An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in the Jakarta Post Newspaper

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Abstract. This research aims to find out the figurative language patterns on news of Jakarta Post concerning Covid-19. Therefore, the researchers formulated a problem of the current study as follows: what kinds of figurative language are used in news Jakarta Post; and what are the most dominant types of figurative language used in Jakarta Post. This research applies to Keraf theories for analysis of the kinds of figurative language. The researchers used qualitative design. The data were collected by using Word document and a procedure of systematic analysis of content text (words, phrase, sentences, document, etc.). The analysis of obtained content by qualitative method enabled researchers to understand the text by grouping words that have the same meaning into categories. The researchers used five texts from news Jakarta Post concerning Covid-19 to be analyzed with the purpose of extracting the types of figurative language. The researchers' findings showed that there are 10 types of figurative language that were found within news of Jakarta post namely: simile, metaphor, synecdoche, allusion, antonomasia, irony, eponym, paronomasia, hyperbole, and metonymy. While, there are 6 the types of figurative language that weren't found, namely: personification, epithet, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, allegory. After analyzing all the data, the researchers found the type of figurative language that are dominantly used by news Jakarta Post. The most frequent is simile; the frequency consists of 10 sentences (25%).

Keywords: figurative language, semantics, news, text.

Introduction

Figurative language is one type of literary work which emphasis on connotation rather than denotation meaning. Generally, figurative language is language that used words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. According to Dancygier and Sweetser (2014:1), figurative language is thought related to one aspect of what gives a text in expressing the idea in particular language and a poetic text-special esthetic value. Figurative language express of idea, opinion, or author thinking which is consist of syntax, consist of words, clause to pass certain condition and situations. It's mean the Author changed the story into wordplay so that the readers or listeners can focused into imaginative. The figurative language is used to afford imaginative pleasure, which means figurative language brings the reader or listeners to build imagination in their mind. Figurative language also used by authors to create certain effect. Since the figurative meaning are uncounted, the writer limited herself ability on those which have been chosen as the object of this study which is figurative language analysis in the news Jakarta Post. The writer chooses this title because it has some purposes like the writer wants to know what the figurative meaning exactly is.

Based on the explanation above, the researchers aim to analyze the figurative language in the news. As we know, news is factual information about current events. News reported by a variety of sources, such as newspaper, magazine, television shows, cable and radio programs, web sites, email messages, and word of mouth. News is a

means to convey the ideas and perspectives of readers to a certain phenomenon. In the news, you can read several phenomena to open ideas and perspectives using language in a certain way. Language in the news can also be a source of perspective towards the reader. The newspaper not only reports events at a certain time but also the newspaper also instills several perspectives in the reader's perception. However, discussions about opinions phenomena, and readers also have a different perspective from the news, reports that can be found in the news may have different perspectives, depending on the views of the author and reader.

To know more, the researchers want to analyze figurative language in news because as we knows the news is a medium of communication that present some news categories, such as: sport, healthy, education, economic, social, headline etc. the researchers choose news in Jakarta post because there are some reasons. First, it is because the news on Jakarta Post consists of many figurative language and used a connotative word, indeed it is to make newspaper become interesting and accepted by society. Second, Newspaper on The Jakarta Post become social phenomena on society. According to Wardhaugh (2006), it has relationship between language and society. Due to the reasons, the researchers decided to choose this topic as her study. In this research, the researchers will be focus to analyze of categories news headline especially about Covid-19 because headline itself often used style and variation of grammar. Style and grammar are used to attract reader's attention to make reader more interesting (Fitratunnas, 2017: 4). News are available everywhere which have different style of language. As we know the Jakarta Post is news in Indonesia use text English language. And the researchers want to know how the Jakarta Post using the figurative language and the researchers also want to know the types of figurative language that uses in news Jakarta Post with pay attention every clause in the text, so readers are easy to find of types figurative language on news Jakarta Post.

Figurative language has a special meaning because there are some kinds of connotative meaning, they are a metaphor, simile, antithesis and hyperbola (Guan, 2009; Harmer, 2004; Hurford, 2007). Figurative language can be applied Sociolinguistics and semantics. In this research, the researchers used the figurative language in a semantics because the want to know the real meaning of the news on Jakarta post. It is important because by the studying the text, the research do a research about the figurative language on the Jakarta post, so it can be gives more knowledge about figurative language on Jakarta post and related to unique of writers the news.

In this case, there is previous researcher that has done a research about figurative language namely Mutiara (2016), in her research about analysis figurative language of Jakarta post. The purpose of this research is to know any kind of figurative language, which dominant used and to find out kinds of situation used in the Jakarta post headline news. This research used qualitative method that gathered by doing newspaper observation. There are 14 headline news of Jakarta post collected. Then, data analyzed by figurative language which consists of: personification, synecdoche, metonymy. And the result of this research shows that metonymy, synecdoche, personification, and the most dominant of figurative meaning is synecdoche. In short, researcher previously analyzed figurative language in the Jakarta Post, in this research the researchers also wants to analyze figurative language on the Jakarta Post. However, in this case the researcher only focuses on analyzing news about Covid-19, the researchers will analyze the text in Jakarta post news to know what kinds of figurative language used in Jakarta news posts.

Based on the explanation above, the researchers will analyze the figurative language find out in news Jakarta post, Many news are in Jakarta post, however researchers just analyze news about Covid-19. Therefore, this research entitled "an analysis of figurative language found in Jakarta post concerning Covid-19 started from dated May 19, 2020 to May 23, 2020.

Literature Review
Semantics
The meaning of the words is important. If we do not know the meaning of the word,it is impossible for us to understand the means of the authors. In English learning, that is called Semantics. According to Sitanggang, Hutahaean, and Herman (2019:1), semantics is the systematics study of meaning in language. Language is used to express meaning, which can be understood by others, and all those meanings have semantics meaning itself.

In etymology, semantics is come from the Greek Semantikos, meaning significant. It could be from the Greek noun "sema" which means sign or signal, and from the verb "semaino" which means signal. In linguistics, semantics is subfield that is devoted to the study of meaning, as borne on the syntactic levels of words, phrase, and sentences. Semantics is the Branch of linguistics that studies about meaning is communicated by the speakers and interpreted by the listeners (Maulana et al., 2017: 95). Besides that, Semantics focuses on the internal meaning of words, phrases, or even sentences. Semantics is the study of the meaning expressed by elements of any language, characteristic as a symbolic system. From the Explanation of the expert above the writer can conclude Semantics cannot be separated of the words.

In traditionally, semantics has included the study of connotative sense and denotative reference, truth condition, argument structure, thematic roles, discourse analysis, and the link page of all of these to syntax. The basic of study is the meaning compounds, and the others relation between linguistics expression like homonymy, synonymy, antonym, polysemy, and hyponymy.

In Oxford dictionary, the branch of linguistics and logic concerned with meaning. The two main areas are logical semantics, concerned with matters such as sense and implication and lexical semantics concerned with the analysis of word meanings and relations between them. And in Cambridge dictionary, semantics is the study of the meaning of language. From the explanation above the writer can conclude that semantics can changes in the meaning of the words, phrase, sentence and text.

Meanwhile, according to Dancygier and Sweetser (2014:5), the meaning in semantics may change in form of figurative language such as metaphor, synecdoche, litotes and so on that can be full analyzed independently of figurative meaning. At this point, meaning not does marely come from lexis and lexeme that found in the dictionary but is based on the cultural and social use of language. In the literally world, words are composed to give certain effect for reader in form of figurative language.
Meaning
In linguistics, meaning is what the source or sender expresses, communicates, or convey in their message to the observer or receiver and what the receiver infers from the current context. To knowing the meaning, a listener can understand about the message inside the lyric and understand what the message that conveyed the writer is. From the explanation above the writer can concluded that meaning is a significant quality, especially, implication of a hidden or special significance.

From the explanation above figurative language also cannot separated from the meaning, as we know meaning used to know what the purpose of a word (to know the meaning from what have we read or listen about something). Besides that, meaning means the purpose of a speaker or writer and the understanding given something. Therefore, from the explanation above there are 2 kinds of meaning, such as: lexical meaning and contextual meaning.

1) Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning is a sense of the union of language as a symbol of things, events, and other that are apart from its used or context. The lexical meaning is the noun "lexeme" is related to the word lexical and lexicon (lexicon having the same meaning as vocabulary or dictionary). Lexical meaning is the real meaning, the meaning that appropriate with the observation result of sensory, or dictionary meaning. From the explanation above the researchers can conclude that lexical meaning is the real meaning appropriate of dictionary.

2) Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is one based on the relationship between utterance and the situation in which speech. Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or words in a context. Contextual meaning can be said as the meaning of words that are found in particular situation (Eliza, 2011:5). Contextual meaning is meaning of lexeme or words being in a context. So, from the explanation above the researchers can conclude contextual meaning is the meaning that appropriate with the context such as: place, time, and situation.

Figurative Language

Language is the important thing in the human life, language also the important role in human life to communication. Without the language we can not to communication with the other people because the language is the vocals symbols that used to communication. There are 2 kinds of language: they are figurative language and Literal language. Literal language has the different with the figurative language. Literal language is used words exactly according to the meaning or its general denunciation. Literal usually gives meaning to words in a sense of its own meaning. However, figurative language used words in a way that deviates from a conventional definition of meaning that is more complex or has a higher effect. In this research the writer will focused to explain about the Figurative language.

According to Maulana and Laila (2017), figurative language is a kind of speech figures which is used to create a special effect or feeling towards to the songwriter's idea. It's mean in write the songs, speech or News the uses the figurative language is important to make the song lyrics, speech and News more interest so that the reader can feel the meaning of the song, and news, besides that figurative language also the way to saying something with the other meaning.

In addition, the figurative language is a part of language phenomenon, which interest to analyze. Because the figurative language is product of the imagination of the writer. With the figurative language, the writers can express their feeling and ideas to send to the readers so that the readers can understood the meaning of the news and can get the information from the news. Figurative language and language style is interconnected, the language style is the way to give expression when talk with the other. Support by (Keraf, 2010:113), the language style is the way of giving expression through a special language which shows the soul and the writer personality language user. Figurative language and language style is using to express feeling and idea when inform something in the speech, news and song.

Figurative meaning and vocabulary have a great relationship that is reciprocal relationship in which both of the aspects give a mutual exchange of advantages. Its mean with learning figurative language it can help us to build our vocabulary, and on the contrary learning vocabulary mean learning figurative language. Figurative language becomes essential in the learning of vocabularies.

Kinds of the Figurative Language

According to Keraf (2009:138), there are 16 kinds of figurative language and they aresimile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, eponym, epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, antonomasia, hyperbole, irony, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, and paronomasia.

Simile

Simile is explicit comparison that showing similarities between two different things namely metaphor and simile. The explicit comparison it means tells something directly by using words that identify the similarities. Such as,*like, same, as*. Simile is a direct comparison between things, which are not particularly similar in their essence (Minderop, 2005:82). Simile is an expression that describes something as being similar to something else, using words "as or like" (Silalahi, 2015: 61). In other side Keraf (2009:138), stated simile is the comparison, which has explicit nature. The explicit meaning is to say something directly, which is same with other things. So, the explicit is needed to show the similarities with the words or phrase such as, like, as, seems, similar.

According the theory above the writer can conclude Simile is the comparison explicit of one thing to another thing. Most of them is like or as. The purpose of the simile is to give information about one object that is unknown by the reader by comparing with the familiar things by the readers. Simile is comparing by two things that are not necessary a like with using like or as to connected the words.

Examples:

a) Marry is walk slow *as* a snail.

(From the example, snail is famous for their slow pace, and here the slowness of Marry when walk compared to the snail.)

b) Camera line is like an eye.

(From the example "camera line is like an eye", the camera compared with eye, because Camera catch object and look at the object like eye.)

c) Her beauty is like a rose.

(From the example above, her beauty is like a rose, rose is a symbols of beautiful person, because flowers is beautiful with the red color)

Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech that is used to make a comparison between two things that are not unlike but do have something in common. A metaphor is very expressive, it is not meant to be taken literally. Metaphor help a writer to make a point or something to be interesting way. With the metaphor, the reader can found the new perspective from a text that they have read.

In addition, metaphor is the figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly (Minderop, 2011:85). Usually a metaphor is created through the use of some form of the verb "to be". In other sides, Alm-Arvius (2003:90) declared that metaphor are common in language use, and ordinarily it does not seem to require any particular effort to construct and understand them (Silalahi, 2015:61). In addition, metaphor is suggest something or someone actually becomes or is something else. Metaphor is use more specific words like is, are, was, or were. From the some theories above the writer can

conclude that metaphor is the figurative language that needed to think analogy of something.

Examples:

a) Her tears were a river flowing down her cheeks.

(Its mean: as a river is so much large than a few tears. The metaphor is a creative way of saying that the person is crying a lot. The tears so much so that remind the writer of a river.)

b) You are the light of my life.

(The sentence you are the light of my life is compared with light. It's mean that he or she vary valuable in their life)

Allegory

Allegory is narrative or description that has meaning beneath the surface one. Allegory is description that has another meaning. According to Keraf (2009:140), allegory is a short story, which contains figurative language (Hutauruk, 2017:12). It is mean not all the text contain the figurative language but in allegory all the text contains of the figurative language. The meaning beneath is different from its description.

For Example:

He threw a pine cones at a jovial squirrel and he ran with chattering fear.

(The sentence means a man does not feel guilty as leaving his regiment to get his own salvation. He thinks that his act is wise and true things. Moreover, as he sees a squirrel save itself, he thinks that everything in nature operates upon the principle of Self-Preservation).

Personification

Personification is a part of figurative language that is giving the attribute of human beings to animal, an object or a concept. It is sub type of metaphor an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always human being. In addition, personification is when a human characteristic is given to something and that it not human, such as an object or an animal. The writer's personify objects to provide good description.

Personification is the process of assigning human characteristic to non-human objects, abstractions and ideas (Minderop, 2005:88). Personification give animals or inanimate objects human like characteristics. Keraf (2009:140) as cited in Silalahi (2015:61) stated that personification is a kind of figurative language which describes lifeless thing as if has human being nature. According to some theories above, the writer can conclude that personification makes the language is alive, and it is clarify to the reader about the object.

Examples:

a) My pen was flying across the page.

(It means: I was writing very past)

b) The leaves danced in the wind.

(It means: the wind was blowing the leaves around or falling leaves)

Allusion

Allusion is the act of alluding, making indirect reference. According to Keraf (2009:141) as cited in Silalahi (2015:61), allusion is a part of figurative language, which like a hint to try suggestion the similarity between people, place, and events. Basically, it is a reference which explicit to the events, figures, or places in real life.

In other words, allusion is another word reference. Manypoetry refer to other poet and to their poem and these are always cases of allusion and sometimes one of the analysis biggest puzzles is trying to discover what the allusion refers to. From the theory

above, the writers can conclude allusion is a brief reference about people, place and event

Example:

Bandung is Paris java, Kartini is also took a part to struggle her similar rights.

(In the example above can said as allusion because Bandung as a name of city which has a hint to show Paris Java. Kartini is a name of a figure from a strong woman to struggle her right and for the other woman rights)

Eponym

Eponym is the name of Human that used to declaring a place, animal or an object. According to Keraf (2009:141) as cited in Silalahi (2015: 62), eponym is a part of figurative language which like a name of people always connected with specific nature, so the name is used for declaring its nature such as Hercules, Spiderman, etc. It is mean every name of people have the meaning, and generally the name of people have the own characteristic.

Examples:

a) Darling

(Darling used to say Boy or Girlfriend)

b) Wonder woman

(Wonder woman used to mother or woman who have the inner-beauty and big spirit to struggle for her family)

Epithet

Epithet is a descriptive literary device that describes a place, a thing, or a person in such a way that it helps in making its characteristic more prominent than they actually are.

In addition, according to Keraf (2009:141) as cited in Silalahi (2015: 62), epithet is a part of figurative language, which likes a hint to declare a specific nature or characteristic of the people or things. That explanation is a descriptive phrase, which explain, or replaces the name or people or things. According to the theory above, epithet is used to describe something which changed the name of people or things, the epithet also can we call as parable.

Examples:

a) Puteri malam is used for moon.

b) Death lies on her like an untimely frost.

Synecdoche

Synecdoche is figure of speech, which mentions a part of something to suggest the whole. Besides that, according to Keraf (2009:142) as cited in Silalahi (2015: 62), synecdoche is the uses of the part for the whole divides synecdoche into two parts: they are pars pro Toto and totem Propagate. Pars pro Toto is a part for the whole and totem Propagate is when the whole things stand for its part. From the some theories above the writer can conclude that Synecdoche is also the part of figurative language, which is mentioning the part of noun. The Synecdoche also used to concrete noun.

The Examples:

a) I had not to intended to love him

(According to example above: the reader knows I had wrought hard to extirpate from my soul and the germs of love there detected and now, at the first renewed view of him, they spontaneously arrived, green   and strong. He made me love him without looking at me).

b) Mother buys spinach and carrot.

(According to example above: mother but two vegetables namely spinach and carrot. In figurative language, it only mentions part of thing to stand for whole of it).

c) Indonesia got gold medals in the championship.

(Indonesia in the sentence is meant some persons who become winner in a completion).

Metonymy

Metonymy is the used of something closely related to the thing actually meant. It can be mean metonymy is the substitution of a word namely an object for another word closely. Metonymy is figure of speech that uses a concept closely related to the thing actually meant. Beside that Lacan (2013:155) also define the metonymy is a figure of speech that involves transferring a name from one thing to another on the basis of certain typical kinds of relations: designating the effect with the cause, the whole with a part, the contents with its container.

According to Keraf (2009: 142) as cited in Silalahi (2015:62), metonymy is a figurative language, which used a word to declare other things, because it has relationship closely. From the Theory above the writer can conclude that metonymy is the figurative language that have closely related things to actually thing and change the name object to the other object but with the similar type. From the some theories above the writer can conclude the Metonymy is the figurative language that used to refer of thing to another thing that has a relation. With the metonymy we can more understood the second name of the things.

Fortheexample:

a) Pen (to write words)

b) Heart (to refer to love or emotion)

c) Washington (to refer to the US government)

d) Cigarette (Djarum)

Antonomasia

Antonomasia is figurative language that used to explain the nature or characteristics of the matter. In this figures the characteristic is used as substitute identity of another name or name. According to (Keraf, 2009: 142) as cited in Silalahi (2015:62). Antonomasia is also a specific form of synecdoche, which is formed as using epithets or replacing name, official, profession and etc.

Examples:

a) My sweet little darling

b) Prince, I presented the beautiful jacket only for you.

From the example above we can identify the darling and prince is means Human who formed as using people name.

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the intentional and explicit uses of words. Hyperbole is used to create strong impressions and to add emphasis. Hyperbola often use in our daily by saying such thing like "we had to wait forever for the bus". According to Keraf (2009:135), Hyperbole is figure of speech, which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is. And Spivey (2011) also said hyperbole is a statement so exaggerated that no one believes it to be true. In other sides, Agung Yustina and Lirishati Soethama (2018:3) stated hyperbole is a figure of an exaggeration used for special effect. It is a figurative language, in which statement is exaggerated. It may be used to evoke strong feeling or to create strong impression. According some theories above the writer can conclude that hyperbole is daily words that are used to overestimate the listener and it is difficult to believe. Beside that hyperbola also can used to make something sound much worse than it actually is.

Examples:
a) There is enough food in the cupboard to feed an entire people.

(From the example above the speakers doesn't literally mean that there's enough food in cupboard to feed the Thousand of people in this party. Instead, the speaker using hyperbola to exaggerate the amount of food that they have).
b) He is running faster than the wind.
c) That mas is as tall as a house
Irony

Irony is the part of figurative language that used to express innuendos about someone. Irony usually used by people when they feel something wrong or when the people who are not preferred do a mistake. Irony is often confused with sarcasm and with satire. Sarcasm and satire both imply ridicule, one on the colloquial level, the other on the literary level. Beside that Dancygier and Sweetser (2014) stated that irony statement are untrue, based reasoning that interpreted by the hearer from the speaker's meaning, if irony not praise but usually criticism. The term irony always implies some, sort of discrepancy or incongruity between what is said and what is meant, or between appearance and reality, or between expectation and fulfillment. It supported by Keraf (2009:143) that said, irony is figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. Therefore, from the some theories above the writer can conclude that Irony is the figurative language that used to teasing someone for what had her done.
Examples:
a) Your room is neat that is hard to find the side of the mattress.
(Your room is neat that is hard to find the side of the mattress. It means her room is too untidy full with the things so that we cannot used to rest)
b) The Students was given excellent on getting zero in the exam.
c) Your voice is good so that make me hurt.
(The meaning of sentence "Your voice -make me hurt" is the consistent actually has bad singing, but we are said good for appreciate on the beginning word.)
Satire

Satire is figurative language that used to teasing someone with rough because her situation. Satire usually used by someone who not respect to us when we do something that can make he or she angry with us. According to Keraf (2009:142) as cited in Silalahi (2015:62), satire is an expression which rejects someone or something. From the theories above the writer can conclude that satire is used to reject and critic someone or something have done.
Examples:
a) Your voice isn't suitable to be a winner.
b) Your capacity is not able to do this task
Innuendo

Innuendo is the figurative language of satire that used to shrink something than facts. Innuendo usually used by someone to show her respect and at one to teasing. According to Keraf (2009:142) as cited in Silalahi (2015:62), innuendo is like betray with decrease or smaller someone. It declared a critic with indirect suggestion, and often seem not to hurt heart if we see clearly. From the theory above the writers can conclude the innuendo is used to clarify of critic with the indirect suggestion but not to hurt someone heart.
Examples:

a) He is a good Guy, but he just love to lie

b) The guy is so perfect, so handsome, so educated and so rich. But he lacks of morale.

Antiphrasis

Antiphrasis is figurative language that refers to use a word and phrase that is contained the meaning of inappropriate and contradictory with its common or normal meaning. The purpose of the Antiphrasis is to creating a humorous or ironical impression. According to Keraf (2009:142) as cited in Silalahi (2015:62), antiphrasis is like irony, which formed of using a word with contrary meaning, which is able regarded as irony or the words used for denying a criminal, bad spirit, etc.

Examples:

a) Look! A giants has already come.

b) You are an honorable and respected man for waiting longer in this meeting.

c) To be honest, I was surprised. I didn't expect you to be this muscular (when the reality, the person is fat).

From example above we can identify Look! A giants has already come, a giants it means people who has thin body and using cloths that not suitable for him.

Paronomasia

Paronomasia is figurative language that has similarity sounds but also has big contrast in meaning. According to Keraf (2009:142) as cited in Silalahi (2015:62), paronomasia is a kind of figurative language which uses similar sounds. It is a playing word based on the similarity of its sounds but it has much differential in a meaning.

Examples:

a) I can find can in the canner

b) I am able to see a sea that is a sheep in the ship since departure came and it seen the seashore.

The example above is paronomasia because used the same sounds but have differences meaning. Like a she and seen it has similarity sounds but the meaning are different.

Functions of Figurative Language

According to Dancygier and Sweetser (2014:1), Figurative language is thought related to one aspect of what gives a text in expressing the idea in particular language and a poetic text-special esthetic value. Figurative language express of idea, opinion, or author thinking which is consist of syntax, the consist, of words, clause to pass certain condition and situations. From the definition above the writer can conclude that function of figurative is to:

1. To afford imagination pleasure figurative language is used to afford imaginative pleasure which means figurative language brings the reader or listeners to build imagination in their minds. It's mean the Author changed the story into wordplay so that the readers or listeners can focused into imaginative. For example, expression voiced and Angel. The first expression contained figurative language that can be detected by the word "voice" and "Angel". It does literally mean that her voice like an Angel. By using the word automatically the readers and the listeners imagination that her voice like an angel.

2. To bring an additional imagery figurative language is the way in bringing additional imagery. By this function an abstract idea, a thing becomes concrete. For example, in expression, my chest was an empty cave, but then I found you and my heart turned into a warrior bonfire that has vanquished the darkness. In the expression, the writer wants that he is falling in love. That expression about love express yet it seems that there is no word "love" in that expression. That expression implies to bring additional

imaginary that is easily captured by humans "sense in visual terms by imagining or comparing 'empty cave" into warrior bonfire to visualize how big the writer falling in love is.

3. To add emotional intensity figurative language can be used to add emotional intensity, is a way of saying something other than an ordinary way. It helps the writer in creating special effect in an extraordinary way in other to touch the writer, reader or Listeners emotion and feeling. For example, when the writer says my eyes are overflowing. It is clear that the writer wants to express that he feels sad furthermore, the expression also uses the word "overflowing" which means the writer make an extraordinary word to express his feeling that is sad.

The Jakarta Post Newspaper

According to Prayudi and Hendariningrum (2016), The Jakarta Post has a distinctive cultural, political and institutional-professional-history, all of which contribute to the ways in which the newspaper reports and represent news events. Popularly known as "The Post", this newspaper plays a significant role in the history on Indonesian news media. The news English daily is unique, not only in its goals, but which improve the standard of English language media in Indonesia, but also to bring together four competing media publishers such as Kompas, Suarakarya, Tempo and etc. In producing a quality newspaper with an Indonesia perspective. The Jakarta Post also has the participated to provide the online version of the Newspaper. In the Jakarta Post Newspaper there are many categories such as sport, healthy, education, economic, social, and headline. In the Jakarta Post the headline is about Covid-19. Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by the recently discovered Corona virus. The most of those infected with covid-19 will suffer moderate to moderate symptoms. This virus can transmit through the droplet that is produced when infected person coughs, sneezes, or exhales. If we are infected with the corona virus (Covid-19) it will be very difficult for us to breathe so that not a few people lose their lives as a result of Covid-19 as the case in Surabaya where 1 family has been infected with Covid-19, resulting in the death of all family members. To prevent us from Covid-19, we must always maintain cleanliness, wash our hands frequently and always wear masks.

Material and Methods

Research Design

This research used qualitative research as the research design. According to Creswell (2007, 2010), qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups a scribe to a social or human problem. Besides that, Bogdan and Biklen (2007:5) as cited in Silalahi (2015:63) said that qualitative research is a research pictures rather than number. According to Ary et al. (2010:29), there are types to do qualitative research, they are basic interpretative studies, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical research, narrative inquiry, phenomenological studies. In this research, the researchers used document or content analysis.

According to Ary et al. (2010:29), content analysis focused on analyzing and interpreting recorded material. The material may be public records, textbook, letters, films, diaries, themes, reports, or other document. Furthermore, according to Kibiswa (2019:2059), content analysis is a research methodology or procedure of systematic analysis of content text (words, phrase, statements, communication documents, etc.).

From the explanation above, it can be concluded the research is a way to discuss the object of the research objectives. In this study, the researchers will be analysis the

text in the Jakarta Post. In this qualitative study, the researchers did finding, collecting data, classifying, and making conclusions.

Data Sources

The researchers should determine the data source that is relevant to the research problem. Supported by Arikunto (2006:129), said the source of data in the studies in subject from which the data could be obtain. So in this research, the researchers took the data from The News Jakarta Post online and the researchers chose one of the topics from News, the topic is about Covid-19. In this research the researchers used five texts on news Jakarta post online started from May 19, 2020 to May 23, 2020. The researchers chose five topics because much news in The Jakarta Post told about incidents especially Covid-19.

The Jakarta Post was selected as a data source because it is one of the famous daily English Language Newspaper in Indonesia. Covid-19 was selected as a data source because it is headlining an article that published in a Newspaper so that, the figurative language will be found in it.

Instrument of the Research

Research instrument are tool that used by researchers to collect research data. According to Sugiyono (2017:148). Research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomenon. After that, Arikunto (2006:206) stated that research instrument gathered the data by using instrument documentation. The document was from news Jakarta post. Researchers used five news texts edition from May 19, 2020 to May 23, 2020 concerning Covid-19 to analyzing based kinds of figurative language. Besides that, the researchers needed some media as tool to collecting data, such as mobile phone, notebook, text book, journals, e-book, and newspaper online.

Technique of Data Collection

According to Creswell (2014), data collection step included setting the boundaries for the study, collecting information through unstructured or semi structure observations and interviews, documents, and visual materials, as well as establishing the protocol for recording information.

In this research, the technique collective data in qualitative is used document method, the documents is the quickly and simple way to common block prior to a method components of the method then systematical procedure for reviewing or valuate in document. Therefore, in this research the researchers used method documentation with reading the text, analysis and collecting. Some steps by researchers to collect data by doing following:

1. Browsing the website *www.thejakartapost.com*
2. Finding the topic concerning Covid-19 in Jakarta Post Newspaper
3. Copying the article concerning Covid-19 from the Jakarta Post
4. Reading and identifying figurative language used of Keraf theories.
5. Collecting all types of figurative language used news as data

Technique Data Analysis

According to Flick (2013:5), qualitative data analysis is the classification and interpretation of linguistic material to make statement about structures of meaning-making in the material. After getting and collecting the data then the researchers took the next step which in to analyzing the data (Nicholls, 2009). The step that researchers' took in analyzing the data are as follow:

1. Classifying types of figurative language used Keraf theories
2. Calculating all the data are included intoTable 1.
3. Drawing the conclusion.

Table 1. Analyzing of figurative Language

Date	Data	Kinds of figurative language
11 Agt 2020	d) He is running faster than the wind.	Hyperbole

Triangulation

Triangulation is a data validity checking technique that utilizes something other than the data for checking purposes or as a comparison to the data. It's supported by Flick (2004:12), triangulation means to take several methodological perspectives or theoretical perspectives on an issue under study triangulation. In this research, researchers used two or more technique in collecting the data to get the validity triangulation. Fusch et al. (2018:22) stated that there are four types of triangulation, namely data triangulation (collecting data by using different sampling strategies), investigator triangulation (data collection and analysis is done by at least two researchers), theory triangulation (data is interpreted by using at least two Theoretical positions), and methodological triangulation (collecting data by using at least two methods). Thus, this research used theory triangulation and methodological triangulation. First, theory triangulation is alternative theories to the data set, this research used of several theories (more than one main theory) such as semantic by Maulana (2017:95), kinds of figurative meaning by Keraf(2009:138) and Jakarta news by Prayudi (2016). Second, in methodological triangulation, there are four methods such interviews observations, questionnaires, and documents. However this research used the documents as methodology because source of the data from the newspaper, and also the researchers took the data from many sources of document, like journal, e-book, newspaper online, and articles.

Results

After analyzing five texts that taken from news Jakarta Post concerning Covid-19, the researchers found 10 types of figurative language used on the News Jakarta Post. The types of figurative language that used on News Jakarta Post are: simile, metaphor, synecdoche, allusion, antonomasia, irony, eponym, paronomasia, hyperbole, metonymy. For the details, referTable 2.

Types of figurative language found on News Jakarta Post

Table 2. Types of figurative language on news Jakarta Post

Data	Phrase	Kinds of figurative language
1	The vice chair of the Civil Service Commission (KASN).	Antonomasia
2	Could cause the collapse of the lungs.	Metaphor
3	The virus corona*crept* into a house in Indonesia.	Metaphor
4	The woman who lost her child had tested positive for COVID-19 and had been on a *ventilator* for days before the operation.	Metaphor
5	Their grief.	Metaphor
6	Her *condition had worsened* and she *had suffered a miscarriage.*	Metaphor
7	Hospital was overload.	Metaphor
8	"Fight COVID-19, not critics".	Irony

Data	Phrase	Kinds of figurative language
9	"The danger of lame ducks rushing all those laws".	metaphor
10	"The road to hell is paved with good intentions".	Irony
11	*As well as* political moves forward in particular since his re-election.	Simile
12	But this limited view jeopardizes our democracy further in a time of crisis *like* this.	Simile
13	*As* the country still struggles to flatten the COVID-19 transmission, more medical workers have fallen victim to the disease.	Simile
14	Soewandhie hospital spokesperson RincePangalila said it was not known how the nurse had contracted the corona virus, *as* quoted by tribunnews.com.	Simile
15	BoedhiHarsono died of COVID-19 on Monday at the National hospital in the provincial capital, *as* reported by the IDI on its Instragram account.	Simile
16	*As* of Wednesday afternoon, there 235 COVID-19 cases and 28 deaths have been confirmed across North Sumatra.	Simile
17	*As* well as her brother-in-law and her cousin.	Simile
18	Dea herself was waiting for test result*as* she had developed a cough and had lost her sense of smell.	Simile
19	*As* well as Malang city and neighboring Batu city and Malang regency.	Simile
20	The hospital, however, only aimed to treat mild cases so *as* to not overwhelm the city's 20 referral hospitals.	Simile
21	Concretely as a legacy-while consolidating democracy.	Paronomasia
22	The deceased *family members* are survived by Dea, her middle sister, her brother I law and her cousin.	Synecdoche
23	The *white spots* had multiplied.	Synecdoche
24	The mother.	Synecdoche
25	The Indonesian Medical Association (IDI).	Synecdoche
26	Tree-generation.	Synecdoche
27	A doctor.	Antonomasia
28	Surgeons operated.	Antonomasia
29	Epidemiologist.	Antonomasia
30	Pemprov DKI.	Antonomasia
31	Palembang, South Sumatera.	Allusion
32	East Java.	Allusion
33	Emergency room.	Allusion
34	Surabaya.	Allusion
35	Which only imposed the PSBB in *Surabaya* and its two satellite regencies *Sidoarjo* and *Gresik*.	Allusion
36	COVID-19 is real.	Hyperbole
37	Force tracing team head.	Metonymy
38	Both died as *PDPs* before they were swabbed.	Eponym

Based on the analysis of the figurative language on news Jakarta Post there are 40 numbers of figurative language are used and applied by news Jakarta Post. The total of figurative language are used on the news Jakarta Post are 39 kinds of figurative language which consist of simile 10 , metaphor 7, synecdoche 6, allusion 5, antonomasia 5, irony 2, eponym 1 , paronomasia 1, hyperbole 1, metonymy 1 (Fig. 1).
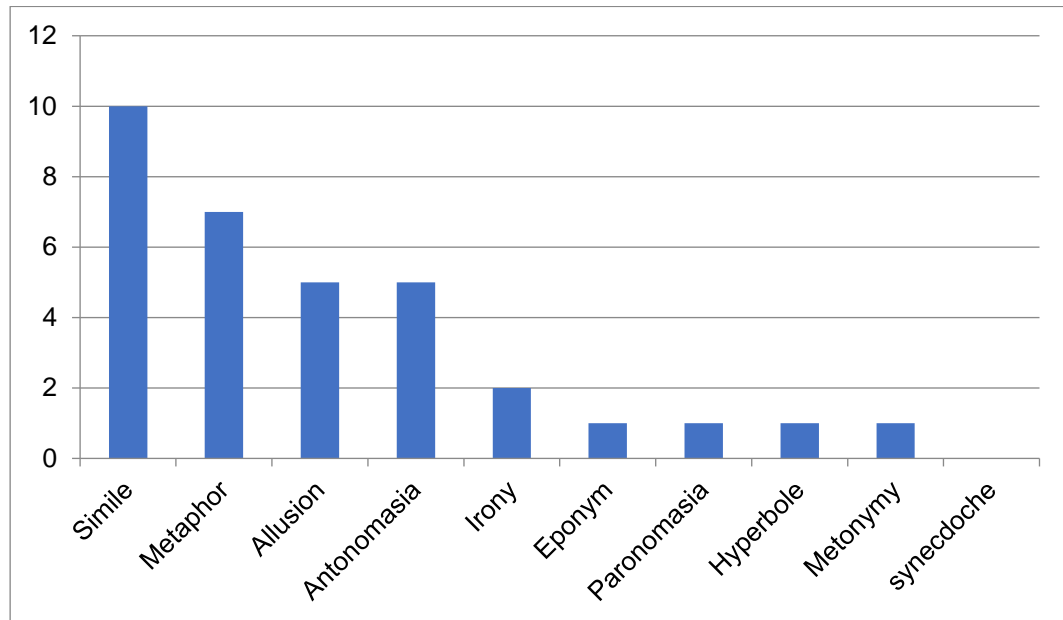

Fig. 1. Types Figurative Language used in News Jakarta Post

The percentage of figurative language that most dominant used in News Jakarta Post

After analyzed the data the researchers also found the kinds of figurative language are dominantly used on News Jakarta Post. The kinds of figurative language that dominant used on News Jakarta Post are simile consists of 10 sentences (26%). The percentage of figurative language that most dominant use on News Jakarta Post can be see detail on Table 3 and Fig. 2 below.

Table 3. The Percentage of Figurative Language in News Jakarta Post

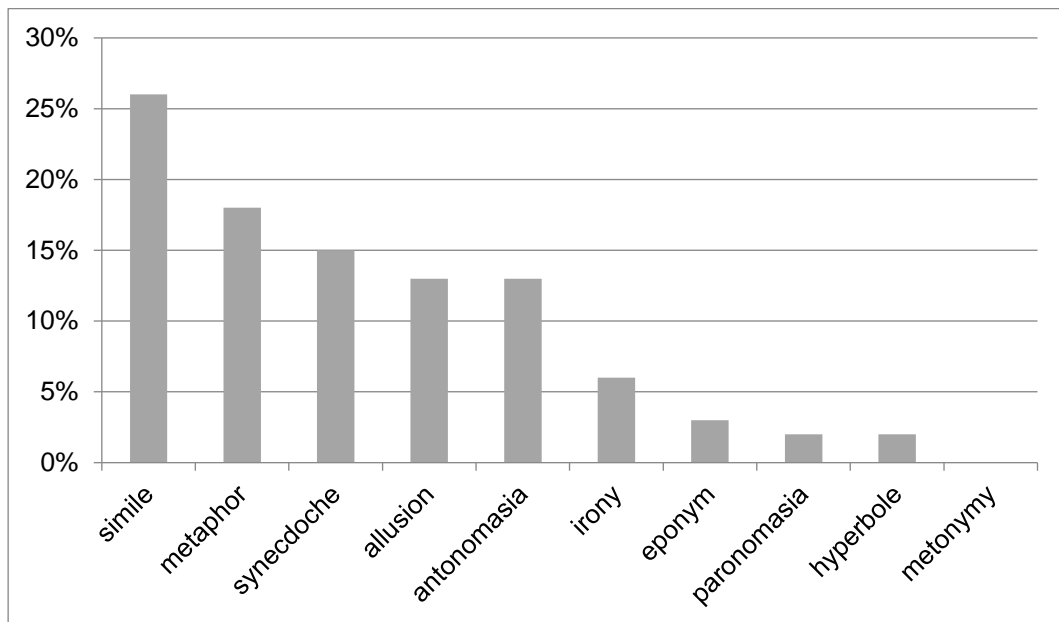| No	Kinds of Figurative Language	Number of Each Figurative Language	Percentage
1	Simile	10	26%
2	Metaphor	7	18%
3	Synecdoche	6	15%
4	Allusion	5	13%
5	Antonomasia	5	13%
6	Irony	2	6%
7	Eponym	1	3 %
8	Paronomasia	1	2%
9	Hyperbole	1	2%
10	Metonymy	1	2%
Total		39	100%

Fig. 2. The Chart of percentage of Figurative Language

Discussion

Based on analyzing the data above, the researchers would like to discuss about the research. Discussion section begins from reader problem when the reader read the News, types of figurative language and also the previous study. The problem found by researchers namely the reader have different perspective on news especially on meaning when they read newspaper on Jakarta Post, because there are words/sentence that have one more meaning that can found on News. Based on that, the reader need to know types of figurative language to help the reader to have same perspective in meaning words. Example of words that has other meaning that found on News is "fight Covid-19, not critics". The example above can show the one more perspective meaning. The first meaning are the government want to announce the society to stay healthy and stay at home. The second meaning are to allude the society who always critic the government for what has happening. However, the reader will have different perspective on the meaning of the word. Design in line13 is types of figurative language Irony, so meaning of the words is to allude the society who always blame the Government for what that happening especially about Covid-19. To know the meaning are used by writer on the news the readers must more pay attention on types of figurative language that used, so that the readers can know the hidden meaning in text news.

Figurative language is a kind of speech figures which is used to create a special effect or feeling towards to the songwriter's idea. It's mean in write the songs, speech or News the uses the figurative language is important to make the song lyrics, speech and News more interest so that the reader can feel the meaning of the song, and news, besides that figurative language also the way to saying something with the other meaning. There are 16 types of figurative language by Keraf theories namely: Simile, Metaphor, Allegory, Personification, Allusion, Eponym, Epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, antonomasia, Hyperbole, irony, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, and paronomasia. After analyzed figurative language on News Jakarta Post the researchers found 10 types of figurative language that used on news Jakarta Post, they are:simile, metaphor, synecdoche, allusion, antonomasia, irony, eponym, paronomasia, hyperbole, metonymy.

This research has similarity with the other researchers conducted by Fitratunnas (2017). Entitled "Figurative Language Analysis on the Jakarta Post". The similarity of this

research with the other researchers are the first, both of the researchers is used Keraf theories. The second, both of the researchers use qualitative as research design. The Third, both of the researchers used document to collect the data. The last, both of the researchers has similarity objectives to find out the types of figurative language and to find out the most dominant of figurative language are used. But in this research also has the contrast with the other researchers. The first contrast, in this research the researchers found 10 types of figurative language on news Jakarta Post, namely: simile, metaphor, synecdoche, allusion, antonomasia, irony, eponym, paronomasia, hyperbole, metonymy. While, in previous study the researchers just found 5 types of figurative language, namely: metonymy, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, allitaration.

Conclusion
This study has answered the research question in chapter I namely "what kinds of figurative language are used in Jakarta Post?" and "what the most dominant types of figurative language are used in Jakarta Post?"

The researchers can be concluded that types of figurative language are used on News Jakarta Post concerning Covid-19 is after analyzing the figurative language there are 39 sentences detected as figurative language used on News Jakarta Post. From 39 sentences there were 10 simile, 7 metaphor, 6 synecdoche, 5 allusion, 5 antonomasia, 2 irony, 1 eponym, 1 metonymy, 1 paronomasia, 1 hyperbolefound. No allegory, satire, epithet, innuendo, antiphrasis, and personification was usedon News Jakarta Post. From the result above the researchersit can be concluded that the dominant kind of figurative language on the news of Jakarta Post is Simile with 10 (26%) sentences.

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