic questions of who, what, when, where, and why, prioritizing the dissemination of essential facts to the audience. In contrast, feature journalism is more narrative-driven and allows for a deeper exploration of a topic. It often involves

storytelling, analysis, and in-depth reporting, aiming to provide context, background, and a human angle to the news. Feature articles may offer a more subjective perspective and use literary techniques to engage readers emotionally. For example, a news article might report on the results of an election, presenting the facts and figures, while a feature article could explore the personal stories of individuals impacted by the election outcome, delving into their experiences and emotions. The key distinction lies in the approach and purpose, with news journalism emphasizing immediacy and objectivity, and feature journalism allowing for a more creative, reflective, and contextual exploration of a subject.

According to Sumadiria (2016), journalistic language is the language used by journalists, editors, or mass media managers in gathering, presenting, loading, broadcasting, and reporting news and reports of true, actual, significant, or amusing events or statements with the goal that the content is simple to understand and its meaning can be quickly ascertained. In essence, journalism serves as a vital conduit between events and the public, providing a foundation for informed decision-making and fostering a healthy democratic society. It continuously evolves to adapt to technological advancements, societal changes, and the dynamic nature of global events.

2.3.1 Sport Journalism

Sport journalism is a specialized branch of journalism that focuses on reporting and commenting on sports events, athletes, and the sports industry. This

field encompasses a variety of sports-related topics, including game coverage, athlete profiles, team news, and analysis of sports trends and issues.

Sport news covers a wide range of topics related to sports, including local, national, and international competitions, profiles of athletes, and analysis of sporting trends. It is one of the most popular types of news, attracting a diverse audience who are passionate about various sports. The role of sport news goes beyond just reporting the scores; it fosters community and national pride, connects fans to their favorite teams and athletes, and provides an in-depth understanding of the sports industry. This includes insights into the business side of sports, such as sponsorship deals, player transfers, and the economic impact of major sporting events like the Olympics or World Cup.

To effectively report on sport news, a journalist must possess several essential skills and qualities. First and foremost, a strong understanding of the sports they cover is crucial. This includes knowing the rules, history, and key figures of the sport. For example, a journalist covering football (soccer) should be familiar with the game's rules, the history of major tournaments like the FIFA World Cup, and profiles of top players and teams. This knowledge enables the journalist to provide accurate and insightful analysis, making their reporting more valuable to the audience. In addition to technical knowledge, a sport journalist should have excellent writing and communication skills. They must be able to write clearly and engagingly, often under tight deadlines. The ability to convey the excitement and drama of a sporting event through words is essential, as is the skill to break down complex plays or strategies in a way that is accessible to all

readers, regardless of their familiarity with the sport. A sport journalist also needs strong interviewing skills to elicit interesting and revealing responses from athletes, coaches, and other figures in the sports world.

Another critical aspect of sport journalism is the ability to work in a fast-paced environment. Sports events happen in real-time, and journalists must be able to report quickly and accurately. This requires not only speed but also the ability to stay calm under pressure and manage multiple tasks simultaneously. Whether covering a live event, conducting interviews, or writing a feature article, a sport journalist must be adaptable and resourceful. Furthermore, sport journalists should have a keen sense of newsworthiness and the ability to identify stories that will resonate with their audience. This could involve reporting on a significant victory, uncovering a controversy within a sports organization, or highlighting the personal journey of an athlete overcoming adversity. Understanding what makes a story compelling is key to engaging readers and maintaining their interest. Finally, sport journalists must stay updated with the latest developments in the sports world. This includes following changes in team rosters, injuries, trades, and other news that could impact games and competitions. Being well-informed allows journalists to provide context and background in their reporting, helping readers understand the broader implications of the events they cover.

Sport journalists employ a range of media formats, including print, television, radio, and digital platforms, to deliver comprehensive and engaging content to a diverse audience of sports enthusiasts. Their work often involves not just reporting game results and statistics, but also providing in-depth analysis,

background stories, and insights into the sporting world. This can include coverage of major sporting events like the Olympics, World Cup, and professional leagues across various sports such as football, basketball, cricket, and tennis. For example, a sports journalist might report live from a football match, offering play-by-play commentary, post-match analysis, and interviews with players and coaches. They may also investigate and report on broader issues within sports, such as doping, governance, or the impact of sports on society. The unique blend of reporting, storytelling, and analysis in sports journalism aims to capture the excitement and drama of sports, connecting fans to the games and athletes they love.

2.4 Kompas.com

Kompas.com is a prominent Indonesian online news portal, renowned for its comprehensive coverage of national and international news, including politics, economics, culture, education, and technology. Launched as the digital counterpart of the esteemed daily newspaper "Kompas," it continues the legacy of credible journalism and insightful reporting. Kompas.com caters to a wide readership with its real-time news updates, in-depth analyses, and diverse multimedia content, including videos and interactive features. The platform is known for its balanced reporting and dedication to journalistic integrity, playing a significant role in shaping public discourse in Indonesia. As a pioneer in the Indonesian digital news landscape, Kompas.com has evolved into a key source for

reliable and current information, reflecting the dynamic and diverse nature of Indonesian society.

Kompas.com is a web portal that contains online news and articles in Indonesia. Kompas.com is one of the most popular news sites in Indonesia. Different from other Indonesian language news sites, Kompas.com only has an online edition and relies on advertising for its income. Established in 1995, Kompas.com is part of Kompas Gramedia.

Kompas Gramedia's business journey came to a development where at that time they had difficulty distributing the daily Kompas throughout Indonesia due to geographical constraints, and abroad they were late in getting information from the newspaper. In addition, trends in society show the phenomenon of increasing use of internet networks to obtain information

Therefore, Kompas created an online version of its print edition called Kompas Online with the address www.kompas.co.id on 14 September 1995. Meanwhile, the dotcom domain itself was only registered on 18 December 1995. Early in 1996 Kompas Online (kompas. co.id) whose official address is www.kompas.com.

2.5 Previous Research

This research is not the first research that discussed figurative language, but it has been done by several previous researchers who analyzed figurative language, both its type and meaning. This research is related to previous research

by Cindy (2019), her study is about the use of figurative language in analysis of Lady Gaga's songs. This research finding the types of figurative language also figure out the meaning of figurative language conveyed in the song lyric. According to her, the types of figurative language that use are paradox, hyperbole, simile, metaphor, rhetoric, and symbol.

This research also similar to previous research by Andini (2023), her study is about analyze figurative language in sport news in IDN Times.com.

The second related study is a journal that was made by Wilya Setiawati and Maryani (2018) entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN TAYLOR SWIFT'S SONG LYRICS" from IKIP Siliwangi, Cimahi. The purpose of their research is to identify the types of figurative language that are used in Taylor Swift's lyrics and analyze the meaning of those figurative language. Two Taylor Swift songs from a single album provided their research data. Three tracks from the Red album, including Red and 22. Simile, metaphor, exaggeration, paradox, irony, and personification are found on those songs. The results of their study indicate that hyperbole dominates in Taylor Swift's songs, and the overall contextual meaning of her lyrics conveys themes of struggle, heartbreak, and deep treachery.

The third related study is a journal made by Tira Nur Fitria (2018) entitled "FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN ONE DIRECTION'S ALBUM ENTITLED UP ALL NIGHT" from STIE AAS Surakarta. The purpose of her study is to identify the types of figurative language and to identify what type figurative language is the most dominant in the lyrics of One Direction's album

song entitled Up All Night. Based on their result of the research, they found six types of figurative language in One Direction's album entitled "Up All Night", they are repetition, parallelism, personification, metaphor, simile also hyperbole. The most dominant type of figurative language found in her research is repetition.

The fourths related study is a journal made by Maudy Yaser Fajrin and Aseptiana Parmawati (2021) entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN SONG OF BRUNO MARS ENTITLED "GRENADE" from IKIP Siliwangi. The purpose of their research is to examine a song entitled "Grenade" by Bruno Mars. They found three figurative languages on their research, metaphor, hyperbole, and repetition. The most dominant type of figurative language on their research is hyperbole.