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Exploring Figurative Language: Expressions and Metaphors in Sports Reporting of Java Pos (Edition, June 1, 2018)

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Abstract - The utilization of figurative language in sports reporting significantly enhances communication's allure and competitiveness within this realm. Figurative language entails expressions not meant to be taken literally but carrying implied meanings that enrich interpretation for readers or listeners. It crucially illustrates action and drama in sports news, engendering a more immersive reading experience and influencing how events are comprehended. This research probes into the use of figurative language, particularly expressions and metaphors, within sports reporting's context. The study's focal point was the June 1, 2018 edition of the esteemed Indonesian newspaper, Java Pos, renowned for its vibrant sports reporting, particularly in football. Data consisted of expressions and metaphors in the form of verbs, nouns, adjectives, and numerals, sourced from Java Pos' sports reporting (June 1, 2018 edition), especially relating to football. The methodology involved participatory observation reading 7 football-specific sports pieces and scrutinizing each for expressions and metaphors. Additionally, documentation was employed collecting and analyzing articles from the designated edition to assess metaphors and expressions through a figurative language lens. Post data collection, data was condensed and classified by category (nouns, verbs, adjectives, and numerals) then verified and interpreted contextually. Content analysis was applied for data analysis, comprehending the contextual use and its impact on reader comprehension. The findings unveiled the presence of expressions and metaphors, encompassing verb phrases, nouns, adjectives, and numerals, in the news reports. This study uncovers the usage of figurative language, enriching communication, fostering creativity, and contributing to elevated sports reporting quality and deeper audience understanding.

Keywords: Exploring Figurative Language, Footbal News Reporting, Metaphor and Expression Context

I. INTRODUCTION

This study aims to explore the utilization of figurative language in sports reporting through the lens of expressions and metaphors. The focus of this research is directed towards the June 1, 2018 edition of the prominent Indonesian newspaper, Java Pos, renowned for its rich and dynamic sports reporting, particularly within the realm of football. Figurative language plays a significant role in enriching communication and influencing readers' comprehension of sports news. In this study, it delve into how expressions and metaphors are employed in sports reporting, specifically within the context of news related to football. By analyzing the use of figurative

language in sports news, we aim to comprehend how this linguistic tool brings forth the nuances of action and drama in sports coverage, enhancing the reading experience, and contributing to how readers understand and respond to the reported events. Thus, this study provides deeper insights into the usage of figurative language in sports communication, journalism, and linguistic studies.

Language has an extraordinary power to express ideas and weave captivating stories. One technique that makes language so expressive and dynamic is the use of figurative language. Figurative language, including expressions and metaphors, brings words and phrases to life, creating a richer and more meaningful depiction than what literal language can convey. It's a technique commonly used in various fields, including literature, politics, and journalism. Figurative language is a key aspect of language usage across various fields and contexts, including journalism and mass media. Figurative language, such as expressions and metaphors, add color and richness to the used language, creating a more vivid and compelling image in the reader's mind. In the context of journalism, especially sports journalism, figurative language is used to depict the action and drama of a match in a more intriguing and thrilling way. Sports reports are often filled with metaphors and expressions that create a strong depiction of what's happening on the field, making readers feel as if they are right in the middle of the action.

Newspapers like Java Pos, widely known in Indonesia, harness the power of this figurative language in their sports reporting. This research will explore the use of expressions and metaphors in sports reporting in Java Pos, specifically in the June 1, 2018 edition. By understanding how figurative language is used in this context, we can gain deeper insights into how sports journalism uses language to bring matches and competitions to life, and how this can influence how readers feel and understand the sports they read about. This research aims to answer questions about how figurative language is used in sports journalism and how it can influence the perception and experience of readers. In a broader context, this research seeks to provide a better understanding of the role and influence of figurative language in mass communication.

Sports journalism is an area where figurative language is frequently used to add spirit and enthusiasm to reports while providing a clear depiction of the action and drama in matches or competitions. Java Pos, as one of the leading newspapers in Indonesia, is known for covering a variety of sports and presenting these news to their readers in an engaging and spirited writing style. In its June 1, 2018 edition, like in other editions, the newspaper featured various sports reports laden with figurative language. Given the importance of figurative language in sports journalism and the significant role media play in shaping societal perceptions of sports, there is a need for in-depth research into the use of figurative language in sports reporting in print media like Java Pos. By exploring and analyzing the expressions and metaphors used in sports reporting, this research aims to provide a better understanding of how figurative language is employed to enrich sports reporting and how it can influence the perception and experience of readers.

So far, the researcher has not found similar studies, but there are several studies that bear resemblance. Muhammadiah, Muliadi, & Hamsiah (2020) conducted a study on a semiotic analysis of political news featured in Indonesian newspapers; Ramadhanti, Alwasilah, Harnady, & Supian (2021) conducted a study on an analysis of metaphor in sport news of thejakartapost.com; Heda (2021) conducted a study on exploring figurative language in Rupi Kaur's selected poems; Avillanova & Bram (2019) conducted a study on figurative language in songs in senior high school English student's book; Sukarno (2017) conducted a study on the meaning and function of metaphorical expressions in law discourse in the daily newspaper Jawa Pos; and Fedele (2013) conducted a study on The diasporic Islamic masculinity and the formation of European Islam: theoretical approaches and interpretative perspectives.

The research conducted by Muhammadiah et al., (2020) has similarities in terms of the object of study, that is newspapers, while the differences lie in the subject, theory and research methods. The research conducted by Ramadhanti et al., (2021) has similarities in terms of the subject of the study, while the differences are in the subject being examined, that is thejakartapost.com while the researcher focuses on sports news in Jawa Pos. In addition,

the methods used in this study are also different. Meanwhile, the research conducted by Heda (2021) has similarities in terms of the subject of study, that is, figurative language, while the differences lie in the focus and object of study. This research focuses on figurative language in general in Rupi Kaur's poems, while the research conducted by the researcher focuses specifically on metaphors in sports news in Jawa Pos, June 1, 2018 edition.

Furthermore, Muta'allim, Alfani, Mahidin, Agustin, & Wicaksi (2021) conducted research on the function of comparative adjectives in the Kangean dialect of the Madurese language and its impact on the Kangean community with a pragmatic study; Salikin, Muta'allim, Alfani, Hosaini, & Sayfullah (2021) investigated traditional Madurese engagement amid social changes in the Kangean society; Muta'allim, Sofyan, & Haryono (2020) examined superlative adjectives in the Kangean dialect of the Madurese language with a pragmatic study; Haryono, Wibisono, Sofyan, & Muta'allim (2023) explored the use of speech levels by Madurese students as an implementation of politeness principles in Islamic Boarding Schools in Bondowoso, East Java; Irsyadi, Fitriyah, Hanifiyah & Muta'allim (2022) conducted a study on measuring the potential value of local wisdom in regional literature; and Sofyan, Badrudin, Fitriani, & Muta'allim (2022) conducted research on the types and functions of illocutionary speech acts in intercharacter dialogue in Tilik short films.

The research conducted by Muta'alim, Nawawi, Alfani, Ghaffar, & Wafi (2021) on code switching and code mixing of sellers and buyers in traditional markets: a case study of Market Kampong Asembagus Situbondo; the research conducted by Sofyan, Yudistira, Muta'allim, Alfani, & Ghaffar (2022) on the analysis of conversational implicature between students and teachers at Al-Azhar Islamic Boarding School; the research conducted by Yudistira, Muta'allim, Nurcaya, Julhadi & Pattiasina (2022) on the role of linguistics and local wisdom in understanding harmony between religions in Tana Toraja; and the research conducted by Yudistira, & Muta'allim (2023) on code mixing as an anti-political indiscretion among farm laborers at Ajung, Kalisat, Jember, share similarities with this study in terms of language, pragmatics, and

methodology. However, this research differs in terms of the subject, object, location, and theory used. Therefore, research on exploring figurative language: expressions and metaphors in sports reporting of Java Pos (edition, june 1, 2018) has not been previously studied. Hence, the researcher is highly interested in conducting this research and providing new insights about the use and impact of figurative language in sports journalism.

Based on the above background, the researcher formulates the problem, that is, what are the forms of expressions and metaphors in the sports reporting of Java Pos (edition, June 1, 2018), and how is the context of their use? To answer this problem formulation, it is necessary to use metaphor theory. Kridalaksana (1993) states that a metaphor is a technique where a word or phrase is used to represent another object or concept based on similarity or analogy, such as *foot of a mountain* or *leg of a table,* which stems from an analogy with the human foot. In a discourse, traces of metaphors can be found through the metaphorical expressions or phrases used. These metaphorical expressions are forms of language that can be words, phrases, or sentences that are manifestations across areas of the conceptual system. According to Pierce's view, logic should focus on how people think, and reasoning is done through the use of symbols or signs. He argues that these signs facilitate humans to think, interact with others, and create meaning. Meanwhile, according to Saussure, semiotics or semiology is a discipline that investigates what forms a sign and the rules that govern it.

In communication, either verbal or written, language is used to convey ideas or thoughts. This is also done by journalists, who express their ideas or thoughts in news through language. To ensure readers understand the intended meaning or idea, speakers typically choose words that match the topic of discussion (Mackey, 1970) or choose words that are easily understood. In relation to this, word choice is crucial in communication. One thing to pay attention to in word selection is meaning, as the same word form can have different meanings in different contexts (Keraf, 1991). Word choice is crucial in determining the meaning of a sentence. Therefore, in making word choices, an ability is required that can distinguish the appropriate nuance of meaning from the idea or thought. Additionally, the ability to select words

in line with the reader's or interlocutor's sensibilities and situation is needed.

The ability to choose the right word that matches the nuance of a word's meaning can help someone understand the intended idea or thought. A word has a literal and connotative meaning. Literal or denotative meaning is a meaning that has a single interpretation (Pateda, 2010). According to Keraf (1991), a word that has no additional meanings or particular feelings is called a denotative word. In this research, the literal meaning can be known through a dictionary, namely Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI, 2008). A word can have denotative or connotative meaning, this depends on its context. Denotative meaning is a meaning that has a single, clear interpretation, and directly refers to the object (Pateda, 1987). For example, the word 'house' has a denotative meaning as 'a type of building that has a roof, door, and windows'.

Whereas, connotative meaning according to Keraf (1991) is the meaning of a word that has additional meanings, certain feelings, and certain taste values. Djayasudarma (1994) states that connotative meaning emerges as a result of our feelings towards what is spoken or heard. In the context of sentences, the literal meaning of a word can change into a connotative meaning. Therefore, this connotative meaning is often found in the form of metaphors or figures of speech. Additionally, every word also has semantic features that are universally attached to the word (object). The storage of the natural characteristics of an object can cause oddities. In general, connotative meaning is individual and depends on a person's experience with the word or with the object or idea referred to by the word. For example, the word 'home' with the addition of the prefix 'di-' and the suffix '-kan' changes to 'sheltered'. In connection with the statement above, connotative meaning is often found in the form of metaphors or figures of speech.

According to Luxemburg (1984), the meaning of a metaphor or figure of speech shows a phenomenon where a certain meaning is transferred to something else, thus creating a new meaning. One concept is used in another sense and compared to the original one. This meaning relationship can form if what is communicated and what is actually intended can be related to each other. In this context, figures of speech or metaphorical meanings are not only used in poetry, where their use can create the reader's imagination, but also used in other fields such as journalism, both in print and electronic media. In newspapers, which is one type of print media, the use of metaphorical meaning is very apparent. In fact, to attract readers' attention, news headlines are sometimes written in capital letters. By observing the use of words with indirect meanings, we can feel that they can stimulate the reader's senses to quickly grasp the intended expression or word. This is because figures of speech tend to express meanings more concretely compared to literal expressions (Djajasudarma, 1993).

In line with the explanation above, this research is focused on the expressions and meanings of metaphoric figures of speech in journalistic language. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to describe the forms of metaphoric figures of speech and the meanings of metaphoric figures of speech found in Indonesian in the journalistic context. A metaphor is defined by the Great Indonesian Dictionary (2008) as a way of describing something by likening it to something else. Then, the National Encyclopedia of Indonesia (1990) defines a figure of speech as figurative language that describes something by comparing it to something else, or with something and associating it with something else. Keraf (1991) uses the term figurative style to refer to a figure of speech.

This figurative style is a diversion of meaning (figurative of speech) that is formed based on comparison or similarity. According to Keraf, comparing something to something else means trying to find characteristics that indicate similarities between the two things. According to Keraf (1991), a metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things, but in a very short form by eliminating words, such as: like, as, and similar. Furthermore, Keraf (1991) explains that the main first part is directly related to the main second part so that the metaphor does not express the comparison openly or explicitly, but only gives the suggestion of a comparison. Keraf explains that the complete meaning of a metaphor depends on its context. Nevertheless, a metaphor can stand alone as a verb, adjective, noun, phrase, or clause.

In the June 1, 2018 edition of Java Pos, significant utilization of expressions and metaphors is observed in sports reporting. Expressions and metaphors, as elements of

figurative language, carry profound meanings beyond their literal interpretations. The selection of this edition was based on its relevance and impact in sports reporting. Java Pos is renowned for its meticulous and creative coverage, particularly in football. This edition reflects dynamic trends in reporting, showcasing a wealth of expressive language and metaphors. The benefit lies in providing insights into how expressions and metaphors bring sports narratives to life, enhance news allure, and strengthen the reader's connection to the reported events. The challenge involves identifying and analyzing the most effective expressions and metaphors, as well as comprehending their impact on readers through meticulous research. Focusing on this edition enables an in-depth study of the use of figurative language in sports reporting, unveiling Java Pos's unique writing style, and offering valuable insights into the role of figurative language in shaping engaging and emotionally resonant sports narratives.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative approach, which emphasizes a deep and detailed understanding of a particular phenomenon, in this case, the use of figurative language in sports reports in Java Pos. The qualitative approach is highly suitable for exploring figurative language in sports reporting because it enables in-depth understanding, contextual interpretation, and better capturing of nuances. This approach allows researchers the flexibility to interact closely with data, delve into the changing meanings across various sports scenarios, and analyze the complexity of figurative language usage through a holistic perspective. Within the realm of figurative language, the qualitative approach surpasses quantitative methods in approaching the phenomenon with a richer depth of interpretive richness.

This study is an analytical descriptive study with the aim of describing and analyzing the use of figurative language, especially expressions and metaphors, in the sports report of the June 1, 2018 edition in Java Pos. Analytical descriptive research is a type of study that combines descriptive and analytical aspects to deeply understand and analyze a phenomenon. The purpose of this research is to provide a comprehensive overview of a specific situation, event, or issue, while simultaneously analyzing the relationships among the involved variables. The data in this research are words and sentences containing expressions and metaphoric figures of speech, while the data source is the articles or sports reports published by Java Pos on the June 1, 2018 edition.

The methodology involved participatory observation reading 7 football-specific sports pieces and scrutinizing each for expressions and metaphors. Additionally, documentation was employed collecting and analyzing articles from the designated edition to assess metaphors and expressions through a figurative language lens. Post data collection, data was condensed and classified by category (nouns, verbs, adjectives, and numerals) then verified and interpreted contextually. Content analysis was applied for data analysis, comprehending the contextual use and its impact on reader comprehension. To ensure the validity and reliability of the research results, the researcher used the triangulation technique, which is comparing the findings of this research with other similar studies and also rechecking the analysis results. By using these methods, this research is expected to provide an in-depth understanding of how figurative language, especially expressions and metaphors, is used in sports reporting in Java Pos and how it can affect readers' experience.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
RESULTS

The results of this research show various types of metaphors, appearing in the form of words, phrases, and clauses. These metaphors can be grouped based on their word categories. In the printed sports news reporting in the Jawa Pos newspaper, particularly Indonesian League news, several aspects related to metaphor use were found. Based on the research findings, there are seven uses of metaphor in the context of sports news reporting as shown in the following table.

Table 1. Forms, Types, and Meaning of Expressions and Metaphors in Jawa Pos

No	Data	Type of Figurative Language	Forms of Word/Phrase	Meaning

1	*Kemarin giliran Rudy Eka Priyambada yang **terlempar** dari kursi pelatihan PS Tira.* (Yesterday, it was Rudy Eka Priyambada's turn to **be thrown** from the coaching seat of PS Tira).	Metaphor	Verb	Wasted or no longer useful
2	*Saat ini Arema **mengemas** sembilan point dan **tertinggal** dua angka dari PSIS yang berada tepat diatasnya.* (Currently, Arema has **accumulated** nine points and is **trailing** by two points from PSIS, which is positioned just above them).	Metaphor	Verb	Manage or pay close attention & lose or lower
3	*Sementara itu, **gelandang** PSM Saldi yang baru kali pertama bermain starter ketika melawan Madura United langsung tampil brilian* (Meanwhile, PSM **midfielder** Saldi, who was starting for the first time when facing Madura United, immediately showcased a brilliant performance).	Metaphor	Noun	Great or extraordinary
4	*Ketangguhan persib Bandung ketika bermain di Stadion Gelora Bandung **lautan api** terhenti tadi malam* (Persib Bandung's resilience while playing at the Gelora Bandung Stadium of **Fire** was halted last night).	Metaphor	Noun phrase	Enthusiasm, obedient, sacrifice and united
5	*Persib **kebobolan** pada menit ke-55 gara-gara striker Jonathan Bauman salah mengantisipasi umpan silang didepan gawang sendiri* (Persib **conceded** a goal in the 55th minute due to striker Jonathan Bauman's misjudgment of a crossed pass right in front of their own goal).	Metaphor	Adjective	Failed or unable to protect his team from the opponent's attack
6	*Pekan ke-11 Liga 1 menjadi momen **bersinarnya** beberapa pemain klub promosi seperti Persebaya, PSMS Medan, dan PSIS Semarang* (The 11th week of Liga 1 marked a **shining** moment for several players from promoted clubs such as Persebaya, PSMS Medan, and PSIS Semarang).	Metaphor	Adjective	Persebaya, PSMS Medan, and PSIS Semarang gained an advantage in League 1
7	*Saat suporter ingin kami memenangkan pertandingan, saat itu pula kami **seratus kali** ingin keluar sebagai pemenang* (When the fans want us to win the match, that's also when we ourselves want to come out as **winners a**	Metaphor	Numeral phrase (The amount)	A strong desire to become a historic gold champion

	hundred times).			

In the first data of the table, the metaphor involves the phrase *terlempar dari kursi pelatihan PS Tira* (thrown from the coaching seat of PS Tira). The metaphorical use lies in the verb *terlempar* (thrown), conveying the idea of someone being no longer useful or relevant, similar to being discarded. The second data entry presents the metaphor *mengemas sembilan poin* (accumulated nine points), where the verb *mengemas* (accumulated) suggests close attention or effort. The word *tertinggal* (trailing) uses the metaphor to convey the idea of losing or being lower. The third data entry involves the phrase *tampil brilian* (showcased a brilliant performance), using the noun *brilian* (brilliant) metaphorically to describe a great or extraordinary performance by the midfielder Saldi.

The fourth data uses the metaphor in the phrase *Gelora Bandung lautan api* (Gelora Bandung Stadium of Fire), where *lautan api* (Stadium of Fire) is metaphorically used to depict enthusiasm, obedience, sacrifice, and unity associated with Persib Bandung's resilience. The fifth data entry employs the adjective *kebobolan* (conceded a goal) as a metaphor for the failure or inability of Persib Bandung to protect their goal against the opponent's attack. In the sixth data, the adjective *bersinarnya* (shining moment) metaphorically describes the positive and significant moment of players from clubs like Persebaya, PSMS Medan, and PSIS Semarang in the 11th week of Liga 1. The seventh data entry involves the numeral phrase *seratus kali* (a hundred times), metaphorically expressing a strong desire, akin to wanting to become champions a hundred times, resonating with the phrase "want to come out as winners". In this table, each example demonstrates how metaphors are skillfully used within expressions to enhance the understanding, evoke emotions, and provide deeper layers of meaning to the sports reporting in Jawa Pos.

DISCUSSION

The data is highly important because it offers insights into how figurative language, particularly metaphors, is used effectively in sports reporting. This understanding enhances communication, provides cultural and linguistic insights, influences audience perception,

showcases journalistic craftsmanship, allows for comparative studies, and enriches language usage.

Data 1

*"Kemarin giliran Rudy Eka Priyambada yang **terlempar** dari kursi pelatihan PS Tira"*

Data (1) the word *terlempar* is used as a verb in the context of the sentence and functions as a metaphor. The root word of *terlempar* is *lempar*, which receives the affix *ter-*. Semantically, this word describes an action. Basically, the word *terlempar* is categorized in denotative meaning, however, in the context of this sports news, the word no longer contains a denotative meaning but contains a connotative meaning. Thus, the connotative meaning of the word is wasted or no longer useful, so the word *terlempar* has the same characteristics as the use of goods or food that are no longer useful and will be wasted in vain. The use of figurative language and metaphors in sports reporting introduces emotional, visual, and cultural connotations that influence how readers respond to the text. This creates emotional engagement, visual imagination, and connections to culture and history. The use of these connotations also frames the narrative of the report, distinguishes it from denotative language, and potentially impacts readers' understanding, memory, and perspective of the report.

Data 2

*"Saat ini Arema **mengemas** sembilan point dan **tertinggal** dua angka dari PSIS yang berada tepat diatasnya"*

In data (2), there are the words *mengemas* and *tertinggal,* which are verbs. In addition, these words function as metaphorical figures of speech in the context of the sentence. The word *mengemas* comes from the word *kemas* which has the added affix *meng-*. Thus, the word *mengemas* describes an action performed by the subject. Therefore, the connotative meaning of the word is to manage or pay close attention. Meanwhile, the word *tertinggal* comes from the word *tinggal,* which has the added affix *ter-*. Thus, semantically, the word contains an inherent meaning as an action. Denotatively, the word means "to tidy up or arrange", which is very suitable to be used for a certain item or

clothing. While the word *tertinggal,* denotatively means "left behind or abandoned" (unintentionally left behind). However, in the context of its connotative meaning, the word means losing or lower.

Data 3

*"Sementara itu, **gelandang** PSM Saldi yang baru kali pertama bermain starter ketika melawan Madura United langsung tampil brilian"*

In data (3), the use of the word *gelandang* was found in the sentence. This word is categorized as a noun that contains a metaphor. It is said so, because denotatively, the word means "midfielder". However, connotatively, the word means "manager or organizer". In this case, a soccer game will succeed due to the intelligence of a midfielder. Thus, the meaning of the word is great or extraordinary.

Data 4

*"Ketangguhan persib Bandung ketika bermain di Stadion Gelora Bandung **lautan api** terhenti tadi malam"*

In data (4), there is the phrase *lautan api,* which is considered a noun phrase. The phrase *lautan api* is a metaphorical phrase. Literally, this phrase has semantic features that are naturally inherent in the words that form a phrase. In the context of the sentence, the natural characteristics of a word marked by these semantic features will change. Thus, the denotative meaning contained in that context does not reflect the context of the situation and conditions in the reporting of the sports news, but instead, the phrase contains a connotative meaning, which is not the actual meaning but the phrase is used as a comparison to describe the situation or circumstances faced. Therefore, the meaning of the phrase *lautan api* is used to refer to the enthusiasm and spirit of the Bandung supporters who support their team. In addition, it depicts a Bandung resident who is so obedient to their leader and is willing to sacrifice their wealth. Therefore, the phrase "lautan api" becomes a sign or symbol to remember the past tragedy.

Data 5

*"Persib **kebobolan** pada menit ke-55 gara-gara striker Jonathan Bauman salah mengantisipasi umpan silang didepan gawang sendiri"*

In data (5), there is the word *kebobolan.* This word is categorized as an adjective that contains a metaphorical figure of speech. The word *kebobolan* comes from the root word *bobol* which has the affix *ke-an.* Denotatively, the word *kebobolan,* has the meaning of being breached, referring to a goal that has been successfully penetrated by the ball. Thus, the connotative meaning of the word describes that Persib failed or was unable to defend in protecting its team from the opponent's attack.

Data 6

*"Pekan ke-11 Liga 1 menjadi momen **bersinarnya** beberapa pemain klub promosi seperti Persebaya, PSMS Medan, dan PSIS Semarang"*

In data (6), there is the word *bersinarnya.* This word is an adjective that contains a metaphorical figure of speech. The word *bersinarnya* comes from the word *sinar,* which has the prefix *ber-* and the suffix *-nya.* Denotatively, the meaning of the word is 'shining or radiating'. However, connotatively, the meaning of the word describes that in the 11th week of League 1, it is a success for Persebaya, PSMS Medan, and PSIS Semarang in radiating and achieving superiority in League 1.

Data 7

*"Saat suporter ingin kami memenangkan pertandingan, saat itu pula kami **seratus kali** ingin keluar sebagai pemenang"*

In data (7), there is a phrase, namely *seratus kali.* This phrase is a numeral phrase that contains a metaphorical figure of speech. Denotatively, the meaning of the phrase leans towards frequency, namely time. However, connotatively, the phrase describes that they want an unrivaled victory. It is said so, because it is impossible for a team to win a match up to a hundred times in a row. Thus, the meaning of the word is their strong desire to become a historic gold champion.

The use of metaphors in the provided sentences enhances the reader's experience by adding depth and vividness to the descriptions. These metaphors create emotional connections, visualize events, and amplify the excitement within the text. They vividly illustrate dramatic changes, competitive standings, outstanding performances, setbacks, pivotal moments,

achievements, and the mutual drive for success. Through these metaphors, the sentences become more engaging, allowing readers to connect with the content on a deeper level and envision the events as they unfold. Metaphors are utilized in these sentences to provide vivid and intensified descriptions. They portray positional shifts, score differentials, exceptional performances, crucial mistakes, shining moments, and determined efforts in a more powerful and evocative manner. Metaphors add emotional and visual dimensions to the text, enhancing the reading experience by making it richer and more engaging. This research necessitates further investigation, encompassing not only the exploration of expressions and metaphors in sports reporting of Java Pos but also delving into the study of food metaphors in political discourse. This is stated as such because it can unveil their role in conveying cultural narratives and shaping political ideologies. These metaphors simplify complex concepts, making them more comprehensible and appealing to audiences. The study highlights the potential impact of these metaphors on public perception, emphasizing their contribution to societal values and effective political communication.

IV. CONCLUSION

The finding provides a comprehensive overview of expressions and metaphors found in the sports reporting of Jawa Pos. These linguistic devices serve to convey deeper meanings and emotions within the context of sports events. Metaphors are utilized creatively to symbolize various aspects such as success, setbacks, performances, and aspirations. Through the use of these figurative expressions, the reporting becomes more engaging, relatable, and vibrant, enhancing the reader's understanding and connection to the sports narratives. Indonesian language in the context of journalism is often enriched with the use of figures of speech, particularly in sports news. One of the frequently found figures of speech is metaphor. Metaphors found in newspaper reporting appear in the form of words and phrases. Typically, these figures of speech involve comparisons between an object and its literal meaning, which aligns with the original characteristics of the word. In sports news, the use of figures of speech is more frequent compared to non-sports news. Additionally, the

use of figures of speech in sports news tends to be more creative, resulting in unique meanings and signs. This demonstrates that journalists possess high creativity in using language, evidenced by their ability to convey ideas or concepts by comparing one thing with another that has the same essence.

From the seven data found, sports news tends to use metaphors, which can more expressively portray the meaning and characteristics of words. Therefore, it can be concluded that the use of metaphors tends to lead towards the use of word and phrase meanings that signify denotative and connotative meanings in the news. The research holds significant implications in the realms of sports communication, journalism, and linguistic studies. Through the analysis of the usage of expressions and metaphors in sports reporting, this study unveils how figurative language enriches communication, creates deeper emotional and artistic dimensions, and enhances the quality of sports reporting. By focusing on a specific edition of Java Pos, the research underscores the edition's contribution in representing dynamic and expressive trends in sports reporting. The research's implications encompass the development of analytical methods to comprehend the usage of figurative language and its application in diverse cultural contexts. Furthermore, the study offers guidance to communication practitioners and journalists to effectively employ figurative language in sports reporting. Thus, this research impacts the enhancement of sports communication, the quality of sports journalism, and a deeper understanding of the influence of figurative language on readers and audiences. By deepening the comprehension of the usage of expressions and metaphors, this research has the potential to advance the way we experience, understand, and respond to sports news with greater richness and nuance. This research needs further research, not just about expressions and metaphors in journalistic reporting, but how these words and phrases can evoke readers so they are highly interested in reading it.

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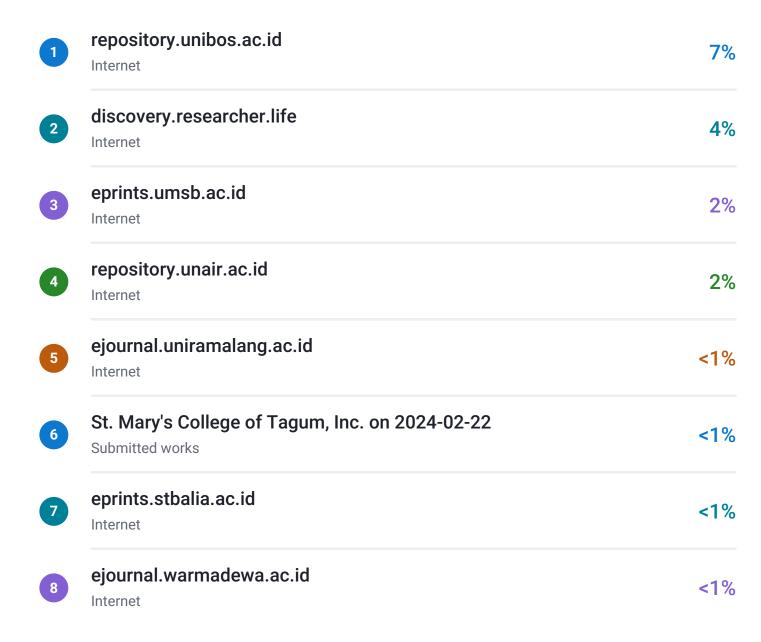
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