THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE RELATED TO COVID-19 NEWS HEADLINES IN THE JAKARTA POST

A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin Universtiy in a Partial Fulfillment of Requirements to Obtain a Bachelor Degree in English Literature Study Program

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ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

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LEGITIMATION

THESIS

THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE RELATED TO COVID-19 NEWS HEADLINES IN THE JAKARTA POST

BY

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It has been examined before the Board of the Thesis Examination on

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With reference to the letter of the Dean Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No: 1611/UN4.9.1/KEP/2021 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Dwi Nur Apri Andini (F041171024) to be examined at the English Literature Study Program Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University.

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AGREEMENT

Today, Friday, 29th December 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by DWI NUR APRI ANDINI (F041171024) entitled **THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE RELATED TO COVID-19 NEWS HEADLINES IN THE JAKARTA POST**, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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DECLARATION

The thesis by **DWI NUR APRI ANDINI (F041171024)** entitled, **THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE RELATED TO COVID-19 NEWS HEADLINES IN THE JAKARTA POST,** has been revised as advised during the examination on Friday, 29th December 2023 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any materials have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except the quotations and references.

Makassar, 29th December 2023

Dwi Nur Apri Andini

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All praises to Allah who has blessed and given the health to me to complete the thesis entitled "The Analysis of Figurative Language Related to Covid-19 news headlines in The Jakarta Post" I would also like to send invocation and peace to the Prophet Muhammad SAW peace be upon him, who has guided the people from the darkness of civilization to a better life.

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Makassar, 27th December 2023

The writer

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ABSTRACT

DWI NUR APRI ANDINI. 2024. The Analysis of Figurative Language Related to COVID-19 News headlines in The Jakarta Post (Supervised by Sukmawaty and Abidin Pammu).

This study aims to identify the types of figurative language found on news headlines in The Jakarta Post. Moreover, this study also use to describe the meaning of the figurative used in the news headlines in The Jakarta Post.

In line with the purpose of the study, the writer used descriptive qualitative method in analysing the data. The data presented in this research were gathered from the news in the website of The Jakarta Post. Data were collected by searching for the news about corona virus (Covid-19). Then, observing the news that use figurative language in the headline by using the theory proposed by Reaske and the other experts. After that, the writer wrote the news headlines that contain figurative language by Note-Taking.

The results of this research showed that there are 8 types of figurative language found from the 30 data from the news headlines in The Jakarta Post those are metaphor (2 data), paradox (4 data), personification (9 data), hyperbole (10 data), repetition (2 data), and 1 datum each of antithesis, metonymy, and simile.

Figurative language is used in news headlines to provide contextual meaning and emphasize the importance of content. This study focuses on COVID-19, an important issue to know about. Therefore, using figurative language is the way to convey meaning through interesting and eye-catching words, which emphasizes the significance of understanding this topic.

Keywords : Figurative Language, News Headlines, Covid-19, The Jakarta Post

ABSTRAK

DWI NUR APRI ANDINI. 2023. Analisis Bahasa Kiasan yang Berkaitan dengan Judul Berita Tentang Virus Corona (Covid-19) di The Jakarta Post (dibimbing oleh Sukmawaty dan Abidin Pammu).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan pada judul berita di The Jakarta Post. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan bahasa kiasan yang digunakan pada judul-judul berita di The Jakarta Post.

Sejalan dengan tujuan penelitian, penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam menganalisis data. Data yang disajikan dalam penelitian ini dikumpulkan dari berita di situs The Jakarta Post. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mencari berita mengenai virus corona (Covid-19). Kemudian mengamati berita-berita yang menggunakan bahasa kiasan pada judul berita dengan menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Reaske dan para ahli lainnya. Setelah itu, penulis menulis judul berita yang mengandung bahasa kiasan dengan cara *Note-Taking*

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 8 jenis bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan dari 30 data headline berita di The Jakarta Post yaitu metafora (2 data), paradoks (4 data), personifikasi (9 data), hiperbola (10 data). data), pengulangan (2 data), dan masing-masing 1 datum antitesis, metonimi, dan simile.

Bahasa kiasan digunakan dalam judul berita untuk memberikan makna kontekstual dan menekankan pentingnya konten. Studi ini berfokus pada COVID-19, sebuah isu penting untuk diketahui. oleh karena itu, penggunaan bahasa kiasan adalah cara untuk menyampaikan makna melalui kata-kata yang menarik dan menarik perhatian, yang menekankan pentingnya memahami topik ini..

nci : **Bahasa Kiasan, Judul Berita, Virus Corona (Covid-19), The Pos**

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In all aspects of human life, information is one thing that is needed. Doing any small thing requires knowledge about it, and this was also called information retrieval. Besides, Rakhmat Purnomo et al. (2021: 925) stated that information technology is expected to solve problems, simplify and speed up decision making, and maximize the potential of organizational resources. The existence of information technology, its function must be maximized, especialy the current conditions where the COVID-19 pandemic is still engulfing the Republic of Indonesia. However, in this modern era, people need Opera-with fast time to follow the existing situation. Therefore, sometimes, the use of the book became much less because people who want to get information without opening a book. Aa a result, in this era, the mass media present to provide information even in a very short time.

Various news sites in the media is one of the good source of information. The news sites provided news with various categories ranging from entertainment, politics, appearance, education, culinary, etc. So, that enthusiasts any readers from various circles. Moreover, the ease of access makes it a preferred choice. In fact, the news is packed with interesting writing to the attention of readers such as through news content and also the title of the news.

his study, the researcher will focus on analysing one part of the news, that

vs headline. The news headline is the first door to the information that is

With the news headline, it can help the reader to find the information that

was needed. The news headline is very interesting to be discussed by the researcher because it is the most essential part that connect the reader with the news.

According to Bird and Merwin (1995: 177), news headlines or headline conveys the highlights in short, easily understood words, and a 'miniature replic' of the story. As an important aspect, usually, the title is said to be the "eyes" of a story. Headlines are the most important elements in the newspaper since they inform the reader of what the article is about as Dor (2003: 718) explains that headlines are often scanned by most readers.

As an introduction before reading the news, making headlines had to be considered. Mentioned by Crystal nd Davy (1969: 174) that headlines should be clear, to the point, and interesting to attract the readers' attention, as average readers tend to quickly scan pages. Hence, the title of news typically uses certain writing techniques in order to achieve the purpose of the writer. Benitya (2015: 1) wrote that the choice of language or the use of language in delivering news can affect the perceptions and behavior of the readers.

Techniques in the use of language (linguistics) can be used as a tool to present a good title or headline. Several previous studies have investigated the use of language on news headlines such as code mixing, borrowing words, figurative language, and language features. Selection of samples for a study or the thesis, depending on how the researcher were addressing the problems that exist in the headline. The difference in previous studies and the present study is the researcher ıss the news headlines that could use the technique of using figurative

The figurative language is one of the techniques in using language on news headlines. According to Marhamah (2018:357), figurative language refers to the use of words or expressions in a way that conveys a meaning beyond their literal interpretation. News writers use figurative language in the news headlines to attract readers' attention. Different types of figurative language allow news writers to write diverse styles in their headlines. As said by Rohani et al (2018:2) that to convey the meanings of many expressions often need unique imagination and conceptualitation. Thus, it can be concluded that describing a message needs to involve the use of certain unique patterns, styles and words by using various types of figurative language.

Keraf (2007: 112) wrote that style is a way to make things better. He (2007: 112) also states that language style or figurative language is used to discuss compatibility and differences in the use of words, phrases, and sentences in a situation. Sometimes, the use of figurative language makes the headlines more beautiful, in other hand confuses the reader in addressing the headlines due to the context. Then, the readers can gain more information about figurative languare. As a result, they can learn about the various types of figurative language used in news headlines.

The experience of reading news has evolved over the years. As stated by Valle & Valle (2023:3) that since the pandemic, there has been an intense campaign for online education and information. Mass media has become a more-innovative-and-__ source of news for readers. News presented in the form of short texts and __ _e magazines. There are many source of news available in online media or

mass media in Indonesia. One of the best newspaper-site in Indonesia is The Jakarta Post. This newspaper provide printed newspaper and also online newspaper based on English. Among the English newspaper that exist in Indonesia, The Jakarta Post is ranked three according to 4 International Media & Newspapers (4IMN). Furthermore, this newspaper is good for Indonesia business people, well-educated people, and foreigners. Moreover, Aryuni (2012: 27)) stated that this newspaper has on several awards for its credibility.

The researcher chose coronavirus (Covid-19) as the theme of the news for several reasons. First, Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory coronavirus 2 syndrome which results in a pandemic occurring in more than 185 countries with millions of cases and thousands of people dying. Then, this case requires extensive education to all people related to several things such as the symptoms of this disease, how to prevent it, medication, etc. Almost all mass media reported about the coronavirus (Covid-19). In addition, the media reported another information such as the impact that occurred in some aspects of life such as politics, economics, education, and so on. Furthermore, things that must be done during a pandemic are regulated and delivered by the government and are usually also conveyed through the mass media.

Based on the arguments and reasons above, the researcher is attracted to analyze how news writers use figurative language in the headline of the coronavirus (Covid-19). The preceding consideration leads the researcher to conduct a study on

alysis of Figurative Language Related to Covid-19 News headlines in The

Post".

1.2 Identificatin of the Problems

The researchers found some problems to be solved as follows :

1. Readers have different interpretation the figurative languages

2. Some of the readers don't know the types of figurative language used in the news headlines in The Jakarta Post.

3. Some of the the readers do not understand well the meaning of figurative word that used on news headines of Covid-19 in The Jakarta Post

1.3 Scope of the Problems

In this research, the researchers will focuses to analyze the types of figurative language in the news headlines are associated coronavirus (Covid-19) and the writer would like to figure out the meaning of the figurative language. Researcher will take samples from one of the news site of English newspaper in Indonesia that is The Jakarta Post. Moreover, the writer of this study will focus to analyze the news about Corona Virus (Covid-19). Spesifically, the coronavirus (Covid-19) started from 2019 to 2023, so the news just took during the period.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the identification of problems, the problems to be solved in this research are:

1. What are the types of figurative language found on news headlines related Covid-19 in The Jakarta Post?

2. What are the intended meaning of figurative language found on news headlines related to Covid-19 in The Jakarta Post?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

The Objectives of this study are to:

1. To identify the types of figurative language used on news headlines related to COVID-19 in The Jakarta Post.

2. To describe the meaning of figurative language used on news headlines related to COVID-19 in The Jakarta Post.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes that this research can be useful for education, especially the field of linguistics itself. Moreover, hopefully, linguistic students can understand more deeply about the application of figurative languages in life. Not only that, but this research is also expected to be useful for newsreaders so that they know the figurative language that exist in the headline, and also better understand news headlines that use figurative language. Lastly, this research may also be useful for news writers to become a reference in writing a headline uses figurative language.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

The first review related to this study is the thesis from Agus Riadi, 2016 entitled *Karakteristik Gaya Bahasa Judul-Judul Berita pada Media Online Detik.com.*. The aims of this atudy are to know the types of language style or figurative language used on news headlines in *detik.com* and also to know the factors that influenced the used of language style or figurative language on news headlines in *detik.com*. the writer collect the data used library research, watch technique, and write technique. Then, he analyzed the data used qualitative method. The results of this study are 1.) the types of figurative language on news headlines in *detik.com*; a.) language style based on tone, namely; simple style. b.) language style based on sentence structure, namely; tautotes repetition. c.) language style based on whether or not the meaning is direct, namely; rhetorical style (alliteration, assonance, anastrophe, tautology, erothesis, hyperole, and paradox), and figurative language style (metaphor, personification, and, metonymy). 2.) the factors that influence the use of language style used on news headlines in *detik.com*; a.) to arouse the curiousity of readers, b.) to cause the readers' sense of vigilance and misgivings, c.) provoke laughter or humor of the reader, d.) provoke the readers' emotions or anger, e.) caused feeling concern from readers, f.) cause dissapoinment to the readers.

anwhile, another thesis comes from the student of English Department, lin University named Dewirara Ratnasari (2019) who writes down her

thesis on the title *Figurative Language in Thomas hardy's selected poems*. The objective of this study is to analyze the types of figurative language are used in Michael Jackson's song lycrics. The writer also expected that this study will be useful for the students of linguistics since this study is done based on the theory of figurative language. The method that the writer used is qualitative data. The writer found analytical result of this song that is classified into four figurative languages. They are metaphor, personification, synecdoche, and antithesis. There are two lyrics used personification in "Heal The World" song. One lyric used synecdoche and one lyric used antithesis.

And the last is study from Rizky Amelia, the student of Hasanuddin University under the title *Figurative Language in Beyonce's Selected Songs.* This study aims to describe the types of figurative language and the meanings of figurative language language in selected Beyonce's songs, and also the dominant types of figurative language in those songs. The writer used qualitative method to collect the data. The results that the writer found are 30 data including 11 metaphors, 7 repetitions, 4 simile, 4 hyperbole, 3 personifications, and 1 symbol in the song. He also concluded that the most common figurative language in the song is metaphor. Furthermore, there are 7 conceptual meaning, 8 connotative meaning, 5 affective meaning, 1 reflected meaning, 1 collocative meaning, and 5 thematic meaning in these songs.

sed on the researches above, it shown that there are many studies about
e language with different theory and also with different object to analyze.
rent of this research with the previous study is this research will use

different field or object of the study. The writer's object study is news healine in The Jakarta Post related to Corona Virus. Moreover, the writer will identify and explain the figurative language used on news headlines of Covid-19 to build better information to the reader about figurative language. Therefore, the writer will analyze the meaning of the figurative language used on news headlines.

2.2 Theoretical Backgrounds

2.2.1 Semantics

According to Kreidler (2003:13), Semantics is one component of grammar; others include Phonology, Syntax, and Morphology. Moreover, Semantics is a linguistics discipline that focuses on the investigation and analysis of meaning. Griffiths (in Safira 2020: 7) also stated that Semantics as one of the two main branches of linguistics, and basically the study of meaning. In addition, Pragmatics is also a branch of of linguistics that is concerned with meaning. Both Pragmatics and Semantics are interested in how individuals are able to make meaningful use of language.

Putri (2023: 10) stated that the study of Semantics and Pragmatics are two independent parts of the same field. The study of Semantics focuses on a speaker's ability to use languge systems to make meaningful utterances as well as interpret the meaningful utterances of the speakers. Whereas the study of Pragmatics is concerned with determining meaning from particular contexts of speech.

ʸords have different meanings based on the context, subject, and the on presented by the speaker. It is common to be concerned about what

new words imply and how others may interpret them. Perhaps, people will not understand the intention and purpose of what the speaker convey. It all depends on the condition and situation that are happening. After that, it can overcome all those issues by learning about meaning in Semantics. As stated by Arifah (2016: 22), that Semantics is the study about meaning and the real meaning (figurative meaning and literal meaning) that came from many thoughts and many theories.

Based on the explanation above, Semantics can help the reader to understand the news headlines that is used figurative language in it. Additionally, the news writer will have a better understanding of the figurative language that could be used in the title of the news.

2.2.2 Figurative Language

2.2.2.1 Definition of Figurative Language

According to Perrine (1983: 616-617), figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what the speaker mean than does direct statement. There are some reasons that have conveyed by Perrine which proof that figurative language can make effectiveness of saying language. First, figurative language affords us imaginative pleasure. Imagination might be described in one sense as that faculty or ability of the mind that proceeds by sudden leaps from one point to another that goes up a stair by leaping in one jump from the bottom to the top rather than by climbing up one step at a time. Second, figurative language are a way of additional imagery into verse, of making the abstract concrete, of making ore sensuous. Third, figures of speech are a way of adding emotional

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intensity of otherwise merely informative statements and of conveying attitudes along with information. Fourth, figures of speech are a means of concertation, a way of saying much in a brief compass.

For further information, Reaske (1987 : 33) defines that figurative language is the language which consists of many types of figures. Among others are metaphor, simile, antithesis, hyperbole, and paradox. In common, it is said that figurative language is the kind of language that derivates from the language employed in literal way of describing person or things. In this study, the writer will use the theory by Reaske (1966), Perrine (1983), and supported by the other experts.

2.2.2.2 Types of Figurative Language

1. Personification

According to Gorys Keraf theories stated in the book titled "diction and style" (2001: 140) personification is a kind of style of figurative language that describes inanimate objects or something lifeless as if it has characteristics of humanity. Reaske (1966: 3) also said that personification is the process of giving human traits to things, behavior, or concepts that are not human. Meanwhile, according to Evi (2016: 73), personification is a subcategory of metaphor, that involves giving inanimate objects the ability to act and communicate in the same way as people.

Based on the explanation above, the writer can conclude that personification

figurative language that can used to give the impression that inanimate

objects, thoughts, and so on are living things. It is possible to give them the ability to act and feel something.

For example:

1) *The sun played hide and seek with the clouds.*

2) *The sky was full of dancing stars.*

The meaning of the first statement is the weather of that day is always change, and the meaning of the second statement is the sky of that night is very beautiful because full of stars. The both of the sentences above describe the sun and the sky is playing and dancing as human do. The word played and dancing has connotative meaning.

2. Simile

Ramadhan (2022: 3) stated that the simile is an analysis of two different articles or objects that share a point for all intents and purposes. The likeness correlation is stated using words or terms such as, appears, or looks like. This type of figurative also uses terms like "as" and "like" to compare two objects. Kennedy (1979: 490) also defined simile as "a comparison of two things indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than, or a verb such as resembles. In writing, the simile is used to add uniqueness and beauty to the work". Generally, simile is defined as a type of figurative language that used to explain the resemblance of two objects (in shape, color, characteristics, etc).

For example:

1. *Grandmother came with fruit and my uncles clumped around and around my bed, snorting like wild horses.*

2. *Her eyes are like a star, east star.*

The meaning of the first example is doing something that people think is hard but he makes it is very easy and simple. For the second example, the word *eyes* and *east star*, expression can be called explicit comparison because it expresses those words with the same purpose. The both of the example above used the key word like and as to compare between two unlike things.

3. Metaphor

This is the third types of figurative language. Kennedy (1979:490) claimed that metaphor is a declaration or statement that one thing is another that, in a literal sense, is not true. It doesn't make use of linking terms "like or as". The metaphor only makes sense when the comparisons between the two objects are clear or someone recognizes the connection.

According to Perrine (1969: 65), there are similarities between metaphor and simile. Both of them compare two items that are entirely different from one another. The usage of connecting words is the only thing that makes them different. A simile uses connective words such *like, as, then, similar to, resemble,* or *seems,* while metaphor substitutes or identifies a figurative sentence with literal phrase.

Meanwhile, Lakoff and Johnson (1980) (in Aqromi (2020:159)) have
)erspective about metaphor. They stated that there are three types of
al metaphor, those are structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, and

orientational metaphor. Whereas, metaphor used to known as a rhetorical device in linguistics by the formula "A is B", for instance; *my father is a superman for me*. They (in Vu (2015:49)) argue that that metaphors are regular thinking activities, appearing in everyday language, rather than pure literary language. Added by Mengna and Jinshi (2020:76) that in other words, metaphor need to be interpreted cognitively.

- Structural Metaphor

  Lakoff and Johnson (1980) (in Aqromi (2020:159)) stated that Structural metaphor is a typical metaphor where one idea is grasped and conveyed through the terms of another. An example from Lakoff and Johnson (1980:4) with a conceptual metaphor "Argumen is war"; *He shot down all of my arguments.*

- Orientational Metaphor

  Lakoff and Johnson (1980:14) said that orientational metaphor arranges the entire set of concepts relative to another. Added by Vu (2015:50), this type using the system of relation-interaction concepts such as up-down, inside-out, front-behind etc. For example, *I'm feeling up* (in Vu (2015:50)) from the concept "Happy is Up, Sad is Down"

- Ontological Metaphor

  According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980:25), ontological metaphor is conceptualizing people's interaction with physical objects that helps them understand things like events, activities, and emotions as

real or concrete. Added by Mengna (2020:77) that people can understand that abstract concepts are transfromed into something concrete. Furthermore, personification can be understood as an ontological metaphor. For example, *My mind just isn't operating today* (in Vu (2015:51)) from the concept "The mind is aa machine".

For example:

1) *He has a heart of stone*

2) *I am a big, big world*

The meaning of heart of stone is the man cannot accept an opinion from others because his heart is hard like a stone. For the second example, the first main word is connected with the second main word directly. Thus, *I am* connected with *Big world* directly. The both statement above compares two things that differ.

4. Hyperbole

Gorys keraf states in the book entitled "*Diction and Style*" (2001: 135) that hyperbole is a figure of speech that includes an exaggeration. It is used to emphasize a point of a sentence which creates an overstatement. Kennedy (1983: 496) also claimed that hyperbole is a type of figurative of speech that emphasize a point with the statement containing exaggeration. Moreover, hyperbole is an exaggeration of the true meaning. It can be ridiculous or funny. Hyperbole can be added to fiction to add colour and depth to a character.

or example:

1) *I had to walk 15 miles to school in the snow, uphill.*

2) He was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch, stalks and all.

The meaning of the first sentence is he walks to school in the snow make it like walk so far like 15 miles away. The second statement describes that he ate so much because he very hungry. The statements above are expressions of over-statement.

5. Metonymy

Reaske (1966: 36) states that metonymy is the use of a word closely related to a different word in place of the other word being replaced. Perrine (1978: 57) also mentioned that metonymy is the use of a word or phrase that is similar to the actual meaning. In other words, metonymy is replacing thing or a word with another word that is connected to it.

According to Kennedy (in Arifah 2016: 30) metonymy is a type of figurative languge that involves changing one word for another. Then, Safira (2020: 13) stated that metonymy is changing the name of a word, using one word in place of another, using an idea through terms that are still related to the word.

From the explanation above, the writer can draw the conclusion that metonymy is one of the type of figurative language that enables one word to be expressed using another word. Word replacement involves substituting in other wors that are related to the original word that is being changed.

For example:

He uses his converse to the school.

In reality, that *converse* is a brand of shoes, so it means that he uses his shoes (which is Converse) to the school.

6. Irony

Perrine (in Dewi, 2020: 35) claims that irony is when one says the exact opposite of what they mean. According to Safira (2020: 14), irony is a popular critical technique used nowadays to hide what is actually happening, not to fool the reader but rather to produce a certain rhetorical or artistic impact. In other words, something can be said that means a different thing. As a result, readers will find a contrast between what was said and what actually happened.

Reaske (1966 : 35) states that irony is the results from the contrast between the actual meaning of word or statement and the suggestion of another meaning. Then he said, the intended implications are often actually a mockery of what is literally being stated. Sarcasm is heavier-handed irony, usually harsh or biting, while irony can be light, comic, and playful. When a poet uses irony, he is playing with the reader, asking him, as it were, to share in a private joke. Added by him that the poet says one thing knowing very well that it will be read as if someone were saying something else. This is delightful and refreshing because the readers are brought directly into the company of the poet.

Mentioned by Parington (2007: 1548) that irony is "as a mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words" (Johnson quoted in Wilson & Sperber, ·) is inscape of explaining a number of types of ironic utterances. le, Ambarwati 2013 (in Arifin, 2017: 11) stated that irony is expressing a

meaning directly contrary to that suggested by the words. In the other word, irony is a figure of speech that makes the reader impressed insinuated.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that irony is one of the techniques to say something in an unusual way. Someone can do this by expressing something they want to convey implicitly or sarcastically. This is not a lie but rather a creative use of language in order to convey something. Usually done with specific purposes, such as making fun of someone or something, criticizing something, etc.

For example:

1) *How quick you did job, till I wait you for a long time.*

   The example above means to do the job, one need long time that it keep his friend waits for long time too. But it is in only to say the feeling that she/he is unsatisfied with the condition

2) *You look so pretty today, your lips like after consumed blood.*

   In the sentence above, the writer does not really say if her friend is beautiful, it is just sarcastic sentence. The writer's friend's lips is just look like blood because it is too red.

7. Paradox

Perrine (in Dewi 2020: 27) claims that paradox is an apparent contradiction that still expresses any part of reality. It could be in the form of a sentence, or it might be a particular situation. In other words, pardox is an expression containing words or statements that could be true but are not the truth.

According to Safira (2020: 14), the word paradox in Greek means opposed to what is expected, believed, or assumed. Moreover, paradox is a figure of speech that presents contradictory facts, despite using absurd language, while still sounding reasoanable. Basically, it reveals the real meaning behind the seemingly contradictory statements.

Also mentioned by Reaske (1966: 38) that a paradox is created when a poet uses two concepts, expressions, or attitudes that are or seem to be in opposition to one another. He also added that although it may seem to indicate that these opposites are contracditory, paradox often shows the possibility that both may be true.

For example :

He is rich but also poor

This example means he is rich but he is lack of good morality.

8. Symbol

Kennedy (in Arifah 2016: 36) claims that a symbol is an object or word that represents something beyond its literal meaning. According to Dewi (2020: 26), symbol can also be interpreted as implied metaphors in the form of something that stands both for itself and for something else to add a deeper meaning. Also mentioned by Reaske (1966: 108) that symbol and image are if some images or representations are repeatedly used, they become symbols; if one thing is frequently

th another word or thing.

According to Safira (2020: 15) meaning is one of an important things in communication, as language is an instrument to tell the meaning. Word meaning can have various interpretations, as poets use words to express their feelings, thoughts, and ideas differently. Thus, the symbol can used to express something in order to give another meaning to a word or thing.

Spurr (2006: 378) (in Setyono, 2018: 13) states that "a symbole represents a larger, more profound and complex idea than itself. The rose, for example is a symbole,which calls forth various associations, sensual, and spiritual".

For example :

Time is money

This is a symbolism because from the example it is shown that time is same as money. When people waste their time to do something that is not important, it is the same as when they spend their money.

9. Repetition

Safira (2020: 16) states that repetition is a literary device used to make an idea clearer and more memorable by repeating words or phrases. Moreover, it can be use in sentence, prose, and poetry, and it can be a word, phrase, sentence, or line of poetry. Meanwhile, according to Irwan (2023: 23), repetition is like an implied code that must be solved by the reader. It is also used to give an unique example of sentence or poem. Repetition is used to reveal the power of the arguments and also attention of the reader to the content of the sentences.

or example :

a. *I know you can do it, yes you can, absolutely you can*.

The example shows repetition of word *can*. It is intended to represent the word *can* convinced in the context.

10. Litotes

Salih (2014: 53) claims that litotes is one of the figure of speech that use to emphasize by using words ironically. It is also said as an understatement in which a statement is delivered by the negation of opposite. Mentioned by Rowe (1997: 128) that litotes is the affirmation of something by denying its opposite. According to Cruse (2006: 186), litotes is a figure of speech where the quantity, intensity, or seriousness of a statement are understated for rhetorical effect, for instance, using 'not bad' in daily lives when expressing belief in something good or very good.

Also mentioned by Safira (2020: 16) that additionally, litotes can be used to articulate sentences with various meanings. As a result, the readers have different understandings of the meaning of a sentence, prose, and poetry. Nevertheless, the interpretation of litotes depends on context and cultural background.

For example :

1) *I am not a saint* (Salih, 2014 : 60)

   The sentence above means that the one is just pretend to be a bad guy, but the fact that he is a *saint*. He just don't want to be arrogant.

2) *I am not a public figure, I just represent the feelings of many people through the songs I create.*

The point is that when the work created by that person succeds in representing or giving a sense of connection to the crowd, then that person automatically becomes a public figure, so that the sentence above is a condenscending sentence that belittles reality.

11. Synecdoche

According to Kennedy (1979: 479) , synecdoche is the use of a small part of something to represent the whole of it or vice versa. Fahrezy (2018: 7) stated that there are two terms in synecdoche; *pars pro toto* states the part but refers to the whole, while *totem pro parte* refers to the whole but only use the part. Reaske (1966: 41) said that it must be remembered in synecdoche that only most significant part could be used to represent the whole. Therefore, to replace whole, it needs words that are related to those that define the whole regardless of the most unique words

Safira (2020: 17) claimed that synecdoche is closely related to metonymy, which is the substitution of a word with another that is closely associated with the original. Meanwhile, Peter in (Arifah, 2016: 35) stated that synecdoche is a distinctive example of metaphor. Both opinions are correct according to the interpretation of the reader or speaker. It is also depends on the conditions that are currently occurring. At this point, synecdoche is replacing a word with another word using the technique of a part for a whole or vice versa. That is the way language and meaning play a role in the context of language and cation.

Also Mentioned by Keraf (2009: 142), "synecdoche is a figurative locution that used a part in order to signify the whole". Synecdoche divides into two parts : they are pars pro toto and totem pro parte. Pars pro toto here means a part for the whole, then totem pro parte is when the whole things stand for its part. It is important to remember tht only the most essential part be used to represent the whole.

For example :

1) *Galloping hooves* (Reaske, 1966: 42)

   The sentence above is the example of synecdoche Pars Pro Toto. The word *hooves* is used to represent *galloping horses*

2) *The amount of aid for the pandemic was two hundred and fifty thousand and one head.*

   The example above is synecdoche Pars Pro Toto. The meaning of the word *head* is used to represent people.

3) *The properties have blinded the conscience of officials involved in criminal acts of corruption.*

   The sentence above is synecdoche Totem Pro Parte. The point is that the property in the sentence is not the entire property of the official, but an amount of money that could potentially be obtained when the official commits a criminal act of corruption.

12. Parallelism

Yvancos (1992: 201) claims that parallelism is one of the forms of grammatical organization, then it involves dividing the grammatical axis into components that have the same length, rhythm, and grammatical structure. Moreover, all of that is put together with the sections or elements that are related grammatically or rhythmically.

According to Lubis & Purba (2016: 78), parallelism is a linguistic phenomenon that links phonetics, words, phrases, and sentences. It works by creating harmony and understanding in a text through the use of synonyms, repetition, and opposition. Also mentioned by Safira (2020: 17) that parallelism is when sounds, meanings, and patterns are repeated to make things more organized and clear, and show how they relate to each other. This type of figurative language is similar to repetition. Both use elements that are repeated but are still related to each other.

Khader & Khullab (2016: 40) stated that parallelism is a way of organizing sentences based on how similar or different words are to each other. It creates a literary text based on similarity and dissimilarity, in order to make the text more meaningful and acceptable to the reader.

Khader & Khullab (2016: 40) also claimed that there are four axes of parallelism, those are; the structure of phonological, morphological, lexical, and syntactic parallelism.

or example :

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Everything I see everything imagining, everything I hold everything reminiscing.

The purpose of the example sentence is to show the repetition of the content of the sentence, which has almost the same intent and perpose. This is indicated by the repetition of the word *everything* which describes the loss of something.

13. Alliteration

Wales (2014: 18) claimed that alliteration is when the first consonant of two or more words are repeated. Then, it is frequently found in poems, idioms, tongue twister, and ads. Furthermore, it emphasizes sounds, aids memorability, and is often used in poems for onomatopoeic effects.

Also stated by Reaske (1966: 26) that alliteration is when the same sound is used at the beginning of several words. This creates a rhythmic and enchanting effect. Added by Safira (2020: 18) that alliteration is the use of the same first consonant in two or more words. Alliteration is most frequently found in tongue twisters and is also common in idioms. As a result, alliteration is one of the simplest figurative language to recognize.

For example :

   a. *We're up, wide eyed, and wondering while we wait for others to awaken.*

   b. *Peter piper picking a peck of pickled peppers* (Reaske, 1966: 26).

is easy to recognize the sentences above that those are alliteration from first letter of the words.

14. Onomatopoeia

Wales (2014: 328) states that the word "onomatopoeia" is from Greek that means "name-making", the use of lexical process to create the words that genuinely sound like their referents through the use of lexical processes. He also added that interpretative ability is required to recognize references to noises, such as *iiiaaaach* as a yawn in children' comic; *phut* or *vrach* as bomb shell in the First World War poems; etc.

Furthermore Reaske (1966: 21) explained that onomatopoeia is the technique of using a word whose sound suggests its meaning, for instance *buzz*, *crakle*, and *hum*, but a few examples of onomatopoeia are not significant, for instance, *shiver* or *quake*.

For example :

   a. Buzzing bees (Wales, 2014: 143)

The sentence above means that the bees is making a sound around a place. Sound that is used is the word that was created by someone to mark the sound of a bee

15. Allusion

According to Reaske (1966 : 26), allusion is the process of referring to well-known figures or events in literature, requiring both the people and the specific events mentioned in the poem. In other words, allusion is one of another words in figurative language especially for the poem.when the speaker or the ntion the objects or things, they have to refer to the words that are in the

poetry. Unfortunately, allusions are usually not expressed clearly. It is responsibility of the reader to figure out that it is an allusion.

For example :

a. Don't be lazy, or lost time is never found! (Peter in Arifah, 2016: 26)

16. Allegory

According to Perrine (1969: 82), allegory is a statement or a description with a deeper meaning. Behind those sentences, there are hidden message. The reader must know about information related to the sentence.

Mentioned by Dewi (2020: 26) that allegory is a lengthy or extended metaphor that presents something in an implicit way. Then, Wales (2014: 17) claims that allegory is a narrative that is more that just a narrative; it is an example of witing with deeper meaning, whether it be political, historical, ethical, religious, etc. Also added by Wales (2014: 17) that allegory can be called as a structural and systematic kind of symbolism.

Reaske (1966: 25) explained that allegory is a prolonged metaphor, it is a literary statement presenting its meaning in a veiled way; the literal meaning is a metaphor. Allegory, in short, is simply one thing consistenly being presented in the guise of something else. In allegory there is usually a series of actions which are in fact symbolic of other actions. In allegorical poem, everything being said in fact about the character, the action, etc, is really being said about what that character or

resents.

From the definition above, the writer can conclude that allegory is included in the type of metaphor, but in an extended manner. Generally, existing characters, actions, etc, are used as the symbols. In other words, symbolic word is used to represent word. As a result, the literal meaning of the word cannot be determined. It is a must to learn more about various topics.

For example :

1. (Reaske, 1966: 26)

In Dryden's long religious poem, each of the animals in the title represents a religion and the poem is really about religion, not bout two animals; but the literal actions conveys the allegorical meaning.

17. Antithesis

According to Reaske (1966: 27), antithesis occurs when two or more words that contradict one another are presented together. When the words, concepts, or clauses are different with another but put together, there is a certain level of energy that makes the line extremely controversial. Moreover, grammatical balance and contrast in meaning are typically present in antithesis.

In Wales' book that was published in 2014, the concept of antithesis is referred too as an oxymoron. Wales (2014: 332) claimed that the word oxymoron is from Greek "sharp-dull" that means oxymoron is a rhetorical davice that juxtaposes seemingly contradictory expressions for funny or stunning results. He

2) also added that it is kind of a compressed version of a paradox.

or example :

1. *Love-sick* (Wales 2014: 332)

2. *Feather of lead, bright-smoke, cold-fire, sick-health!* (Wales, 2014: 332)

All of the example above show the words that are put together, but contradict to each other.

2.2.3 News

News is the source of the current information or events. It can found in many different medias such as word of mouth, printing, postal systems, broadcasting, electronic communication, or through the testimony of observers and witnesses to events. According to Jack Fuller (1996: 6), news is a report of what a news organization has recently learned about matters of some significance or interest to the specific community that news organization serves.

2.2.3 News headlines

News headlines are always seen in many online and written news agencies. A headline is a communication means used at the top of editor letters, news articles, and advertisements. To Crysstal and Davy (1969: 174), hedlines have to contain a clear, succinct nd if possible intriguing message, to kindle a spark of interest in the potential reader, who, an averge, is a person whose eyes moves swiftly down a page and stops when something catches his attention. Van Dijk (1988: 53) believes that expresses the major topic of the text. It summarizes the whole report. :, Bird and Merwin (1955 : 177-178) mention that the features of the

headline like large bold type and its extension over two or more columns to be easily seen help to attract the readers' attention. It conveys the highlights in short, easily understood words. It is a 'miniature replica' of the story. The demonstration style of news headlines aims at drawing the attention of readers; this could also be unsured through employing some motivating words for reading. The selection of headline words should go through a strict process in order to create the wanted headline.

2.2.4 The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is an english newspaper published by PT Bina Media Tenggara. The Jakarta Post was created because of the disappointment felt by Information Minister Ali Moertopo and Politician Jusuf Wanandi towards English-language newspapers in Indonesia. Therefore, they created a new newspaper that was of higher quality than the English-language newspapers in other countries. Many things were done by the founders and workers at The Jakarta Post to achieve the planned goals. Starting with publishing the results of their own coverage, to carrying out the pro-democracy movement. Reinforced with foreign support through an agreement with America in order to get promotion abroad. Even the obstacles The Jakarta Post have gone through, such as, abandoned by some workers who choose to work elsewhere. Moreover, The Jakarta Post has issued several new editions, namely the Sunday edition and the Bali Daily in 1994 and 2012. Then The ____ ost launched a new innovation from news paper to online newspapers. By ____, it is hoped that they can boldly add readers and even subscribers.

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Furthermore, young readers who use the internet more often can read english news easily. Not only that, The Jakarta Post also targets readers such as Indonesian businessmen to foreign nationals. Finally, The Jakarta Post received an award in 2009 for good and accurate news reporting.

Figure 1 : The Interface of The Jakarta Post Website