Figurative Meaning Found In Sport News Article

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Abstract

In this study the writer analyzes the use of figurative meaning in sport articles. There are seven types of figurative found in Sport articles: they are Metaphor, Simile Synecdoche, Metonymy, Hyperbole, Personification, Irony. The most dominant figurative meaning used in sports article is Metonymy it is 51.90%, Hyperbole 18.95% and the rest, Simile 12.95% Personification, 9.6% , and Irony , Metaphor, Synecdoche, are 2.35%. The sports news, specifically soccer, is reported emotionally to give impression of the team and the quality of the competition, to the reader.

Key words : figurative meaning, Metaphor, Simile Synecdoche, Metonymy, Hyperbole, Personification, Irony

I. Introduction

This research takes semantics approach as the way of analysis. Semantics is concerned with sentences and other linguistic object expressed. The writer realizes that she always uses expressions every day when she talks. Besides that people also always use it but people do not realize the existence of those expressions and sometimes people fail in their communication because they don’t know what others say that makes misunderstand with each other.

There was a sport article that have made the writer realized the way of the reporter wrote the article that makes reader interested to read the article. This topic is interesting to study because sport article are specific writing different with other writing such as political or economical writing. The writer wants to learn what are the figurative meaning used in the article. Writer also want to find out the types of figurative meaning and the dominant types of figurative meaning used in Sport News article, by comparing the percentage of the dominant type of figurative meaning in Sport News article.

The objectives of the study are to identify the types of figurative meaning used in Sport News article and to find out what type of figurative meaning dominantly used in Sport News article. The writer focused on analyzing figurative meaning based on John I seed theory; they are simile, metaphor, personification, irony, synecdoche, hyperbola, and metonymy. The writers focused on the figurative meaning used in Sport News article, specifically in soccer football.

II. Semantics

Semantics comes from the Greek word “semantickos” means “significant”. Generally, in linguistic semantics is defined as the study of meaning in language. Semantics is a branch of linguistics studying the meaning of words; the study of the relationship between words and their meaning.

Semantics is the study of meaning communicated thought language. It is concerned with sentences and other linguistic object express. Semantic is attempt to explicate the language which allows that speaker to communicate facts, feeling, intentions and product of the imagination to other speakers and to understand what they communicate to him or /her. Semantics is one part of the
grammar, syntax, and morphology are other part. Longman (1985:172) Semantics is usually concerned with the analysis of the meaning of word, phrases, or sentence and sometimes with the meaning of utterances in discourse or the meaning of a whole text.

A semantics concept that might be quite fundamental to one language might be much less important in another. Semantics of different language shows us the great variety of word. Identifying what is common to the semantics of all language helps us understand what is unique about language and human nature.

As Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, semantics is the branch of linguistics concerned with studying the meaning of words and sentences. Semantics is the study of meaning. The word “semantics” itself denotes a range of ideas, from the popular to the highly technical. It is often used in ordinary language to denote a problem of understanding that comes down to word selection.

Tarigan (1985:7), semantic menelaah lambang-lambang atau tanda-tanda yang menyatakan makna, hubungan makna, hubungan makna yang satu dengan yang lain. Tarigan stated that semantics is how to define meaning. Semantics defines the symbols or sign that states the meaning, relation of meaning one another and effect to society. From the definition above, briefly and popularly, semantics itself is stated to define the meaning. In linguistics, semantics is defined as the study of meaning in language. That is the fact that meaning is a part of language.

Meaning

Meaning is one of the most ambiguous and most controversial terms in the theory language. The meaning of a word is defined in part by its relations with other words in the language. Hofmann (1993:32) defines the meaning is one of the most successful areas of modern semantics, and turns out to be useful for language learning, for most of the elementary units of one language are found in other languages.

According to Oxford Advanced Learners’ Dictionary, meaning is intended to communicate something that is not expressed directly. Nowadays, in this development period, so many different meaning can be found from the speaker, but through language, we can understand it based on the context. Thus, we can make language more clearly to comprehend. Most of words have several meaning but these varieties cause no problem to the speaker’s language, because the context usually make it clearly.

Keraf (1991:136) defines meaning as a relationship between form and its reference. Sometimes people are sure about message that they get from something they have read or heard but sometimes they are not, it happens because the message is expressed figuratively.

Meaning can be divided into two parts: literal meaning and figurative meaning. The following discussion will be about literal meaning in order to give a better description or understanding on figurative meaning.

Literal Meaning

Literal meaning is known as the real meaning or linguistics meaning. Literal meaning describes something in the real world to the hearer. Webster’s Dictionary (1988:571) says that if a speaker expresses himself literally, it means that the speaker’s statement is exact, precise, and limited in meaning without any symbolic or hidden meaning. On the contrary, if the speaker expresses himself figuratively, the listener may find it rather difficult to grasp the intention of the speaker, since figures of speech is represented by means of a figure or symbol in its original or
exact sense, representing one concept in terms of another that may be thought of as analogous with it.

Literal meaning is property of linguistic expressions. Roughly speaking, the literal meaning of complex sequence of word is determined by its grammatical properties and the meaning that are conventionally assigned to those words. The literal meaning of a statements should be exacts or exaggerate. Literal languages refer to words that do not deviate from their defined meaning. Figurative meaning is the focused of this study.

**Figurative Meaning**

Figurative is called as non-literal meaning, non-linguistic and non-lexical meaning. Figurative meaning or figurative language occurs when the sentence or statement means different from the writer or speaker. That is why in this case, figurative meaning is a way used to speak non-literally.

The speaker is using figurative language that is a means of indirect statement that says one thing in terms of another. Figurative language is words or expressions with meaning that is different from the literal interpretations. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative meaning, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point.

Figurative means non literal or not exact sense or references. Figurative meaning is one kind of non literal meaning. Non literal meaning is based on the context or situation. Non literal meaning occurs when ones means something different from what our word mean.

John I Seed (2009:15) non literal uses of language are traditionally called figurative. Figurative language is imaginatively exciting in three ways: it is “concrete, condensed, and interesting. Figurative language is an important part of writing and is also widely used in speech. Hornby Dictionary (2003:495) is a word or phrase used in a different way from its usual meaning in order to create a particular metal image or effect. In many ways, figurative languages is a description, in which abstract term are used in place of concrete description.

From the explanation, it can be concluded that figurative expressions or figurative language produce figurative meaning. In the other word, figurative meaning is the cause of using of figurative speech. Therefore, figurative meaning has a close relationship with figurative expression and they cannot separated one each another.

In other words figurative meaning intend to show the different side of language. It allows the speaker or writer to communicate meaning that differ in various ways from what they literary say. And they speak figuratively for reason or politeness, to avoid responsibility for the import of what is communicated, to express ideas that are difficult to communicate using literal language.

According to the writer; figurative language is one of way to express an idea imaginatively and figurative language can be assumed that a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words. There are several types of figurative language. Figurative language is an important part of writing and is also widely used in speech.

**Types of Figurative**

John I Seed (2009:16) Non-literal uses of language are traditionally call figurative and are described by a host of theatrical terms including; metaphor, simile, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, personification and irony. In this research the writer choose the theory by John I Seed
then the writer will be explaining five of them, they are; metaphor, simile, metonymy, synecdoche, and personification.

Figurative language can be divided into metaphor, simile, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, personification and irony.

1. **Metaphor**: is the comparison between two objects; comparing two things by using one kind of object or using in a place of another to suggest the likeness between them.

2. **Simile**: is a figure of speech comparing two unlike things that is often introduced by *like* or *as*.

3. **Synecdoche**: is a figure of speech which mentions a part of something to suggest the whole.

4. **Metonymy**: is a figure of speech in which a thing or concept is called not by its own name but rather by the name of something associated with that thing or concept.

5. **Hyperbole**: is a very statement containing exaggeration to emphasize a point.

6. **Personification**: is a figure of speech in which human attributs are given to an animal, an object or a concept.

7. **Irony**: a pretense of ignorance and of willingness to learn from another assumed in order to make the other’s false conception conspicuous by adroit questioning.

Based on the brief explanation above, it can be understood that figurative language is a way how to expressing an idea in the beatiful language and it can produce the nice sentences to read or hear. By figurative language, we can improve our ability to describe or express one’s feeling and though in order to make the beatiful words.

**Metaphor**

Metaphor is derived from the Greek word ”metapherein”, means to move. The word meta means ‘move’ + pherein means ‘to carry’. A metaphor implies that one things is like another. Generally speaking, it makes comparison between things which would not normally be though of as similar to each other.

Keraf (1980:139) Metaphor is the comparison between two objects; comparing two things by using one kind of object or using in a place of another to suggest the likeness between them.

Tarigan (1985:141) Metaphor is implicit comparison. Metaphor is the use of words is not real meaning except as a sharp word. Metaphor is a kind of the shortest, integrated, and well arranged figurative speech. It includes two ideas of metaphor. Firstly, explaining the reality which is something being though and becomes an object. Secondly, is comparing the reality to another object.

For example:

1. **Life is a dream**
   Life is compare with dream. Life cannot be ascertained. Human can at happen with themselves. It is same with dream. Human can determine what dream they want.

2. **He is a strong tower**
   The expression, he is like a strong tower. Figuratively, he is a strong man. The word tower describes that man is strong like a tower. Based on the explanation above, it can be conclude that metaphor is a way to express figuratively by saying another thing to substitute the real meaning that one means to say. It must be considered that the two things must have the same characteristic.

**Metonymy**
Metonymy is a kind of non-literal language in which one entity is used to refer to another entity that is associated with it in some way. In other words metonymy concepts allow us to conceptualize one thing by means of its relation to something else. Carter (2004:120) says that metonymy, on the other hand, links things by means of contiguity rather than by means of similarity.

Frederik (1988:48) says that metonymy is figurative meaning in which the name of thing is applied to another with which it is closely associated. Metonymies are very common in everyday speech. For example, a man says ‘give me a light’ when he literally means he wants some fire. He is addicted to be bottle, is another way of saying that he drinks too much whisky.

Keraf (1980:142) metonymy is style that use a word to express something other, because they have a very closely relationship. Metonymy is a figurative in which one word is substituted for another with which it is closely associated. Metonymy is also the rhetorical strategy of describing something indirectly by referring to things around it, such as describing someone’s clothing to characterize the individual.

For example:
1. **He had sweat it out**
   It means he has been working hard.
2. **In the last game he just get the silver while his friend get the bronze**
   It means that his friend superior than him.

**Synecdoche**

A figurative which mentions a part of something to suggest the whole. Keraf (1980:142) Synecdoche is a figure of speech which mentions a part of something to suggest the whole. Synecdoche is derived from the Yunani word, synekdechsthai. Word syn means ‘with’; word ex means ‘to get out’; and word dechesthai means ‘to take’; ‘to receive’.

For example:
1. **All eyes on the television**
2. **I hope all ears listen to me**
3. **Indonesia will try to resolve the situation in Aceh**

   In the sentence number 1 the word all eyes represent the people or public, not only the eyes of the people but whole of their body, since eyes are parts of human body. In the second sentence same with the first sentence. The word all ears represents a group of people. And the last sentence, the word Indonesia in the sentence represent the government in Indonesia.

**Personification**

Personification is derived from the Latin word. Word persona means ‘person, actor, doer or a mask which is used in a play’ + word fic means ‘to make’.

Personification is a figure of speech in which human attributes are given to an animal, an object or a concept. It is really a kind of metaphor in which one member is always a human being.

Hornby Dictionary (2003:982) Personification is known as the figure of speech endows an object, ideas or abstraction with human form, sensibility, character or personifying an abstract idea. Thus, the writer can conclude it that personification is the name of figure used when inanimate things are spoken or addressed as thought they were endowed with life. This figure of speech is also stated to express one’s feeling toward the inanimate objects are supposed as the
human attitude in doing an activity. In personification a non human thing is referred to as having the characteristics of human.

For example:

1. **The sun smiled on the earth**
   
   We are speaking of the sun as though it is capable of smiling like the human face. We are actually comparing the goodness, benevolence and warmth of the sun’s smile that a parent might give to a child.

2. **A sleep I nature’s sweet nurse**
   
   He is comparing the way in which sleep helps to cure us of our ills and worried to the way in which a nurse looks after a sick person.

**Simile**

Keraf (1980:138) simile is a figure of speech in which an explicit comparison is made between two things essentially unlike. A figurative in which a comparison is expressed by the specific use of a word or phrase such as: like, as, than, similar to, resembles, appears, or seems.

Simile is defined as an expression which describes one thing by directly comparing it with another. Simile is often used in our daily conversation to express something that we suppose need to compare them. For example :

   **Fair as a star, when only one
   Is shining in the sky.**

   The comparison is between the beauty of a single bright star shining in the sky and the beauty of the woman which shines out above that of other women.

**III. Research Design**

Sugiyono (2010:2) metode penelitian adalah cara atau strategi menyeluruh untuk menemukan atau memperoleh data yang diperlukan. (Sugiyono states that research design is a way or strategy to get the data which are needed in the research). This study is conducted using descriptive quantitative analysis. Quantitative research involves collecting data to answers questions concerning the status of the study and to describe the types of figurative meaning and the most dominant type is used in Sport News article.

**Data**

In this research, the source of the data is taken from the Jakarta Post. The writer takes three sample of sport news article on issued on July 2013 edition. These are the title of the data, Brazil wins and loses at memorable confeds cup (Wednesday, July 03, 2013), Arsenal promises entertaining soccer game at Bung Karno (Saturday, July 13, 2013), Jakarta welcomes Liverpool, Chelsea arriving (Thursday, July 18, 2013).

The data are collected by using documentary technique. Documentary technique means that the data are found from reading the references related to the study. Finally the writer uses the steps as the following:

1. Finding the Jakarta Post newspaper.
2. Selecting the news article randomly
3. Reading the carefully.

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed them by applying certain techniques as follows:

1. Underline the sport text article by identifying the figurative meanings.
2. Classifying the figurative meanings based on the types of figurative meanings.
3. Finding out the percentage from each kind of figurative meanings by using the Percentage formula, the formula is:
   \[ X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% \]
   Where: \( X \) = the percentage of each type of figurative meanings
   \( F \) = frequency of each type of figurative meaning
   \( N \) = the total number of the item
4. Finding out the dominant figurative meanings used in sport news.
5. Concludes the finding of the study

There are four articles that were analyzed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Titles of the articles</th>
<th>Issued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ronaldo, Ozil lead Real Madrid past Everton 2-1</td>
<td>Greg Beacham, The Associated Press, Los Angeles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Brazil beats Spain 3-0 to win Confederations Cup</td>
<td>Tales Azzoni, The Associated Press, Rio de Janeiro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV Data Analysis of Figurative Meaning on Sports Articles

Table 1 Figurative Meaning on Sports Articles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categorize as No</th>
<th>Fig Meaning</th>
<th>Means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Metaphor</td>
<td>seeing something in terms of something else, the use of words is not the real meaning except as a sharp word eg This book is gem is say that the properties associated with the meaning of book can be extended so that, by analogy, the book is seen as having a value or uniqueness or age of an expensive jewel and is therefore something to treasure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Simile</td>
<td>1. a comparison is expressed by the specific use of a word or phrase such as: like, as, than, seems or Frost's favorite &quot;as if.&quot;. Carter (2004:125) says that simile is also very closely related to metaphor; in fact, one definition of metaphor is that it is an elliptical simile and that for specific communication between one thing and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
another. I think of illustrating books rather like being in a play.

2. It was as though they were passing before us in a dream

3. Synecdoche

1. which mentions a part of something to suggest the whole: employs some of the things to declare the whole or to use a whole to express some. no indirect interpretation is normally required All eyes on the television

2. I hope all ears listen to me

3. Indonesia will try to resolve the situation in Aceh

4. Metonymy

Metonymy is a kind of non-literal language in which one entity is used to refer to another entity that is associated with it in some way. In other words metonymy concepts allow us to conceptualize one thing by means of its relation to something else 1.He had sweat it out

It means he has been working hard.

2. In the last game he just get the silver while his friend get the bronze

It means that his friend superior than him

5. Hyperbole

is a very statement containing exaggeration to emphasize a point

6. Personification

An abstract entity is construed as though it were a physical object which is then further specified as being a person, a non human thing is referred to as having the characteristics of human.

Personification a type of metaphor in which distinct human qualities, e.g., honesty, emotion, volition, etc., are attributed to an animal, object or idea. The sun smiled on the earth

7. Irony

a pretense of ignorance and of willingness to learn from another assumed in order to make the other’s false conception conspicuous by adroit questioning.

Identifying the Figurative meaning

Table 2. Identification of Figurative Meaning on text 1

“Ronaldo, Ozil lead Real Madrid past Everton 2-1”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Paragraph of the article</th>
<th>Type of Figurative Meaning</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cristiano Ronaldo scored in the 17th minute and set up Mesut Ozil's goal 14 minutes later, leading Real Madrid to the final of the International Champions Cup with a 2-1 victory over Everton on Saturday night.</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>1. Cristiano Ronaldo scored in the 17th minute leading: means Ronaldo made a goal that gave score to his team Real Madrid 2. Real Madrid (name of soccer group): real Madrid to act as human to lead forward, human attributes are given to a name of a group &quot;Real Madrid unbeaten in its preseason friend lies.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ronaldo and Ozil starred in the first football game played at the 51-year-old Dodger Stadium, keeping Real Madrid unbeaten in its preseason friend lies.</td>
<td>v</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Second-half substitute Nikica Jelavic scored in the 61st minute for Everton, which gave a solid challenge to the Galacticos. Tim Howard, Everton's American goalkeeper, made a handful of brilliant saves to keep Real Madrid from increasing its lead.</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>Second-half substitute Nikica Jelavic scored in the 61st minute: Nikica made a goal the concept is not called by its own name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The inaugural International Champions Cup matches seven European teams and MLS' Los Angeles Galaxy in an exhibition tournament. The final is Wednesday night in Miami, where Real Madrid will face the winner of Chelsea's meeting with AC Milan outside New York on Sunday.</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>In an exhibition tournament: the exhibition usually the show of the best of something, associated with the best participants to show the best performances of soccer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Just two weeks away from the season opener in La Liga, Real Madrid had more than enough talent to overcome Everton. The Toffees reached the semifinals earlier in the week with a surprise win in San Francisco over two-time defending Serie A champion.</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>Season opener in La Liga, Real Madrid had more than enough talent to overcome Everton: season opener is acting like doing something by human to start the season opener.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Juventus, which faced the Galaxy in the second game at Dodger Stadium.

6. In preparation for football's debut in Chavez Ravine, the Dodgers flattened their pitchers' mound and spread temporary grass over the infield and warning track. Dodger Stadium has hosted the Beatles, a papal Mass, eight World Series and 52 Dodgers seasons, but had never converted its baseball-specific field into a soccer pitch.

7. Everton's Catalan coach, Roberto Martinez, acknowledged the game was a valuable chance to test his side against the world's best. While his team looked good for stretches, particularly around Real's penalty area, the Toffees' defense was repeatedly caught scrambling when its offside trap was beaten.

8. While Ronaldo was the crowd's favorite, German national team midfielder Ozil was named the man of the match. Ronaldo broke between two defenders for a golden chance in 10th minute, but the Portuguese star tried to volley Ramos' long pass and saw his shot fly well over Howard's goal.

9. Ronaldo scored when poor marking and a sharp pass from Ozil left him alone in Everton's penalty box, where he faked Howard to the ground and tapped home for the first goal in Chavez Ravine history.
10. Everton had plenty of early chances as well. Marouane Fellaini's header glanced off the post in the 24th minute, and Sylvain Distin's apparent goal on a header six minutes later was waved off for a foul in the box.

11. Ronaldo and Ozil then slipped behind Everton's defense again, with Ronaldo putting a pass on Ozil's right foot for another goal. Ronaldo's solid outing ended when he was substituted 13 minutes into the second half.

12. Moments after Howard made a dramatic leaping stop, Everton narrowed the deficit when Steven Naismith headed into the middle for Jelavic, whose flying kick rattled between goalkeeper Diego Lopez and the post.
From four (4) texts of sport/ soccer article, there are 70 paragraphs, writer identified 84 figurative meaning used in this article but there are some figurative that are not identified on the articles. The following is the examples of the analysis of figurative meaning such as:

Table 3 Figurative Meaning on Sports Articles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Metaphor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>— in a sea of yellow jerseys — (= big supporters who wear yellow jersey just like sea) started teasing the Spaniards, Wanna play, wanna play!? Brazil will teach you seeing something in terms of something else, the use of words is not the real meaning expect as a sharp word eg This book is gem is say that the properties associated with the meaning of book can be extended so that, by analogy, the book is seen as having a value or uniqueness or age of an expensive jewel and is therefore something to treasure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Simile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3. Real Madrid unbeaten in its preseason friend lies: friend lies is a figure of speech comparing two and become the term in soccer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. It was a tight game and we just didn’t have the final cross or the final pass tonight; tight game = we just didn’t have the final cross or the final pass tonight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Neat and tidy throughout in his role behind Robin van Persie, he linked up play well, tracked back, showed a good range of passing and had two shots = it means he made a hard attempt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Synecdoche</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1. Inter Milan tested Real Madrid backup goalie Diego Lopez several times it means to try to make a goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inter Milan tested Real Madrid which mentions a part of soccer team (Milan, Real Madrid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Ronaldo played the first half and made it 2-0 in the 38th minute it means made scored In the 38th of the playing time to suggest the whole teams: employs some of the things to declare the whole or to use a whole to express some. no indirect interpretation is normally required All eyes on the television</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Metonymy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1. Ramos’ long pass and saw his shot fly well over Howard’s goal.: means that goal made by Howard is by Ramo’s long pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Rodrigo Palaco struggled with footing at times means try to do the best is Metonymy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. St. Louis is definitely on their radar screen: radar is tool to detect where the subject placed or to find the factual position. the meaning is the picture of team’s standard among the other team. It is a kind of non-literal language in which on entity is used to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
refer to another entity that is associated with it in some way. In other words metonymy concepts allow us to conceptualize one thing by means of its relation to something else

Hyperbole

1. Another highlight goal from Cristiano Ronaldo led the way in a dominant preseason finale: dominant means to definitely, is hyperbole to emphasize the strong position of his team to join the finale is a very statement containing exaggeration to emphasize a point

2. Ozil was named the man of the match the figure of speech which is saying hyperbole: as the man of the match

3. when he entered the area clear from defenders in a breakaway = the defender are not alert that it

Personification

1. season opener in La Liga, Real Madrid had more than enough talent to overcome Everton: season opener is acting like doing something by human to start the tournament.

2. Marouane Fellaini’s header glanced off the post in the 24th minute, glance is an acting of human. An abstract entity is construed as though it were a physical object which is then further specified as being a person, a non human thing is referred to as having the characteristics of human.

Personification a type of metaphor in which distinct human qualities, e.g., honesty, emotion, volition, etc., are attributed to an animal, object or idea. The sun smiled on the earth

Irony

Wayne Rooney’s headline-grabbing presence means the presence of Rooney’s could not give any effect for the Manchester United

2. played out a dull 0-0 draw means a play that didn’t have any result a pretense of ignorance and of willingness to learn from another assumed in order to make the other’s false conception conspicuous by adroit questioning.

On classification of this figurative meaning, on those 4 texts, the following recapitulation of figurative meaning can be seen on the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>no</th>
<th>Texts</th>
<th>Type of Figurative Meaning</th>
<th>Totally</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Text 1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Text 2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Text 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Dominant of Figurative Meaning:

The result of the analysis is prove that sports articles specifically soccer, most of the sentences using figurative, Metonymy its 51.9%. It is a kind of figurative language in which on entity is used to refer to another entity that is associated with it in some way. In other words metonymy concepts allow us to conceptualize one thing by means of its relation to something else, such as The warm-up tournament, (it means the competition which is held before the world cup, and joined by the participants of world cup, the concept of sport which is always doing by warm up before the competition started)

Fred closed the scoring (it means Fred changes the status of scoring by making goal at the competition and that score is final because he is the last that made the goal. The concept of “closing”, is used, to say it is final score.

The second is hyperbole is 18.95%: the article use some hyperbole as a very statement containing exaggeration to emphasize a point. It is always happen to describe the writer’s impression on the game, or on the game. For examples We beat the world champions today, (it means we won the world champions today) “world champion“ is not a player or a person that can be beat, the tournament is a competition, not a person. It is an exaggeration to emphasize the effort to win the competition. The exaggeration is actually made on purpose on the report of the game, to emphasize the impression of happiness he winner, the disappointed of the loser. The third is Irony a pretense of ignorance and of willingness to learn from another assumed in order to make the other’s false conception conspicuous by adroit questioning. played out a dull 0-0 draw means a play that didn't have any result. The score was 0-0 draw, and it is say, a dull play of the competition, this is the false conception that the play actually is not dull, but the audiences who fell dull. The play still active and it is not dull for the player.
The Figurative Meaning in sport articles mostly and dominantly using metonymy and also using hyperbole to emphasize the impression. The least is Irony it is 2.35%, irony a pretense of ignorance and of willingness to learn from another assumed in order to make the other’s false conception.

After analyzing the use of figurative meaning in sport articles it can be concluded that:

1. There are seven types of figurative found in Sport articles: they are Metaphor, Simile, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Hyperbole, Personification, Irony.
2. The most dominant figurative meaning used in sports article is Metonymy it is 51.90%, Hyperbole 18.95% and the rest, Simile 12.95% Personification, 9.6%, and Irony, Metaphor, Synecdoche, are 2.35%
3. The sports news, specifically soccer, is reported emotionally to give impression of the team and the quality of the competition, to the reader.

Based on the result of the study, the following suggestion are offered: the figurative is grasping the sense of sport articles, that would be interested used in sport’s articles. the study would be the start of doing further research related to the sport articles.

REFERENCE


