

**METAPHOR ANALYSIS ON COVID-19 VACCINE ISSUES IN
NEW YORK TIMES ONLINE NEWS**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC
UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

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**METAPHOR ANALYSIS ON COVID-19 VACCINE ISSUES IN
NEW YORK TIMES ONLINE NEWS**

THESIS

Presented to:

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**MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF
MALANG**

2021

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Metaphor Analysis on Covid-19 Vaccine Issues on New York Times Online News**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those one that are cited as references and written in the references. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, June 2, 2021

The researcher



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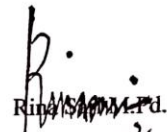
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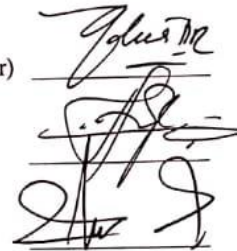
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MOTTO

“You cannot do anything without Allah, but you can achieve everything
with Allah’s permission”

DEDICATION

This thesis specially dedicated to;

My beloved father, Supandi, S.S

My beloved mother, Nur Hasanah

My beloved sister and brother, Putri Zidni Ilman Nafi'an and Ahmad
Hasan Zam-zami

All of my families

For their infinite love, supports, and prays

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Alhamdulillahirabbil'amin, I praised my greatest gratitude to Allah, the lord of the Universe and others creatures, who have given us mercy, blessing, guidance, and everything in life. *Sholawat* and *Salam* also given to our prophet Muhammad SAW, as the perfect example who has guide us to the truth religion, namely *islam*. Hopefully, we can get *syafa'at* later at The Last Day.

This thesis entitled “**Metaphor Analysis on Covid-19 Vaccine Issues in New York Times Online News**” is intended to fulfill the requirements in achieve a Bachelor of Literature (S.S) in the Department of Literature, Faculty of Humanities at Islamic State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

I realized that my thesis would not successful without any supports from others. Therefore, through this opportunity, I want to convey my deepest and special thanks for them. My sincere gratitude goes to:

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I hope this thesis will useful for readers, especially for the students of Department of English Literature

Malang, June 2 2021

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ABSTRACT

Ula, Suaibah Hasanatul. 2021. *Metaphor Analysis On Covid-19 Vaccine Issues in New York Times Online News.* Department of English Literature. Thesis. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Zainur Rofiq M.A.

Keywords: Covid-19 Vaccine issues, Discourse, Image schemas, Metaphor, New York Times

Metaphor is part of figurative language which compares an object to another object. Metaphor can found everywhere. One of places where metaphors are often used is in news. Then, the use of metaphor itself usually creates images for the reader or listeners. This research aimed to investigate the use of metaphor in online news. There were two objectives of study generated in this research; (1) to examine the types of conceptual metaphor such as structural metaphor, ontological metaphor and orientational metaphor in the New York Times online news, (2) to show the images schemas represented in the news through the use of metaphor.

The data of this research are ten online news articles from New York Times about Covid-19 Vaccine issues, which were published on December 2020 until the earlier of February 2021. Descriptive qualitative were applied as the research design of the study. Furthermore, there are two theories use to answer the research question in this study. First, the researcher use theory of Conceptual metaphor developed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003) in identifying the types of metaphor. Second, the researcher uses theory of images schemas developed by Cruse and Croft (2004) to find the image schemas represented through the use of metaphor in the articles.

The finding revealed that the author use three kinds of metaphor in writing their articles. Based on the data obtained, the researcher found 14 structural metaphors, 14 orientational metaphors and 46 ontological metaphors. Besides, the researcher also found image schemas through the metaphorical expressions which comprising of; space, scale, container, force, unity/multiplicity, identity, existence. From the result, the researcher concludes that in types of metaphor found, the ontological metaphor is the most frequently appears. Then, for image schemas, the type that frequently appears is “force”.

ABSTRAK

Ula, Suaibah. Hasanatul. 2021. *Metaphor Analysis on Covid-19 Issues in New York Times Online News*. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Tesis. Fakultas Ilmu Budaya. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Zainur Rofiq M.A.

Kata Kunci: Isu Vaksin Covid-19, Wacana, Skema citra, Metafora, New York Times

Metafora adalah bagian dari bahasa kiasan yang membandingkan suatu objek dengan objek lain. Metafora dapat ditemukan di mana-mana. Salah satu tempat di mana metafora sering digunakan adalah dalam berita. Kemudian, penggunaan metafora itu sendiri biasanya menciptakan citra bagi pembaca atau pendengarnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penggunaan metafora dalam berita online. Ada dua tujuan penelitian yang dihasilkan dalam penelitian ini; (1) untuk mengkaji jenis-jenis metafora konseptual seperti metafora struktural, metafora ontologis, dan metafora orientasional dalam berita online New York Times, (2) untuk menampilkan skema citra yang direpresentasikan dalam berita melalui penggunaan metafora.

Data penelitian ini adalah sepuluh artikel berita online New York Times tentang isu Vaksin Covid-19 yang terbit pada Desember 2020 hingga awal Februari 2021. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Selanjutnya, ada dua teori yang digunakan untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian dalam penelitian ini. Pertama, peneliti menggunakan teori Metafora Konseptual yang dikembangkan oleh Lakoff dan Johnson (2003) dalam mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis metafora. Kedua, peneliti menggunakan teori skema gambar yang dikembangkan oleh Cruse dan Croft (2004) untuk menemukan skema gambar yang diwakili melalui penggunaan metafora dalam artikel.

Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa penulis menggunakan tiga macam metafora dalam menulis artikel mereka. Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh, peneliti menemukan 14 metafora struktural, 14 metafora orientasi dan 46 metafora ontologis. Selain itu, peneliti juga menemukan skema citra melalui ekspresi metaforis yang terdiri dari; ruang, skala, wadah, kekuatan, persatuan/keserbaragaman, identitas, keberadaan. Dari hasil penelitian ini, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa dalam jenis metafora yang ditemukan, metafora ontologis paling sering muncul. Kemudian, untuk skema citra, jenis yang sering muncul adalah “kekuatan”.

مستخلص البحث

الأولى، ثعبية حسنة. 2021. تحليل الاستعارات لمسألة لقاح كوفيد في صحيفة نيويورك تايمز على الإنترنت. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. أطروحة. كلية الدراسات الثقافية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية في مالانج. المشرف: زينر رفيق الماجستر

الكلمات الرئيسية: قضية لقاح كوفيد ، الخطاب ، مخطط الصورة ، الاستعارة ، أخبار نيويورك تايمز أون لاين.

الاستعارة هي جزء من اللغة التصويرية التي تقارن كائنًا بشيء آخر. يمكن العثور على الاستعارات في كل مكان. أحد الأماكن التي تُستخدم فيها الاستعارات غالبًا في الأخبار. بعد ذلك ، عادة ما ينتج عن استخدام الاستعارة نفسها صورة للقارئ أو المستمع. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد استخدام الاستعارات في الأخبار عبر الإنترنت. هناك نوعان من أهداف البحث التي تم إنشاؤها في هذه الدراسة ؛ (1) لفحص أنواع الاستعارات المفاهيمية مثل الاستعارات الهيكلية والاستعارات الوجودية والاستعارات التوجيهية في أخبار نيويورك تايمز على الإنترنت ، (2) لعرض مخطط الصورة الممثلة في الأخبار من خلال استخدام الاستعارات.

Covid-19 بيانات هذا البحث هي عشرة مقالات إخبارية عبر الإنترنت من نيويورك تايمز حول قضية لقاح والتي تم نشرها في ديسمبر 2020 إلى أوائل فبراير 2021. كان تصميم البحث المستخدم وصفيًا نوعيًا. 19 علاوة على ذلك ، هناك نوعان من النظريات المستخدمة للإجابة على أسئلة البحث في هذه الدراسة. أولاً ، استخدم الباحث نظرية الاستعارة المفاهيمية التي طورها لأكوف وجونسون (2003) في تحديد أنواع للعثور (2004) Cruse and Croft الاستعارات. ثانيًا ، استخدم الباحث النظرية التخطيطية التي طورها على صور تخطيطية يتم تمثيلها من خلال استخدام الاستعارات في المقالة.

كشفت النتائج أن المؤلفين استخدموا ثلاثة أنواع من الاستعارات في كتابة مقالاتهم. بناءً على البيانات التي حصل عليها الباحث وجد 14 استعارة بنائية و 14 استعارة اتجاهية و 46 استعارة وجودية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، وجد الباحث أيضًا مخططًا للصورة من خلال تعبير مجازي يتكون من ؛ الفضاء ، المقياس ، الحاوية ، القوة ، الوحدة ، التعددية ، الهوية ، الوجود. من نتائج هذه الدراسة ، استنتج الباحث أنه في أنواع الاستعارات التي تم العثور عليها ، تظهر الاستعارات الوجودية في أغلب الأحيان. ثم ، بالنسبة إلى مخطط "الصور ، النوع الذي يظهر غالبًا هو "القوة".

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the elaboration of background of the study, problem of the study, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, definition of key terms, previous studies, and research methodology.

A. Background of The Study

Currently, people around the world are faced with the Covid-19 pandemic. This situation originated from the emergence of a virus in Wuhan, China, called *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2* which has spread throughout the world. Therefore, news about the Covid-19 Vaccine is the most wanted news by the public around the world. Until recently, the Covid-19 Vaccine was discovered by several researchers in the health sector, and it has become very massive news. Therefore, research on the topic of Covid-19 Vaccine is interesting to be conducted. This present study examines the use of metaphor, especially found in New York Times online news. As the subject of the study, the researcher uses some news published by New York Times which concerned about Covid-19 Vaccine issues. Meanwhile, as the theory of the study, the researcher applied theory of conceptual metaphor proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003) and theory of image schemas proposed by Cruse and Croft (2004).

The concept of metaphor began to develop since the publication of the book *Metaphor We Live By* (1980), which was written by George Lakoff together with his colleague, Mark Johnson. Metaphor is part of figurative language which compares an object to another object. For example; *the market has been devoured by the red rooster*. In this case, the word 'red rooster' does not refer to a rooster with red color but refer to fire. Goatly (2007) defined metaphor as thinking of one thing (A) as if it were another thing (B); in other words, A is the Topic or Target and B is the Vehicle or Source. Moreover, according to Kovecses (cited in Semino & Demjén, 2017), conceptual metaphor is a systematic set of correspondences between two domains of experience. Metaphors are everywhere, in language, in film, in music, or in any system of signs that allows us to express ourselves creatively (Veale et al., 2016). One of places where metaphors are often used is in news.

News is a report that contains information that is current or actual, important, and attracts public attention, which reflects the journalistic work of journalists (Suryawati, 2011). Besides, Bell (1991) states "society is pervaded by media language", therefore news influences much of our lives. As the object of this study, the researcher uses some news about Covid-19 Vaccine in The New York Times online news website. The New York Times has been chosen as the data source because it is one of the most popular online websites in America and even at the international level, which provides the latest news every day. Besides, since the mid-1990s, the use of the internet has become a daily routine by a growing number of people; Therefore, it is not surprising

that, online news sites have become increasingly important in the media system of most countries(Mitchelstein & Boczkowski, 2009).

Several studies related to this research have been done by a number of researchers in recent years. First, Prasetyo(2017) presents a study about conceptual metaphor in sports news. He analyzed the conceptual, meaning, and function of Metaphor in UEFA Champions League 2017. Second, Firmansyah(2017) discusses the types of Metaphor in The Jakarta Globe online news using Lakoff and Johnson's theory. He also describes the conceptual metaphor of politics from the metaphorical linguistics expressions in the online news. Third, Brahwija (2017) who examines kinds of metaphor in tempo.co News Portal on March 2017. Fourth, Isnaini(2017) conducts a research about metaphor in Brexit Topic Article on BBC.com. She used Lakoff and Jonhson's theory in analyzing the data.

Fifth, Chen (2018) analyzes metaphor in English News Headlines. The data was taken from American newspapers The New York Times. Sixth, Istiqomah (2018) analyzes the metaphor in The Jakarta Post Headlines News. She used Newmark (1988) theory in classifying the types of metaphor. Seventh, Marzuki et al. (2019) examine metaphor on political issues in The Jakarta Post Newspaper. Eighth, Hayuwardhani (2019) analyzes conceptual metaphor in news entitled "Katy Perry and Taylor Swift officially bury the hatchet".The last, Hidayat (2020) explores metaphor in entertainment news from Jakarta Post's website.

According to the previous studies above, the researcher found some gaps. First, almost all researchers used theory from Lakoff and Johnson (1980) to analyze their data. Second, the researchers focused on exploring the types and function of metaphor in the news. Thus, the past studies have not sufficiently discussed how the journalist's use of metaphor in the news may create particular images for the reader. Therefore, in this study, the researcher will examine a different subject and focus that can mark a major novelty. The researcher employs some online news about Covid-19 Vaccine issues which become the trending news of the world today. Furthermore, this study also aims to find out how the use of metaphors in the New York Times online news can create particular images for the reader.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher seeks to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the types of metaphors used in the New York Times online news about Covid-19 Vaccine?
2. How does the use of metaphors in the New York Times online news create particular images for the reader?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To identify the types of metaphor used in the New York Times online news.

2. To find out how the use of metaphor in the New York Times online news creates particular images for the reader.

D. Scope and Limitation

This study uses semantics approach which focuses on analyzing Metaphor in New York Times online news, especially in Covid-19 Vaccine issues. The theory used by the researcher is the theory of metaphor proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003) and theory of image schemas proposed by Cruse and Croft (2004). This research focuses on analyzing the types of metaphor in online news. Besides, the researcher tries to find the particular images created by the use of metaphor by journalists in the online news. For the limitation, this research only focuses on analyzing the metaphor in ten news, which taken from New York Times online news website. In obtaining the data, the researcher chooses any reports related to Covid-19 Vaccine issues. The researcher limits the data to make a better understanding of metaphor in online news.

E. Significance of the Study

This research is expected to give practical contribution. The researcher hopes that, after reading this study, the readers will get broader knowledge about metaphor especially based on Lakoff and Johnson's theory. Moreover, for someone who likes to read online news, they can understand how the use of metaphors by journalist in online news can create particular images. Then, for students interested in studying similar topic, the researcher hopes that this research will be useful for them.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Semantics is the part of linguistic that is concerned with meaning (Loebner, 2013).
2. Metaphor is one kind of figurative language. According to Knowles and Moon, metaphors in writing are a tool for communicating emotions, evaluating, and explaining. With the metaphor, it is hoped that the goal of finding the right words to describe something can be more profoundly successful (Knowles & Moon, 2006).
3. New York Times is an American daily newspaper which was founded on 18 September 1851 in New York.
4. Covid-19 Vaccine is substances that are intentionally created to stimulate the formation of immunity from diseases caused by *Coronavirus*.

G. Previous Studies

There are several previous studies related to this research. First, Prasetyo (2017) presents a study about conceptual metaphor in sports news. He analyzed the conceptual, meaning, and function of Metaphor in UEFA Champions League 2017. The researcher argued that metaphor is very flexible because it can found in a factual report such as sport news. Furthermore, the researcher also says that metaphor is not only a matter of meaning, but it is also related to the concept grounded from cognition. He concluded that the use of metaphor is not only to show the use of figurative language, but also shows the concept of thinking.

The second study was Firmansyah (2017) who discusses the types and conceptual metaphor of politics. As the data, the researcher uses political news in The Jakarta Globe online news about presidential election issues. He analyzes the data using theory from Lakoff and Johnson. After the analysis, the researcher found that conceptual metaphors are as pervasive in everyday life as they are in online news. Various conceptualizations about certain things happened; including ideas, state, economic, democracy, language, and politics.

The third was Brahwija(2017) who conducted research into kinds of metaphor in tempo.co News Portal on March 2017. As the data, the researcher takes the news from Sport, Economy and Business, Art and Cultures, and Science and Technology segments. The researcher uses a strategy based on Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) in identifying metaphor. Discourse analysis with the qualitative approach applied in the study. The researcher uses Lakoff and Johnson (1980)'s theory in analyzing the data. From the study, the researcher found kinds of structural metaphor is the most used, than animal metaphor is the least used in news on tempo.co.

The fourth was Isnaini (2017) who investigated metaphor on Brexit Topic Articles. The researcher uses qualitative method and conceptual metaphor theory from Lakoff and Jhonson (1980) in analyzing her data. The researcher analyzed five articles taken from BBC.com. The research from this study found there are eight structural metaphors, eight

orientational metaphors, nine ontological metaphors. Furthermore, the researcher also found that the conceptual metaphor in the data representing the politics and economics term into another form.

The fifth was Chen (2018) who analyzed the types of metaphorical expression in English news headlines (structural metaphors, orientational metaphors and ontological metaphors). The data of his study was taken from American Newspapers the New York Times. In classifying the data, the theory used by the researcher is from Lakoff and Johnson. He concluded that the use of metaphor in news headlines make the news more concise and vivid.

The sixth was Istiqomah (2018) who discussed the types of metaphor and explains the metaphorical meaning of the words or phrase in the sentences of the article. She used theory from Newmark (1988) in classifying the types of metaphor. While, in translated the metaphor meaning, she used oxford dictionary and idiom dictionary. From the study, she found forty eight data which consist of twenty one dead metaphors, seven cliché metaphors, thirteen stock or standard metaphors, four recent metaphors and three original metaphors.

The seventh study was Rahmadina et al. (2019) conducted a metaphorical analysis on political issues in The Jakarta Post Newspaper. Their research identified the types of metaphors used by journalists on political issues in The Jakarta Post newspaper and found the dominant type of metaphor. Researchers use the theory of Lakoff and Johnson

(1980) in conducting research. In addition, in data collection, researchers used the Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) by Pragglejaz Group (2007) as a guide for identifying and analyzing metaphors. As a result, the researcher found 16 ontological metaphors, 7 structural metaphors, and 4 orientational metaphors.

The eighth research was conducted by Hayuwardhani (2019). She researched the types of conceptual metaphor and the image schema from the metaphors obtained. The object of her study is news entitled “Katy Perry and Taylor Swift officially bury the hatchet”. The study involves a qualitative research with semantic cognitive approach. The researcher use two theories in doing her research; theory of conceptual metaphor proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and theory of image schema by Johnson (1987). The result shows there are 11 metaphorical expressions; 4 ontological metaphor, 3 orientational metaphor, 4 structural metaphor. Besides, the researcher also found several image schemas namely link, path, force, part-whole, and containment in the process of understanding the metaphors.

The last was research by Hidayat (2020) who explored metaphor in Jakarta Post entertainment news. Here, the researcher uses theory of conceptual metaphor from Lakoff and Johnson (1980). The method uses is descriptive qualitative because it examines the data in the form of words, phrases, utterances and sentences. The result of the study found 17 metaphorical expressions; 9 orientational metaphors, 6 ontological

metaphors, 2 structural metaphors. Furthermore, the researcher make 2 conceptual mapping that shows the relation between conceptual metaphor with the metaphorical expression found.

From the explanation above, there have been a lot of studies that examine metaphors on the news texts with diverse objects in their study. This present study has similarities with all of those previous studies above; that is, it presents a study that uses Lakoff and Johnson's theory in analyzing the metaphor. Meanwhile, this research also has distinctive aspects in the form of its subject and focus of the research. In this study, the researcher obtained the data from the online news about Covid-19 Vaccine in the New York Times website as the research object, while the focus of the research is the particular images that maybe formed through the use of metaphor in the online news.

H. Research Methodology

This sub-chapter covers the methodology of this research which consists of research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

a. Research Design

The researcher used descriptive qualitative as the method. According to (Denzin & Lincoln, 1994) "Qualitative research focuses on many methods, which involve interpretive and naturalistic approaches to the subject matter. This means that qualitative

researchers study things in their natural setting, trying to understand or interpret phenomena in terms of the meaning people bring to them. Qualitative research involves using and collecting a variety of empirical case study material, personal, introspective, life story interviews, observational, historical, interactional, and visual texts - which depict routine and problematic moments and meanings in an individual's life". Applying qualitative methods will be needed due to writing sources of data and interpreting the result using words. Therefore, this study which focuses on the content analysis use a qualitative method to analyze the types of metaphors and the image schemas represented through the use of metaphor.

b. Research Instrument

The main instrument of this research is the researcher herself because the presence of her in this study plays a role as a research planner, data collectors, and data analyzers, as well as the one who presents the research results that are carried out independently. Then, the data become the secondary instrument in this study.

c. Data and Data Source

Data are information or facts discussed in the research. Source of data is the subjects from which the data can be collected for the purpose of research (Arikunto, 2010). Hence, for this study, the researcher uses kinds of word, phrase, and sentence that contain

metaphorical expressions in news as data. Meanwhile, as data source of this study, the researcher uses some news about Covid-19 vaccine which taken from New York Times online news website (<https://www.nytimes.com/>). This study takes up ten selected news about Covid-19 vaccine issues from December 2020 until the earlier of February 2021.

d. Data Collection

In data collection, the researcher used Metaphor Identification Procedure Vrije Universiteit (MIPVU) introduced by Steen (2010) as the guidance to identify and analysis metaphor. Then, the steps conducted by the researcher in collecting data are as follows. Firstly, the researcher opened the website of New York Times. Secondly, the researcher selects the data from New York Times online news about reports related to Covid-19 vaccine issues. Then, the researcher read comprehensively the text in the selected news. Next, the researcher highlighted the sentence that potentially contains metaphorical expression using Metaphor Identification Procedure Vrije Universiteit (MIPVU).

e. Data Analysis

There are several stages that conduct by researcher in the process of analyzing data. Firstly, the researcher read the collected data and determines which data is a metaphorical expression in the selected

news. Secondly, the researcher begins to identify the types of metaphorical expressions using Lakoff and Johnson's (2003) theory, which consists of structural Metaphor, orientational Metaphor, and ontological Metaphor. After identifying and classifying the data, the researcher began to interpret how the metaphor used in the selected news creates particular images for the reader using Cruse and Croft's (2004) theory. Finally, the researcher makes a conclusion based on data analysis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presented all related theories from well-known scholars. There are some reviews that will provided by the researcher; semantics, discourse, metaphor, conceptual metaphor, types of metaphor, images schemas. By presented the related theories, the researcher hope the reader will gain more deep understanding.

A. Semantics

Semantics is a branch of linguistics relates to meaning. Based on etymology, the word semantics originally comes from the Greek word *semantikos* means ‘significant’ ; *semainein* means ‘to show, signify’ or ‘indicated by sign’; from *sema* means ‘sign’. Katz (1972: 1) states “Semantics is the study of linguistic meaning. It is concerned with what sentence and other linguistics object express, not with the arrangement with their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation.” Besides, according to Griffiths (2006), semantics is the study of the “toolkit” for meaning: knowledge encoded in the vocabulary of the language and in its patterns for building more elaborate meanings, up to the level of sentence meanings.

Kreidler (1998) also gave definition about semantics. According to him, semantics is mainly concerned with speaker’s competence to use language system in producing meaningful utterances and processing

(comprehending) utterances produced by others. From some of the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that semantics can be understood as part of linguistics which learns about meaning in language, is structured and can be expressed in communication. Semantics is inseparable from meaning. When someone studying about semantics it also means he learns about meaning. One of the fields of study in semantics related to experience, conceptual systems, and semantic structures is known as cognitive semantics.

The phenomenon of cognitive semantics began in the 1970s as a contradictory view of traditional semantic philosophies that did not involve cognitive organization in linguistics. That is, the relationship between words and their relationship to human experience itself is not interpreted as a meaningful component in an organization or a manifestation of language. Cognitive semantics is basically concerned with concepts. The most basic approach is the relationship between conceptual structures on sensory experiences (Evans, 2006: 157). In other words, cognitive semantics deals with human interaction and how sensory interactions contribute to the formation of conceptual constructs in language.

B. Discourse

The word Discourse usually means actual instances of communicative action in medium of language. Discourse is a source of knowledge (the generalization of the language is based on discourse participating) and outputs (people apply what they already knew in creating and interpreting a new

discourse) (Johnstone,2017). Discourse is a series of sentences that are related and continuous, have cohesion and coherence, so that one sentence and the other become coherent, to form a complete and meaningful unit.

Discourse can be realized in the form of a complete composition such as novel book or etc, this is what is later called discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is an analysis of the various functions (pragmatics) of language. Furthermore, discourse analysis is also defined as method used to dismantle the meaning or communication message contained in a text both textually and contextually. Discourse analysis is born and is not limited to the use of sentences or between parts of sentences. Brown and Yule (1996: 1) states that “Today, the term discourse analysis is used to refer to the broad meanings of its scope and the extent of its activities”.

Furthermore, Han (2011) point out in his journal that metaphors in authentic discourse occur not only at the lexical level, they can also occur in sentences, or even spread over organized texts. Hence, for this present study, the researcher examines metaphor in news that become kind of discourse. The news that used by the researcher was taken from website of online news namely New York Times and discuss about Covid-19 Vaccine issues.

C. Metaphor

Metaphor is defined as a figure of speech that compared one thing with another thing without giving comparison words like in 'Simile'. The word “metaphor” is itself founded on a metaphor, to carry (-phor) above and across

(meta-) a signifier from one realm of experience to another. The Greek philosopher Aristotle describes metaphor as a form of semiotic displacement, in which our agreed signifier for one object, idea, or experience is deliberately displaced onto another (Veale et al., 2016). According to (Knowles & Moon, 2006) "metaphor is the use of a language to refer to something other than what it was originally applied to or what it is, literally means, in order to suggest some resemblance or make a connection between two things". Furthermore, Murray stated metaphor as the use of language that refers to something other than what was initially applied or literally to show some similarity or relationship between two things.

Metaphors enrich the communication of an individual with diverse images and show an important mechanism for reasoning about concepts. At the same time, metaphors are also considered language tools that are generally used in everyday life. This was conveyed by Lakoff and Johnson who stated that: "Metaphor is universal in everyday life, not only in language but also in thought and action. Our ordinary conceptual system, in terms of which we both think and act is fundamentally metaphorical in nature" (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980: 4). Metaphor is used to explain or describe something by comparing it to other things that are considered to have similar characteristics to something or someone who wants to be described. It also has a function to express the imagination of someone. Metaphor become the basic process of forming words and meaning of the word, then the concepts and meanings are lexicalized or expressed through metaphors.

1. Metaphor in News

News is a journalistic work written based on facts or event data. According to Doug Newson and James A. Wollert in (Sumadiria, 2005) news is whatever people want and need to know or more broadly by society. News is a report about the mass of facts or ideas, which can attract the attention of readers, because something extraordinary, important, includes the human interest side such as humor, emotion and tension (Assegaf, in Sumadiria 2005). Moreover, Van djik (1987) give three definition of news; 1) New information about event, things, or person, 2) A (TV or Radio) program type in which news item are presented, 3) A news item or news report i.e., a text or discourse on radio, on TV or in the newspaper, in which new information is given about recent events. From the definitions above, it can be concluded that news is information which can be in the form of facts or opinions about events or situations that have recently occurred and are worthy of being known by the general public.

In producing news, language becomes an important part, It's because the language chosen by the journalist can determine the number of readers or listeners, which mean, the more interesting the language used, the more people will read or hear it and vice versa. Therefore, in writing news, journalist usually use figure of speech such as metaphor to attract readers and listeners. Metaphors, which are understood as exploiting the conceptual structure of a domain to indirectly characterize another domain, are very likely to be used by journalists in their reporting. Then, to

understand the metaphorical use of language in news discourse, it is important to consider the context in which the language of the newspapers are, which is different from the context of a variety of other languages such as conversations or academic discourse. Analysis of the use of metaphors from different word classes as well as patterns of metaphorical expressions helps to reveal the functions metaphorical expressions may have in a particular text or context. (Semino; 2008, p 22).

Metaphors are needed by writers in expressing their work, including for a journalist to use metaphors to make the news they write more attractive to readers. The use of metaphors is also supported by the importance of readers knowing the news written from different points of view and comparisons, and of course using interesting language. The use of metaphors in news aims to enliven the language so that it can inspire readers.

D. Conceptual Metaphor

The conceptual metaphor proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003) is the result of mental construction based on the principle of analogy which involves the conceptualization of one element on another. According to Konvecses (2010) Conceptual metaphors are metaphors that have two domains, namely the source and target domains. The source domain is a concrete domain, while the target domain is abstract one (Kovecses, 2017). As the example: conceptual metaphor LIFE IS A JOURNEY, the domain of journey is more concrete than the target domain of LIFE (which is much more

abstract); hence, JOURNEY is a source domain. In general, CMT proposes that more physical-domains typically serve a source domain for more abstract-target as in the LIFE IS A JOURNEY metaphor (Kovecses, 2010). Metaphors organize relationships between objects and create understanding about certain objects through understanding about other objects. In other words, the source domain is used by humans to understand abstract concepts in the target domain. According to Kovecses (2010: 4) conceptual A (realm target) with conceptual B (the realm of the source) is called a metaphor.

Conceptual metaphor not only resides in language but also in thought, therefore it makes a distinction with linguistics metaphor. Linguistics expressions used metaphorically, while conceptual metaphor is conceptual patterns that rely on in our daily live. The conceptual metaphor becomes meaningful when it is based on 2 things, the first by the embodiment of the source domain and the second by the embodiment of the source and target domains of the main metaphor used. (Gibbs, jr, 2008). Moreover, Nirmala (2014) point out in her journal “Conceptual metaphor are dynamic, because they reflect what the user is always thinking, feeling and doing changes according to the different thoughts, feelings, and experiences in each culture.

To provide deeper understanding, the researcher gives examples of conceptual metaphor which taken from book called Metaphor: A practical Introduction written by Konvecses (2010:10)

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE PLANTS

He works for the local *branch* of the bank

Our company is *growing*

They had to *prune* the workforce

The organization was *rooted* in the old crunch

There is now a *flourishing* black market in software there

His business *blossomed* when the railways put his establishment within reach of the big city

Employers *reaped* enormous benefits from cheap foreign labour

Source: Plant	Target: Social Organization
The whole plant	The entire organization
A part of the plant	A part of the organization
Growth of the plant	Development of the organization
Removing a part of plant	Reducing the organization
The root of the plant	The origin of the organization
The flowering	The best stage, the most successful stage
The fruits or crops	The beneficial consequences

The example above is conceptual metaphor as a set of correspondence or mapping. Constituent elements of constituent domain A are in systematic

correspondence with constituent elements of conceptual domain B (Kovecses, 2010).

E. Types of Metaphor

Metaphors according to Lakoff and Johnson (2003) consist of three types, namely structural metaphors, orientational metaphors, and ontological metaphors.

1. Structural metaphors

Structural metaphor is a concept formed metaphorically using other concepts. There are two domains in structural metaphor, namely the source realm and the target realm. Structural metaphors are based on systematic correlations in everyday experiences. The example of this metaphor is “LIFE IS JOURNEY” which in the case life is understood with some of the properties of journey structurally mapped onto the corresponding properties of life (Lakoff and Turner, 1989). Furthermore, Lakoff and Johnson (2003) provide example of metaphorical expressions in colloquial language which gives us insight into the metaphorical nature of the concepts that make up our daily activities;

ARGUMENT IS WAR

Your claim is *indefensible*

I *demolished* his argument

If you use that *strategy*, he'll *wipe you out*

When there are differences in opinions or arguments, each party defends their arguments. However, in arguing, of course, some parties lose and some parties win, even though the winning party does not necessarily have the correct argument. Based on the experience of arguing, the terms I don't want to lose my argument (I don't want to lose in this debate) and I won my argument (I won in this debate) emerge. Victories and defeats in arguments or arguments are considered as facing a war. This results in a metaphorical concept in the human mind that ARGUMENT IS WAR. This concept is the basis for the emergence of other metaphorical terms, as in the following sentence; he shot down all of my argument (He shot my entire argument) and I demolished his argument (I broke his argument). The words shot and demolished are part of the concept of WAR, where actors in a war shoot each other and break down defenses. Based on these examples, the ARGUMENT concept can be understood and formed through the WAR concept (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003).

2. Orientational metaphor

Orientational metaphor is metaphors related to spatial orientation, such as up and down, inside-outside, front-back, and others. Orientational metaphors reflect different spatial concepts according to the physical experience or culture of the people (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003). Therefore, orientational metaphors differ in each culture, because of what someone thought, experienced, and does is grew up in a different culture. Orientational metaphors provide a concept of a spatial orientation.

Here is the example of Orientational Metaphor from Lakoff and Johson (2003):

HAPPY IS UP; SAD IS DOWN

Example: I'm feeling up. That boosted my spirits. I'm feeling down. I'm depressed

Physical basis: Drooping posture is usually in line with the sadness and depression, upright posture with a positive emotional state.

CONSCIOUS IS UP; UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN

Example: He rises early in the morning. He fell asleep.

Physical basis of this spatial ish humans and most other mammals sleep lying down and standing when they wake up.

HEALTH AND LIFE ARE UP; SICKNESS AND DEATH ARE DOWN

Example: He's at the peak of health. He came down with the flu.

Physical basis of this spatial is serious illness forces us to lie down physically. When you die, you are physically down.

HAVING CONTROL. Or FORCE IS UP; BEING SUBJECT TO CONTROL Or FORCE IS DOWN

Example: He's in a superior position. He is low man on the totem pole.

Physical basis of this spatial is physical size and physical strength usually correlated, and the winner in the battle usually is on the top.

MORE IS UP; LESS IS DOWN

Example: My income rose last year. The amount of artistic activity in this state has gone down in the past year.

Physical basis of this spatial is added more of a substance or of physical objects to a container or pile will make the level goes up.

3. Ontological metaphor

Ontological metaphor is a metaphor that sees events, emotional activities, and ideas as entities and substances. Furthermore, ontological metaphors are metaphors that conceptualize thoughts, experiences, and processes of abstract things into something that has a physical nature. Ontological metaphors indirectly aim not to create a separate space between entities and human physical experiences because, according to this metaphorical concept, human physical experience can be referenced, categorized, and can be measured.

Ontological metaphors represent shared beliefs about things that are present in people's daily lives. More than that, the concepts that exist in everyday life are formed by sensory and motor interactions experienced by individuals. Physical objects rated as having boundaries and surfaces can be described in terms of their language properties. Ontological metaphors enable individuals to understand "things" that are not objects as if they were objects by "picking out parts of our experience and treat them as [if they were] discrete entities or substances of a uniform kind" (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980). This means that sensory and motor interactions affect the

bodily actions experienced by individuals with the outside world through metaphorical language.

F. Image Schemas

According to Todd Oakley cited in (Geeraerts & Cuyckens, 2007), in Cognitive Linguistics, the term image implies perception in all acts of conceptualization. These concepts can develop from perceptual representations of various experiences (visual, auditory, haptic, motoric, olfactory, and gustatory). Images are always analogous representations of certain things or activities. While direct perception forms the basis of mental imagery or called image schemas.

Image schema is considered as the most basic concept that underlies the conceptual system. According to (Kovecses, 2006), Image schema is the most important part of human understanding of the world. Moreover, Johnson cited in (Kovecses 2006) revealed that the image of the scheme is repeated patterns that appear in the interaction between perception and experience. Therefore, it can be said that concepts in image schemas appear in the human mind as a result of unification with experience.

Cruse and Croft (2004) classify image schemas into seven types;

Space	Up-Down, Front-Back, Left-Right, Near-far, Center-Periphery, Contact
Scale	Path
Container	Containment, In-Out, Surface, Full-Empty, Content
Force	Balance, Counterforce, Compulsion, Restraint, Enablement, Blockage, Diversion, Attraction

Unity / Multiplicity	Merging, Collection, Splitting, Iteration, Part-Whole, Mass Count, Link
Identity	Matching, Superimposition
Existence	Removal, Bounded Space, Cycle, Object, Process

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the finding and discussion. The data for this research was collected from ten articles about Covid-19 Vaccine on New York Times online news on December until the earlier of February. There are two theory used by researcher to answer the research question, first the theory of conceptual metaphor proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003), then theory of images schemas proposed by Cruse and Croft (2004). After analyzing the ten articles, the researcher found 74 metaphorical expressions which consist of 14 structural metaphors, 14 orientational metaphors, and 46 ontological metaphors. Moreover, the researcher also found seven types of image schemas which consist of 7 space, 5 scale, 6 container, 18 force, 4 unity, 4 identity, 30 existence in the study.

A. Findings

1. Types of metaphor

Based on Lakoff and Johnson (1980) in their book *Metaphor We Live By*, the types of metaphor comprising of three; ontological metaphor, structural metaphor, orientational metaphor. In this present study, the researcher found 74 metaphorical expressions from ten articles selected in New York Times online news.

A. Structural Metaphor

Lakoff and Johnson (2003: 14) states that structural metaphor cases where concept is metaphorically structured in terms of another. There are two domains in structural metaphor, namely the source realm and the target realm. Structural metaphors are based on systematic correlations in everyday experiences.

1) Datum 1

*“In an interview, Dr. Sadrzadeh said he experienced a severe reaction almost immediately after he was inoculated, feeling dizzy and with **his heart racing.**”*

The expression above shows case of structural metaphor. From the sentence, the metaphorical expression **racing** found. Generally, the word racing refers to competition. Race from Oxford dictionary means a competition between people, animals, vehicles, etc. In this sentence, the author uses the word “racing” in explain the side effect after getting the vaccine injection.

2) Datum 2

*“How Merck, a Vaccine Titan, Lost the **Covid Race.**”*

In the sentence above, the structural metaphor “**Coivd Race**” found. Generally, the word race refers to competition. Race from Oxford dictionary means a competition between people, animals, vehicles, etc. In this sentence, the author uses the word Race refers to Merck, as the largest vaccine manufacturer, lost in making the covid-19 vaccine

3) Datum 3

*“Merck may have also simply been **a victim of bad luck**, as vaccine development is notoriously unpredictable.”*

In this sentence, the structural metaphor “**a victim of bad luck**” found. It’s called structural metaphor because one concept structured into another concept. The statement has two domains; victim and bad luck. Generally, the word victim can be meant person or thing that is badly affected by a situation or decision .Then, the word bad luck refers to failure to get something. In this sentence, the author use the words victim of bad luck to express that Merck is unlucky enough in making covid-19 vaccinatedue to the failure causeb by unpredictable things.

4) Datum 4

*“And while prosecutors portray the doctor as **a cold opportunist**, his lawyer says he acted responsibly — even heroically.”*

The sentence above was categorized as structural metaphors. Structural metaphor is metaphor which sentence is understood by using another structure (Lakoff and Johson, 1980). Generally, the word cold means having a lower than usual temperature, and the word opportunist means people who always looking for opportunity that will benefit them. In this sentence, the word cold opportunist metaphorically used to express that the doctor is someone who is heartless and only concerned about his own benefit.

5) Datum 5

*“Although this virus has a much lower fatality rate than its **cousins** that cause SARS and MERS, **it does a far better job** of spreading*

from person to person, resulting in more than 106 million documented cases around the world and still climbing.”

This sentence talks about corona virus or Covid-19 which has the fatality rate lower than the SARS and MERS viruses, but can spread easier and faster. Here it can be seen that the structural metaphor occurred two times by the words “**cousins**” and “**it does a far better job**”. In this sentence, the word cousins metaphorically used by the author to explain that Covid-19, SARS and MERS caused by the same group of viruses, namely Coronavirus. Meanwhile, the word “it does a far better job” used by the author to explain that Covid-19 work faster in the deployment process.

6) Datum 6

*“This is an **easy family** of viruses to take down,” he said.”*

This expression shows case of structural metaphor. Structural metaphor is a concept that is formed metaphorically through the use of other concepts. Generally, the word easy in oxford dictionary means not difficult to do. Meanwhile, the word family means group consisting of one or two parents and their children. Yet, in the sentence, the metaphorical phrase “**easy family**” refers to Coronaviruses which similar enough to each other and it might not be that hard to build vaccines that make broadly neutralizing antibodies.

7) Datum 7

*“The Trump administration, **racing a surging Covid-19 death toll**, instructed states on Tuesday to immediately begin vaccinating*

every American 65 and older, as well as tens of millions of adults with medical conditions that put them at higher risk of dying from coronavirus infection.”

The expression above shows case of structural metaphor. From the sentence, the metaphorical expression "**racing a surging Covid-19 death toll**" is found. Race usually refers to competition. The sentence above literally explains that the Trump administration competing with the surging of Covid-19. Therefore, metaphorically, the author use the metaphor word to explained that to stop the case of covid-19 that continues to jump, the trump administration immediately begin to vaccine people.

8) Datum 8

*“I’m waiting to get the vaccine patiently, I’m not pulling any strings,” she said. “It’s **just kind of a slap in the face to someone like me**, who isn’t going to go hunting around for a 75-year-old.”*

The sentence above considered as structural metaphor because one concept structuring into another concept. There are two structural metaphors in the expression above; “**I’m not pulling any strings**” and “**just kind of a slap in the face to someone like me**”. In the first expression, the word “**I’m not pulling any strings**” literally means she will not pull the rope. Then, in the second expression, the word **just kind of a slap in the face to someone like me**” literally means kinds of slap in someone face. Meanwhile, metaphorically, the first expression conveyed by Mr Clark to tell that she will just wait and do not think to do something

to jump over the queue. Then, the second expression conveyed by Mr Clark to tell that what did by her friend by jumped the queue's make Ms. Clark realize that she is just a person who has no material.

9) Datum 9

*“After long, **gray months of waiting** — “there’s only so much you can clean your house,” she remarked — **the possibility of change had thrown her into high gear.**”*

The sentence above categorized as structural metaphor. Structural metaphor deals with use other concept to express another concept. In the expression above, there are two structural metaphor found “**gray months of waiting**” and “**the possibility of change had thrown her into high gear**”. The word “**gray month of waiting**” literally means month with gray color. Meanwhile, metaphorically, the phrase means waiting for something without certainty in a few months. Then, in the phrase “**the possibility of change had thrown her into high gear**”, there is word 'gear' that usually refers to equipment. Meanwhile, metaphorically, the sentence means the spirit of someone because there is a possibility of change.

10) Datum 10

*“Many more are **tossing in bed in the dark**, praying that tomorrow will be **their mother’s lucky day.**”*

The sentence above categorized as structural metaphor. Structural metaphor deals with use other concept to express another concept. In the expression above, there are two structural metaphors found; “**tossing in**

bed in the dark”, “their mother’s lucky day”. The word **“tossing in bed in the dark”** literally means throw something to back when it’s dark. Meanwhile, metaphorically, the word means dwell in a room with anxiety. Then, the word **“their mother’s lucky day”** literally means a day when their mothers get lucky. Meanwhile, metaphorically, the phrase means their own lucky day. They deliberately use the word mother because mother is a source of luck.

11) Datum 11

*“A glimpse of the possibilities of **reclaiming our lives has led, paradoxically, to a more palpable sense of what we had to give up,**” Ms. Seth said.*”

The sentence above contains structural metaphor. The word “reclaiming our lives has led” considered as structural metaphor because it’s structuring one concept into another concept. The word “reclaiming” is usually used for the activity of take back something that the other had taken before. Then, metaphorically, the word “reclaiming” has quite same meaning with the literal meaning. In this case, the phrase “reclaiming our lives has led” means life will return after getting the vaccination appointment.

12) Datum 12

*“It is the alchemy of **“unrelenting waves of exhaustion, fear, hope, uncertainty and pandemic fatigue,”** said Lindsey Leininger, a health policy researcher and a clinical professor at the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth in Hanover, N.H. **“I stay focused on the lotus mud metaphor and think about how gosh-darned beautiful we are all going to be when we come out the other side.”**”*

There are two metaphorical expressions which show case of structural metaphor in the sentence above. The two expressions convey by Lindsey Leininger which are appears in the phrase **“unrelenting waves of exhaustion, fear, hope, uncertainty and pandemic fatigue”** and **“I stay focused on the lotus mud metaphor and think about how gosh-darned beautiful we are all going to be when we come out the other side.”** In the first expression, there is the word “wave” which usually refers to a raised line of water that moves across the surface of the sea. Meanwhile, metaphorically, the word wave use by Lindsey to express the feeling of exhaustion, fear, hope, and uncertainty that comes continuously caused by the pandemic. In the second expression, Lindsey Leininger use the word “lotus” in express her feeling. The word lotus literally means a flower grows in the deep mud, far away from the sun. But, sooner or later, the Lotus reaches the light becoming the most beautiful flower ever. Therefore, metaphorically, the word lotus use by her to convey that the pandemic will be end soon, and it’s just a matter of time to reach that.

13) Datum 13

“This is my worst nightmare,” Ms. Sharp said.”

This expression shows case of structural metaphor. It’s because the abstract concept structuring to another concept. Nightmare literally means a bad dream or a horrible dream when someone sleeps. Meanwhile, in this case, Ms. Sharp use the word nightmare to express that she was in state of feared and could not imagine what would happen.

14) Datum 14

*“Her sister, who happened to be dropping off groceries for their grandmother, **got the ball rolling.**”*

The metaphor in the sentence lies in the phrase "got the ball rolling". The researcher categorized the phrase as structural metaphor because it's structuring one concept into another concept. Literally, the phrase got the ball rolling means get the ball that is in a rolling state. More than that, metaphorically, the phrase 'got the ball rolling' means get a chance to do something. Therefore, the sentence has meaning that her younger sister, get the chance to get a shot of vaccine when delivered groceries for their grandmother.

B. Orientational Metaphor

Orientational metaphor is metaphors related to spatial orientation, such as up and down, inside-outside, front-back, and others. Orientational metaphors reflect different spatial concepts according to the physical experience or culture of the people (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003).

1) Datum 1

*“The emergence of several highly contagious variants has complicated efforts to bring the pandemic **under control**, leading world leaders to shut down travel to places like Britain and South Africa even as the variants already appear to have circled the globe.”*

This expression shows case of orientational metaphor. Orientational metaphor gives the orientational such as up and down, high and low, in and out. In the sentence above, the orientational metaphor lies in the word **under control**. Here, under control refers to

something that watches for progress. Therefore, the phrase “under control” shows the spatial orientation "BEING SUBJECT OF CONTROL OR FORCE IS DOWN" with pandemic as the subject of controlling.

2) Datum 2

*“Mr. Erck said he was confident the company could quickly manufacture a new vaccine that would **better fight** the new variants...”*

The sentence above shows case of orientational metaphor. The representation of better means something that has higher standard. In this case, the word better fight indicates that the new vaccine has a higher level of efficacy than the previous vaccine against new variant of coronavirus. Therefore, this metaphorical expression has conceptual metaphor GOOD IS UP.

3) Datum 3

*“For his actions, Dr. Gokal was fired from his government job and then charged with stealing 10 vaccine doses worth a total of \$135 — a shun-worthy misdemeanor that sent his name and mug **shot rocketing** around the globe.”*

The metaphorical expression appears in this sentence. The phrase **shot rocketing** considered as metaphorical expression in the type of orientational metaphor. The word *rocketing* refer to something that goes to up quickly. Therefore, it's show the spatial orientation 'UP'. Then, metaphorically, the sentence has meaning that Dr. Gokal's

name rise and known quickly around the world after fired and charged with stealing 10 vaccine doses.

4) Datum 4

The hours were counting down.

The sentence above was categorized as orientational metaphor. Orientational metaphor gives the orientation such as up and down, high and low, in and out. In this case, the spatial orientation of conceptual metaphor is LESS IS DOWN because the time goes down. The sentence itself has meaning that time went by and he was running out of time.

5) Datum 5

“Although this virus has a much lower fatality rate than its cousins that cause SARS and MERS, it does a far better job of spreading from person to person, resulting in more than 106 million documented cases around the world and **still climbing.**”

The expression above was categorized as orientational metaphor. Climbing from the word climb refers to something towards the top. Therefore, the phrase “still climbing” in the sentence shows the spatial orientation of conceptual metaphor MORE IS UP. The physical basis of this spatial is added more of a substance or of physical objects to a container or pile will make the level goes up. The sentence has meaning that the spread of Coronavirus which much easier than SARS and MERS, has caused many positive cases that continues to increase.

6) Datum 6

*“This is an easy family of viruses to **take down**,” he said.”*

The sentence above categorized as orientational metaphor. The word “**take down**” in oxford dictionary means to remove a structure. Therefore, the expression above was the realization of spatial orientation BEING SUBJECT TO CONTROL OR FORCE IS DOWN because it talks about viruses that being the subject to control to be removed.

7) Datum 7

*“Tuesday’s reversal reflected the slow start of the vaccine rollout, though the pace has **picked up** considerably over the past week.”*

Based on the context of sentence above, the word picked up is used as indication an improvement of speed of vaccine rollout. Improvement itself is defined as the process becoming stronger or faster. Therefore, the word picked up constructs the spatial orientation up, while it delineates the improvement (become faster) of the vaccine rollout then before. Therefore, it can be concluded that the word picked up in this context carries the orientational metaphor of ‘GOOD IS UP’.

8) Datum 8

*“The two companies making vaccines that have emergency approval, Pfizer and Moderna, are both **ramping up** production.”*

The sentence above categorized as orientational metaphor. The word “**ramping up**” refers to increasing something. It’s the realization

of spatial conceptual metaphor of MORE IS UP where the physical basis is when more of a substance or of physical objects to a container or pile, the level goes up. In this case, the sentence has meaning that Pfizer and Moderna will increase the production of vaccine that has emergency approval.

9) Datum 9

*“The change would **cut down** on the time required for the final manufacturing phase when millions of tiny bottles are filled, capped and labeled, a longtime bottleneck in injectable drug manufacturing.”*

The expression above shows case of orientational metaphor. The word cut down shows spatial orientation “DOWN”. The conceptual metaphor is LESS IS DOWN where the target domain is LESS and the source domain is DOWN. Cut down in oxford dictionary means to reduce the size, amount or number of something. In this case, the meaning is same with the literal meaning which the change will reduce the time required for the final manufacturing.

10) Datum 10

*“Dr. Slaoui cautioned that Moderna might still have to **gear up** its drug production so it had more vaccine to fill the vials.”*

This expression shows case of orientational metaphor. From the sentence, the metaphorical expression “gear up” is found. Gear up in oxford dictionary means to do or prepare something. Meanwhile, in the sentence, the word gear up refers to the improvement of drug production. Therefore, it is shows the spatial orientation “UP”. The

sentence has meaning that Moderna as a company have to add their vaccine production to fill the vials.

11) Datum 11

“But that argument will wear thinner as his time in office continues.”

The expression above was categorized as orientational metaphor. The word thinner refers to something that less. Therefore, the phrase “wear thinner” in the sentence shows the spatial orientation of conceptual metaphor LESS IS DOWN. The physical basis of LESS IS DOWN is the level will go down when there container or pile less. In this case, the sentence has meaning that the argument will disappear over time.

12) Datum 12

*“That company has promised to deliver another 100 million doses by the end of June, but federal officials say the company is still trying to **gear up** its manufacturing.”*

This expression shows case of orientational metaphor. From the sentence, the metaphorical expression “**gear up**” is found. Gear up in oxford dictionary means to do or prepare something. Meanwhile, in the sentence, the word gear up refers to an increase in production at the company. Therefore, it shows the spatial orientation “UP”.

13) Datum 13

“Massachusetts is trying to crank up vaccination rates after lagging early in the process, when the state focused narrowly

on frontline health care workers and care facilities and many doses sat in freezers unused.”

The sentence above categorized as orientational metaphor. The word “**crank up**” refers to the increasing of something. It’s the realization of spatial conceptual metaphor of MORE IS UP where the physical basis is when more of a substance or of physical objects to a container or pile, the level goes up. In this case, the sentence has meaning that Massachusetts is trying to increase the vaccination rates after left behind in early process.

14) Datum 14

*“Still, although cases and hospitalizations continue to decline, and as the pace of vaccinations **picks up**, some Americans — including those now vaccinated and ostensibly protected — are approaching the spring and summer with quite a bit of trepidation.”*

The word “**picks up**” shows the spatial orientation from conceptual metaphor MORE IS UP. The Physical basis of the spatial is added more of a substance or of physical objects to a container or pile will make the level goes up. Pick up in oxford dictionary means to get better, stronger or to improve. In this case, the sentence has meaning that even the vaccination get increase, Americans are still worried about the approaching spring and summer.

C. Ontological Metaphor

Ontological metaphor is a metaphor that sees events, emotional activities, and ideas as entities and substances. Furthermore, ontological

metaphors are metaphors that conceptualize thoughts, experiences, and processes of abstract things into something that has a physical nature.

1) Datum 1

*“He said that within minutes of the vaccine injection at 3:30 p.m., **his heart rate had spiked** to 150 beats per minute, about twice its normal cadence; **his tongue prickled and went numb.**”*

In the sentence above, the writer found two metaphorical expressions that categorized as ontological metaphor. The word spiked, prickled and went numb called ontological metaphor because it viewing activities as entities. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) states that ontological metaphor is when abstract concept such as feelings, activities, emotions and ideas are seen as entities. In the sentence above, the metaphorical phrases indicates side effects of using vaccine.

2) Datum 2

*“Dr. Kimberly Blumenthal, an allergist and immunologist at Massachusetts General Hospital, noted that anaphylaxis can sometimes be difficult to confirm without blood work **that hunts** for an enzyme called tryptase, which is released during allergic reactions.”*

In this datum, the writer found ontological metaphor in term of personification. According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003), personification is viewing something as abstract as inflation in human terms has an explanatory power of the only sort that makes sense to most people. The word hunts usually used for human term, but in this

context the word hunt used for blood which is an abstract things. Hunt itself is defined as to catch or kill animal. Meanwhile, form the expression above, the word hunt used by blood which an abstract thing to search enzyme trypaste.

3) Datum 3

*“From Ebola to H.I.V. to **river blindness**, the American pharmaceutical giant Merck has been on the front lines of the biggest public health emergencies in recent history.”*

The expression shows case of ontological metaphor. From the sentence above, the metaphorical expression **river blindness** are found. Generally, the word river means a natural flow of water that continues in a long line across land to the sea and blindness means and blindness means the condition of being unable to see. Meanwhile, in this case the word river blindness has meaning as a neglected tropical disease (NTD) caused by the parasitic worm *Onchocercavolvulus*. So, it is in line with the understanding of the ontological metaphor according to Lakoff and Johnson (2003), which states that the ontological metaphor is metaphor in which an abstraction, such as activity, emotion, or idea is represented as something concrete, such as an object, substance, container, or even a person.

4) Datum 4

*“After a **Rocky Start**, Novavax Vaccine Could Be Here by Summer.”*

This expression was categorized as ontological metaphor. It's because the metaphorical expression **rocky start** shows the idea as entity. Based on oxford dictionary, the word rocky means something made of rock, while the word start means begin doing or using something. Meanwhile, in this case, the word “rocky” refer to difficulty and the word “start” refer to the beginning of journey. Then, metaphorically, this sentence has meaning that after some difficulty in the beginning, the Novavax Company has finally succeeded in creating a covid-19 vaccine.

5) Datum 5

*“And two Covid-19 vaccines made by its competitors were already shipping around the country, **leaving** some to wonder whether Novavax would ever catch up.”*

The sentence above shows case of ontological metaphor. From the sentence, the metaphorical expression **leaving** is found. Leaving from word leave in oxford dictionary has meaning as to stop living at a place, belonging to a group, etc. in the sentence, the word leaving explain people who wonder whether Novavax will catch up his competitors in making covid-19 vaccine.

6) Datum 6

*“**This virus is throwing us curve balls every day**, so I think we just need to be prepared for that and realize that the first*

generation of vaccines may need to be updated,” said Dr. Jesse L.”

The expression above shows case of ontological metaphor. The word **throwing us curve balls every day** considered as ontological metaphor because it shows abstract concept as entity. Literally, the word curve ball means a ball with a curved shape. Meanwhile, the sentence means different meaning. In this case, what does it mean by the phrase “throwing us curve balls” is putting someone or something into unexpected moment. Therefore, the sentence has meaning that the virus leads to unexpected moment everyday.

7) Datum 7

*“The emergence of several highly contagious variants has complicated efforts to bring the pandemic under control, leading world leaders to **shut down** travel to places like Britain and South Africa even as the variants already appear **to have circled** the globe. “*

The sentence above shows case of ontological metaphor. From the sentence, there are two metaphorical expressions that appear; **shut down and have circled**. The word “Shut down” indicates the activity of the world leaders who stop travel to stop the expansion of the spread of Coronavirus. Then, the word “have circled” indicates the activity of the variant of Coronavirus which have circulated around the world.

8) Datum 8

*“The case opens wide to interpretation, becoming a study in the learn-as-you-go bioethics of the country’s **stumbling vaccine rollout.**”*

The metaphorical expression in the sentence above appears in the end of the sentence. The phrase 'stumbling vaccine rollout' considered as ontological metaphor because show activity as entity. Stumbling in oxford dictionary means to hit foot against something while walking. Then, metaphorically, the phrase 'stumbling vaccine rollout' means the launch of vaccine that problematic.

9) Datum 9

*“But this was the county’s first public event, he said. “We knew there would be **hiccups.**”*

The expression shows case of ontological metaphor. The word **hiccups** considered as ontological metaphor because it shows activities as entities. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) states that ontological metaphor is when abstract concept such as feelings, activities, emotions and ideas are seen as entities. In this case, the word hiccup show an activity caused by the movement of diaphragm that repeated and made sound in throat.

10) Datum 10

*“In a matter of months, they **wiped out** SARS-CoV, with only 774 deaths along the way.”*

From the sentence above, the metaphorical expression of ontological metaphor **wiped out** found. Wiped out is the substance of

container as the source domain where the target domain is SARS-CoV. Wiped out in oxford dictionary has a meaning to destroy or remove somebody/something completely. Therefore, the word wiped out indicates the activity of having outside.

11) Datum 11

*“But some researchers wondered if making a new vaccine for each new coronavirus — what Dr. Modjarrad calls **“the one bug, one drug approach”** — was the smartest strategy.”*

Ontological metaphor is used to express the abstract things such as ideas or feelings. In the sentence above, the ontological metaphor was found in phrase **“the one bug, one drug approach”**. In this case, the word bug means an illness that is usually fairly mild but spreads easily from person to person. Therefore, bug refers to the Coronavirus. The sentence has meaning that researcher hopes can make a new vaccine for each Coronavirus.

12) Datum 12

*“It’s a failure of our system of science,” he said. **“Funders tend to chase after shiny objects.”***

The metaphorical expression appears in the end of sentence. The phrase **“Funders tend to chase after shiny objects”** is assumed as metaphorical expression in phrase ‘*chase after shiny object*’. Shiny object shows the idea of viewing object as entities. Therefore, the phrase considered as an ontological metaphor. Ontological metaphor is used to express abstract thing such as ideas or feeling (Lakoff and

Johnson, 1980). Literally, the phrase chase after shiny object means chasing an object that has light/shine. Metaphorically, the phrase *chase after shiny object* refers to chasing something new rather than to stay focused on what they're doing.

13) Datum 13

*“The advisory group that came up with the recommendations had emphasized that essential workers are often low-wage people of color, who have been hit **disproportionately hard by the virus.**”*

The metaphorical expression appears in the end of sentence. The phrase “**disproportionately hard by the virus**” is assumed as metaphorical expression in phrase ‘*disproportionately hard*’. The phrase *disproportionately hard* considered as ontological metaphor which shows abstract concept as entity. The word disproportionately means something out of balance, and the word hard means done with a lot of strength or force. In this case, the phrase disproportionately hard by the virus doesn't means that the virus make the workers work hard without equal pay.

14) Datum 14

*“Massachusetts is trying to crank up vaccination rates after lagging early in the process, when the state focused narrowly on **frontline health care workers** and care facilities and many doses sat in freezers unused.”*

The metaphorical expression appears in the middle of this paragraph. The phrase “**frontline health care workers**” is assumed as

metaphorical expression in word *frontline*. Frontline show the idea of viewing object as entities. Metaphorically, the word “frontline” used by the author of the news to express the health workers which doing essential work with risk.

15) Datum 15

*“It was not all criticism, though. Many people in their late 70s this week contemplated their sudden possession of a **golden ticket**, and discussed among themselves which friend most deserved or needed it.”*

The metaphorical expression appears in the middle of this paragraph. The metaphor shows with the word “**golden ticket**” which contains an ontological metaphor. The word “golden ticket” considered as ontological metaphor because the word ‘gold’ shows idea as an entity. Gold is an inanimate object which has deep meaning. Gold is something precious and very valuable item for human, gold also has benefits which can increase the quality in human life. Therefore, in the context of the news above, the phrase “golden ticket” has meaning as valuable thing which gives somebody precious things such as benefit or an opportunity to increase their quality of life.

16) Datum 16

*“Driving home, she said, **she was flooded with gratitude and relief.**”*

In the sentence above, the metaphorical expression “**she was flooded with gratitude and relief**” found. This sentence considered as ontological metaphor because shows the abstract things like gratitude

and relief as entities. In this case, the phrase has literal meaning that gratitude and relief overwhelm someone. In fact, gratitude and relief is abstract things which refer to feelings. Therefore, it's called ontological metaphor.

17) Datum 17

*“The Coronavirus **Crossroads**: the vaccinated, the stymied, and the waiting.”*

The metaphorical expression appears in the title of the news. The word “**Crossroads**” in the title shows the case of ontological metaphor. In oxford dictionary, the word crossroad means as a place where two roads meet and cross each other. Crossroads refers to the road that forked. In this case, metaphorically, the word crossroad refers to the discussion of the widespread and branching coronavirus, starting from the vaccinated, the stymied, and the waiting.

18) Datum 18

“Every vaccine dose that is sitting in a warehouse rather than going into an arm could mean one more life lost or one more hospital bed occupied.”

There a two ontological metaphor found in the sentence above; **“Every vaccine dose that is sitting in a warehouse rather than going into an arm, one more life lost or one more hospital bed occupied.”** The two phrases considered as ontological metaphor because show ideas as entities. As stated by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) that ontological metaphor is used to express abstract thing such

as ideas or feeling. The sentence has meaning that the unused vaccines can cause an increase in victims of the corona virus.

19) Datum 19

*“Some states, including Florida, Alaska, Michigan and Texas, have already begun vaccinating people 65 and older — who number more than 50 million nationwide — **leading to long lines and confusion.**”*

The metaphor in the sentence above lies in the phrase “**leading to long lines and confusion over how to receive a shot**”. The researcher has categorized the phrase as ontological metaphor for some reasons. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) states that ontological metaphor is when abstract concept such as feelings, activities, emotions and ideas are seen as entities. From the sentence, the word “leading to long lines” shows activity as entity because the word lines refers to activity a row of people that next each other . Then the word "leading to confusion" shows feelings as entity because confusion refers to feeling in which people do not know what action to take.

20) Datum 20

*“But Mr. Azar said that the country was “**on track**” to reach the rate of one million vaccinations a day in a week or so.”*

The sentence above shows the case of ontological metaphor. Ontological Metaphor is a metaphor in which an abstraction, such as an activity, emotion, or idea, is represented as something concrete, such as an object, substance, container, or person (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980). The word track usually refers to road. Then the word track

considered as ontological metaphor because it's show activity as entities. Furthermore, the metaphor's word relation with the news has been attended to shows that the country is in progress to to reach the vaccination target.

21) Datum 21

*“That speedy enrollment has put the company **on track** to have results this spring, with possible government authorization as early as April.”*

The sentence above shows the case of ontological metaphor. Ontological Metaphor is a metaphor in which an abstraction, such as an activity, emotion, or idea, is represented as something concrete, such as an object, substance, container, or person (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980). The word track usually refers to road. Then the word track considered as ontological metaphor because it's show activity as entities. Furthermore, the metaphor's word relation with the news indicates that the company will get the vaccine results in spring.

22) Datum 22

*“Mr. Erck said that the company is now **on track** to produce the 2 billion doses it has promised annually....”*

The sentence above shows the case of ontological metaphor. Ontological Metaphor is a metaphor in which an abstraction, such as an activity, emotion, or idea, is represented as something concrete, such as an object, substance, container, or person (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980). The word track usually refers to road. Then the word track

considered as ontological metaphor because it's show activity as entities. Furthermore, the metaphor's word relation with the news indicates that the company will get the vaccine results in spring. Furthermore, the metaphor's word relation with the news has been attended to shows the company in the process of work 2 billion doses of covid-19 vaccine.

23) Datum 23

*“Still, there are limits to how much vaccine can **be crammed into them.**”*

The sentence above considered as ontological metaphor in term of container. Lakoff and Johnson (2003) divide ontological metaphor as two; personification and container. Then, according to them, container metaphor is an abstract or living entity as a container or space for entry and exit. Therefore, the phrase “be crammed into them” called as container metaphor because there is the word 'into' as abstract entity that describes the incoming object.

24) Datum 24

*“It might be possible to create vaccines that **coax** the body to make abundant amounts of these broadly neutralizing antibodies.”*

The metaphor In the sentence lies in the word "coax" .The researcher categorized the word as ontological metaphor because it's show activity as entity. Coax in oxford dictionary means to persuade

somebody. Therefore, the sentence means that the vaccine is expected to make the body produce antibodies

25) Datum 25

*“And two Covid-19 vaccines made by its competitors were already shipping around the country, leaving some to wonder whether Novavax would ever **catch up**.”*

From the sentence, the metaphorical expression ‘catch up’ found. Here, the Novavax as target domain and catch up is source domain. The sentence considered as an ontological metaphor in form of personification. Based on Kovecses (2010), in personifying non-humans as humans, the word Novavax are not human, meanwhile the author of the news given qualities and entities by the word ‘catch up.

26) Datum 26

*“Novavax has placed a **big gamble** on manufacturing, **setting up** plants around the world.”*

The sentence talks about Novavax Company which has been betting big on manufacturing and set up factories all over the world. In this sentence, the phrases “**Novavax has placed a big gamble**” and “**setting up**” have the same structure representation. Here, the target domain is Novavax which is non-humans. Therefore, the two phrases called ontological metaphor because giving entities into non-humans term.

27) Datum 27

*“But by the time the company had **ironed out** the kinks in its manufacturing, the vaccines from Moderna and Pfizer had already been authorized.”*

In the sentence above, the researcher found same categories with the previous sample that include ontological metaphor in form personification. The sentence has meaning when the problem was finished by the company, the vaccines from Moderna and Pfizer had already been authorized. Here, the company is not humans, but it is given qualities by the word “ironed out”.

28) Datum 28

*“The South Africa trial was relatively small — with just 4,400 volunteers — and was not designed to **come up** with a precise estimate of how much protection the vaccine provides.”*

The metaphor in the sentence lies in the word “come up”. Here, the researcher categorized the word into ontological metaphor. It is because the word “come up” shows activity as entity. The sentence has meaning that the trial in South Africa was not designed to produce with a precise estimate of how much protection the vaccine provides.

29) Datum 29

*“He said the perceived **delay in using up** doses is at least partly because of slow data collection.”*

The sentence above categorized as ontological metaphor. From the sentence, there are two metaphorical expression; delay, using up. Delay in oxford dictionary means a period of time when somebody/something has to wait because of a problem that makes

something slow or late. Meanwhile, the word using up means the utilization of something. Both of delay and using up considered as ontological metaphor because shows activities as entities. The sentence literally talks about the lateness of people in getting vaccine due to slow data collection.

30) Datum 30

*“Another variant that appears to weaken the protection of existing vaccines has also **shown up** in the United States.”*

In the sentence above, the researcher found ontological metaphor in form of container. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), container metaphor is an ontological metaphor in which some concept is represented as having an inside and outside. The word shown up in the sentence literally means the appearance of another variant of coronavirus in United States. Therefore, the word “shown up” considered as container metaphor because the process given quality of having inside.

31) Datum 31

*“I don’t know that I have seen large mega-sites sitting empty because elderly people weren’t **showing up**.”*

In the sentence above, the researcher found ontological metaphor in form of container. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), container metaphor is an ontological metaphor in which some concept is represented as having an inside and outside. The word shown up literally means the appearance of something. Therefore, the word

“shown up” considered as container metaphor because shows the process given quality of having inside. In this case, the meaning has the sentence has meaning that the Possible 10 qualified person suddenly appeared very ketch.

32) Datum 32

*“But getting vaccine **shipments out** faster remains a top priority.”*

In the sentence above, the researcher found ontological metaphor in form of container. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), container metaphor is an ontological metaphor in which some concept is represented as having an inside and outside. The word shipment out as the metaphorical words in the sentence literally means process of sending something into another place. Therefore, the word shipments out considered as container metaphor because the process given quality of having outside.

33) Datum 33

*“For a few of those at the back of the line — largely younger, healthier people who are working from home — luck and perseverance can **pay off** in a split-second, sometimes with a side of guilt.”*

Form the sentence, the metaphorical expression “pay off” found. Pay off in the sentence is the target domain while the source domain is luck and perseverance. From oxford dictionary, Luck has meaning of good things that happen to by chance not abilities. Meanwhile, perseverance means the quality of continuing to try to

achieve a particular aim despite difficulties. Both of them are abstract things that cannot be seen. In this sentence, the word luck and perseverance given human entities, then it is considered as ontological metaphor in form of personification.

34) Datum 34

*“She **gamed out** times to recheck.”*

The sentence above was categorized as ontological metaphor. The word “times” in the sentence is the target domain. Times is an abstract thing which shows when something happens. Ontological metaphor allows us in viewing events, activities, emotions, ideas as entities and substances. Therefore, this sentence called ontological metaphor because viewing abstract thing as entities. The sentence literally has meaning that she checks the websites back repeatedly.

35) Datum 35

*“Around 6:45 at night, as the event **wound down**, an eligible person arrived for a shot.”*

This expression shows case of ontological metaphor. Ontological metaphor is the way of viewing abstract concepts such as ideas, events emotions, activities as substances or entities. The metaphor of this sentence show with word “**wound down**”. The representation of wound down means the end of this event. In this sentence above, the word wound down indicates the time when the event over and then the eligible person coming.

36) Datum 36

*“The chances of 10 eligible people **suddenly showing up** were slim; by now, workers were offsetting the darkness with car headlights.”*

From the sentence above, the metaphorical expression of ontological metaphor found. The phrase **suddenly showing up** considered as the substance of container. Lakoff and Johnson (2003) defined container metaphor as an ontological metaphor in which some concept is represented as having an inside and outside. The word showing up in the sentence indicates the process given quality of having inside.

37) Datum 37

*“Some of these pathogens will inevitably **spill over** the species barrier and cause new pandemics.”*

The sentence above categorized as ontological metaphor. Ontological metaphor allows us to select parts of experiences or concepts and treat them as discrete substances or entities. The word spill over in oxford dictionary means to fill the container and go over the edge. The sentence has meaning that there will be more Coronavirus outbreaks in the future caused by some pathogens..

38) Datum 38

*“Dr. Matthew Memoli, a virologist at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, **looks back** at those decisions as an enormous **blunder**.”*

The sentence above shows case of ontological metaphor. From the sentence, there are two metaphorical expressions that appear; **looks back and blunder**. Looks back in oxford dictionary means to think about something in the past. Meanwhile, blunder is an abstract thing which has meaning a stupid or careless mistake. Therefore, the two expressions called ontological metaphor because shows activity and abstract things as entities.

39) Datum 39

*“They will need to **back this up** with data,” said Marion Pepper, an immunologist at the University of Washington.”*

The metaphor in the sentence lies in the word “**back this up**”. The word “back this up” in the sentence refers to support something. The word support itself has meanings to hold something/somebody in position. Therefore, the word back this up considered as ontological metaphor which sees activity as entity. The sentence has meaning that the update must be support with data.

40) Datum 40

*“The company is also asking regulators to approve changes in how its vaccine is stored and to allow health practitioners more time to **use up** the doses in a vial once the rubber coating is punctured, all steps to increase the flow into arms.”*

The metaphor in the sentence lies in the word “use up”. The researcher categorized the word into ontological metaphor because shows activity as entity. The word use up literally means the utilization

of something. Here, the word use up has the same meaning with the literal meaning.

41) Datum 41

*“Others are **lining up** at grocery stores for hours on end, hoping to snag a leftover shot, or racing to hospitals amid rumors of extra doses.”*

From the sentence above, the metaphorical expression of ontological metaphor **lining up** found. The word lining up in oxford dictionary means arrange for an event or activity to happen. Lining up in the sentence has the same meaning with the literal meaning. The word lining up in this sentence indicates the activity of some people who arrange at grocery stores.

42) Datum 42

*“Doug Heye, a Republican consultant in Washington, D.C., had heard about the trick of **lining up** at grocery stores.”*

From the sentence above, the metaphorical expression of ontological metaphor **lining up** found. The word lining up in oxford dictionary means arrange for an event or activity to happen. Lining up in the sentence has the same meaning with the literal meaning. The sentence has meaning that Doug Heye know the trick of queuing up at grocery stores.

43) Datum 43

*“Her sister, who happened to be **dropping off** groceries for their grandmother, got the ball rolling.”*

From the sentence above, the metaphorical expression of ontological metaphor **dropping off** found. Here, the word dropping off refers to the activity of deliver something. Ontological Metaphor is a metaphor in which an abstraction, such as an activity, emotion, or idea, is represented as something concrete, such as an object, substance, container, or person (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980). The sentence has meaning that the sister who delivering groceries for her grandmother get the chance to get vaccine.

44) Datum 44

*“If those results were to **bear out** in the larger clinical trial in the United States and Mexico, which has enrolled about 16,000 out of a goal of 30,000 people, then it would put the vaccine on par with the Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech vaccines, which were shown to be about 95 percent effective.”*

The sentence shows case of ontological metaphor. From the sentence, the metaphorical expression “bear out” is found. Bear out refers to the proof of something. Bear out in oxford dictionary has meaning to show that somebody or something is true. The sentence talks about clinical trials of vaccines that, if proven to be 95% effective, would be equivalent to those of the Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech vaccines.

45) Datum 45

*“Public health experts offered divergent opinions on the companion program, a concept that was not widely discussed before it was **rolled out**.”*

From the sentence above, the metaphorical expression of ontological metaphor **rolled out** found. Rolled out is the substance of container as the source domain where the target domain is the divergent opinions on the companion program. Rolled out refers to launch something. The sentence has meaning that health experts give different concepts on the companion program before the vaccine launch.

46) Datum 46

*“We have to have the American people vaccinated by late in the spring or early summer to have any hope in preventing the South African and the U.K. variants from **taking over**.”*

In the sentence above, the ontological metaphor “**taking over**” is found. Taking over in oxford dictionary has a meaning of an act of assuming control of something. Taking over in the sentence above means expropriate of the variants of Coronavirus from South African and the U.K.

2. Image Schemas

Image schema is a condensed redescription of perceptual experience for the purpose of mapping spatial structure onto conceptual structure (Oakley, 2006). In this case, the researcher will shows the

portrayal of image schemas through the use of metaphor found in the news.

1. Datum 1

*“In an interview, Dr. Sadrzadeh said he experienced a severe reaction almost immediately after he was inoculated, feeling dizzy and with **his heart racing.**”*

In the sentence above, the writer told about the reaction of Dr. Sadrzadeh after getting the vaccine. Here, the metaphorical expression "his heart racing" formed an image schema of "Force" with type "counterforce" because it shows the body resistance to the vaccine.

2. Datum 2

*“How Merck, a Vaccine Titan, Lost the **Covid Race.**”*

In the sentence above, the phrase "Covid race" is metaphorically used by the writer to explain Merck Company, which lagging in the manufacture of Covid-19 vaccine. Therefore, the image scheme formed is "Scale" which is characterized by "path" because it shows the Merck Company in making Covid Vaccine.

3. Datum 3

*“Merck may have also simply been **a victim of bad luck**, as vaccine development is notoriously unpredictable.”*

In the sentence above, the phrase "a victim of bad luck" refers to the American pharmaceutical giant Merck. Here, Merck is called as a victim of back luck because they failed several times in making the

vaccine. Therefore, "a victim of bad luck" formed an image schema of "identity" with a type of *matching*.

4. Datum 4

*“And while prosecutors portray the doctor as a **cold opportunist**, his lawyer says he acted responsibly — even heroically.”*

In the sentence above, the phrase “**a cold opportunist**” refers to prosecutors' portrayal of the doctor. The prosecutors said that doctor is an opportunist because sometimes he attaches the self-interest or is called selfish. Therefore, the image schema that formed is “*identity*” with type “*matching*”.

5. Datum 5

*“Although this virus has a much lower fatality rate than its **cousins** that cause SARS and MERS, **it does a far better job** of spreading from person to person, resulting in more than 106 million documented cases around the world and still climbing.”*

Here, the word “**cousins**” shows image schemas of “*identity*” because it describes the identity of Corona, which has a relationship with SARS and MERS. Meanwhile, the phrase “**it does a far better job**” shows image schemas of “*Existence*” with the type “*process*” because it describes the process of spreading the Coronavirus is faster than SARS and MERS.

6. Datum 6

*“This is an **easy family** of viruses to take down,” he said.*

In the expression above, the phrase “**easy family**” shows an image schema of "unity" with the type "link". Here, the image schemas of “unity” explain the relationship on metaphorical expressions in other ways. The family in the sentence refers to the family of Coronavirus. The sentence talks about Coronavirus, which similar to each other is easy to handle.

7. Datum 7

*“The Trump administration, **racing a surging Covid-19 death toll**, instructed states on Tuesday to immediately begin vaccinating every American 65 and older, as well as tens of millions of adults with medical conditions that put them at higher risk of dying from coronavirus infection.”*

Based on the context in the sentence, the phrase “**racing a surging Covid-19 death toll**” has meaning as a competition between Trump’s administrations with Covid-19 disease. Therefore, the image scheme formed is "Force" with type “counterforce”. This is because it shows an action/effort given by the Trump administration in reducing the death rate caused by the Coronavirus.

8. Datum 8

*“I’m waiting to get the vaccine patiently, **I’m not pulling any strings**,” she said. “It’s **just kind of a slap in the face to someone like me**, who isn’t going to go hunting around for a 75-year-old.”*

In the sentence above, the phrase “**I’m not pulling any strings**” metaphorically means that Mr. Clark will just wait and do not think to do something to jump over the queue. Meanwhile, the phrase

“It’s **just kind of a slap in the face to someone like me**” metaphorically means that what did by her friend by jumped the queue makes Ms. Clark realize that she is just a person who has no material. The image schemas formed is “*existence*” with type “*process*” because it shows the process of Mr. clark before getting the vaccine.

9. Datum 9

*“After long, **gray months of waiting** — “there’s only so much you can clean your house,” she remarked — **the possibility of change had thrown her into high gear.**”*

The phrase “**gray months of waiting**” shows the Image schemas of “*scale*” with the type “*path*” because it describes the month when people were waiting for a vaccine. Meanwhile, the phrase “**the possibility of change had thrown her into high gear**” shows the image schema of “*existence*” with type “*process*” because the possibility of change is the process that she waited for and make her get the spirit.

10. Datum 10

*Many more are **tossing in bed in the dark**, praying that tomorrow will be **their mother’s lucky day.***

The word “**tossing in bed in the dark**” means to throw something back when it's dark. Meanwhile, “**their mother’s lucky day**” literally means a day when their mothers get lucky. The images schemas found are “*force*” with type “*attraction*” and “*identity*” with type “*superimposition*”.

11. Datum 11

*“A glimpse of the possibilities of **reclaiming our lives has led**, paradoxically, to a more palpable sense of what we had to give up,” Ms. Seth said.’*

In this sentence above, the phrase “**reclaiming our lives has led**” means life will return after getting the vaccination appointment. The word “reclaiming” usually refers to taking back something that the other had taken before. Therefore, the image schema that found is “force” with type “counterforce”

12. Datum 12

*“It is the alchemy of **“unrelenting waves of exhaustion, fear, hope, uncertainty and pandemic fatigue,”** said Lindsey Leininger, a health policy researcher and a clinical professor at the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth in Hanover, N.H. **“I stay focused on the lotus mud metaphor and think about how gosh-darned beautiful we are all going to be when we come out the other side.”**”*

Here, both of the metaphorical expression above formed an image schema of ‘existence’ with type “cycle” first, the sentences “**unrelenting waves of exhaustion, fear, hope, uncertainty and pandemic fatigue**” shows the cycle of the replacement of vaccine. Then, second, the expression “**I stay focused on the lotus mud metaphor and think about how gosh-darned beautiful we are all going to be when we come out the other side**” shows the cycle of pandemic of corona virus like lotus flower which can transforms into a

beautiful flower when it reaches the light. This is also true with the pandemic. It is just a matter of time to make the virus gone.

13. Datum 13

*“Her sister, who happened to be dropping off groceries for their grandmother, **got the ball rolling.**”*

In the sentence, the writer represents that the sister gets a chance to get a vaccine shot when delivered groceries for their grandmother by using the word "**got the ball rolling**". Here, the metaphorical expressions show image schema of “*existence*” with type “*process*” because it describes how the sister gets a vaccine.

14. Datum 14

*“**This is my worst nightmare,**” Ms. Sharp said.*

Based on the news, the expression occurs when Ms. Sharp’s mother contracted the corona virus while waiting for a vaccine injection. The word “**nightmare**” in the sentence shows image schema of “*existence*” with type “*bounded space*” because usually nightmare tied to the real world.

15. Datum 15

*“The emergence of several highly contagious variants has complicated efforts to bring the pandemic **under control**, leading world leaders to shut down travel to places like Britain and South Africa even as the variants already appear to have circled the globe. “*

In the sentence above, the phrase “**under control**” refers to the pandemic of Coronavirus, which want to be controlled by the world leaders. Here, the image schema formed is “*force*” with type “*compulsion*” where the pandemic is the subject of control.

16. Datum 16

*“Mr. Erck said he was confident the company could quickly manufacture a new vaccine that would **better fight** the new variants...”*

In this case, the word “**better fight**” indicates that the new vaccine has a higher level of efficacy than the previous vaccine in against the new variant of Coronavirus. Therefore, the image schemas formed is “*force*” with type “*counterforce*”.

17. Datum 17

*“For his actions, Dr. Gokal was fired from his government job and then charged with stealing 10 vaccine doses worth a total of \$135 — a shun-worthy misdemeanor that sent his name and mug **shot rocketing** around the globe.”*

The sentence means that Dr. Gokal’s name rise and known quickly around the world after fired and charged with stealing 10 vaccine doses. Here, the word “shot rocketing” formed an image schema of “*space*” with type “*up*” because it describes the name of Dr.Gokal, which rises around the world quickly like a rocket that flew up quickly.

18. Datum 18

The hours were counting down.

In the sentence above, the writer represents the time that counts down. Times itself has a meaning as a process, action, or state of being or taking place. Therefore, the image schema that is found is "existence" with type "process".

19. Datum 19

*"Although this virus has a much lower fatality rate than its cousins that cause SARS and MERS, it does a far better job of spreading from person to person, resulting in more than 106 million documented cases around the world and **still climbing**."*

The sentence talks about the spread of Coronavirus, which much more straightforward than SARS and MERS, has caused many positive cases which continue to increase. Here, the metaphorical expression "**still climbing**" shows an image schema of "existence" with type "process" because the cases of covid-19 around the world still increase.

20. Datum 20

*"This is an easy family of viruses to **take down**," he said."*

The expression above describes the coronavirus family that is easily eradicated. The word "**take down**" refers to the coronavirus, which will easily remove show the image schema of "existence" with type "removal".

21. Datum 21

*“Tuesday’s reversal reflected the slow start of the vaccine rollout, though the pace has **picked up** considerably over the past week.”*

Based on the context of the sentence above, the word “**picked up**” is used as an indication of an improvement in speed of vaccine rollout. Improvement itself is defined as the process becoming stronger or faster. Therefore, the word picked up constructs the image schema of “space” with type “up”.

22. Datum 22

*“The two companies making vaccines that have emergency approval, Pfizer and Moderna, are both **ramping up** production.”*

The sentence has meant that Pfizer and Moderna will increase the production of a vaccine that has emergency approval. The word “**ramping up**” itself usually refers to increasing something. The image scheme formed from the metaphorical expression is “space” characterized by “up”.

23. Datum 23

*“The change would **cut down** on the time required for the final manufacturing phase when millions of tiny bottles are filled, capped, and labeled, a longtime bottleneck in injectable drug manufacturing.”*

The sentence talks about Moderna, which is currently testing its vaccine, and asked for permission to increase the dose of the vaccine to reduce the time required for the final manufacturing. The word “**cut down**” refers to the time required Moderna to complete its trial period.

The image schemas formed is “*space*” with type “*down*” because the word cut down has meaning to reduce something.

24. Datum 24

*“Dr. Slaoui cautioned that Moderna might still have to **gear up** its drug production so it had more vaccine to fill the vials.”*

The sentence talks about Moderna, which is currently testing its vaccine. Moderna asks for permission to increase the number of doses in its vials and asks regulators to approve changes in how its vaccine is stored and allow health practitioners more time to use up the doses. Here, the word “**gear up**” refers to Moderna as a company that has to add their vaccine production to fill the vials. Then, the word “gear up” formed image schema of “*existence*” with type “*process*” whereas it is the process of Moderna to fill the vials by gear up their production.

25. Datum 25

*“But **that argument will wear thinner** as his time in office continues.”*

Metaphorically, the sentence has meant that the argument will disappear over time. The image schemas that formed is “*existence*” with type “*process*” because it tells that the idea will disappear over time; it is just a matter of process.

26. Datum 26

*“That company has promised to deliver another 100 million doses by the end of June, but federal officials say the company is still trying to **gear up** its manufacturing.”*

The sentence talks about the promise of Moderna, which Dr. Slaoui has cautioned to add their vaccine production to fill the vials. The image schema formed from the metaphorical expression is “*space*” with type “up” because the word “add” refers to increasing something.

27. Datum 27

*“Massachusetts is trying to **crank up** vaccination rates after lagging early in the process, when the state focused narrowly on frontline health care workers and care facilities and many doses sat in freezers unused. “*

The sentence has meant that Massachusetts is trying to increase the vaccination rates after left behind in the early process. The image schema formed from the metaphorical expression is “*space*” with type “up” it is referred to the increase of something.

28. Datum 28

*“Still, although cases and hospitalizations continue to decline, and as the pace of vaccinations **picks up**, some Americans — including those now vaccinated and ostensibly protected — are approaching the spring and summer with quite a bit of trepidation.”*

The sentence above describes Americans which still worried in approaching spring and summer even cases and hospitalizations continue to decline, and more people get vaccinated. The image schema formed from the metaphorical expression is “*space*” with type “up” because it is referred to the increase of something.

29. Datum 29

*“He said that within minutes of the vaccine injection at 3:30 p.m., **his heart rate had spiked** to 150 beats per minute, about twice its normal cadence; **his tongue prickled and went numb.**”*

In this sentence, the writer represents how Dr.Sadrzadeh feeling after getting a vaccine. Dr. HosseinSadrzadeh is a senior oncologist at Boston Medical Center, which has severe reactions immediately after being inoculated. The image schemas formed from the metaphorical expression in this sentence are "existence" with type "process" because it explains how Dr. Sadrzadeh got the reaction.

30. Datum 30

*“Dr. Kimberly Blumenthal, an allergist and immunologist at Massachusetts General Hospital, noted that anaphylaxis can sometimes be difficult to confirm without blood work **that hunts** for an enzyme called tryptase, which is released during allergic reactions.”*

The sentence talks about anaphylaxis which difficult to confirm without blood work which plays a role in finding enzymes called tryptase. The word "hunt" is defined as catching or kill an animal. Here, the word hunt refers to blood work in finding enzyme tryptase. Therefore, the image schema formed from the metaphorical expression is "force".

31. Datum 31

*From Ebola to H.I.V. to **river blindness**, the American pharmaceutical giant Merck has been on the front lines of the biggest public health emergencies in recent history.*

This sentence talks about American pharmaceutical giant Merck, which has made some vaccines and become the biggest public health emergency in recent history. In the sentence above, the metaphorical expression "**river blindness**" refers to a neglected tropical disease (NTD) caused by the parasitic worm *Onchocercavolvulus*. Thus, the image schema formed is "*existence*" with type "*object*".

32. Datum 32

*"After **a Rocky Start**, Novavax Vaccine Could Be Here by Summer".*

Metaphorically, this sentence has meant that after some difficulty in the beginning, the Novavax Company has finally succeeded in creating a covid-19 vaccine. The word "rocky start" here refers to some obstacles in making vaccines. Therefore, the image schema formed from the metaphorical expression is "*force*" characterized with "*blockage*".

33. Datum 33

*"And two Covid-19 vaccines made by its competitors were already shipping around the country, **leaving** some to wonder whether Novavax would ever catch up."*

Leaving, from word leave, means to stop living at a place, belonging to a group, etc. In the sentence above, the word leaving

explains people who wonder whether Novavax will catch up with its competitors in making the covid-19 vaccine. So from the explanation, the image schema found is "scale" with type "path".

34. Datum 34

*"This virus is **throwing us curve balls every day**, so I think we just need to be prepared for that and realize that the first generation of vaccines may need to be updated," said Dr. Jesse L."*

In the sentence above, the author represents the corona virus as a virus that leads to unexpected moments every day through the word "**throwing us curve balls every day**". The image schema formed from the metaphorical expression is "force" with type "enablement".

35. Datum 35

*"The emergence of several highly contagious variants has complicated efforts to bring the pandemic under control, leading world leaders to **shut down** travel to places like Britain and South Africa even as the variants already appear to **have circled** the globe. "*

The sentence talks about world leaders closing travel access because a new variant of the more dangerous coronavirus has circulated around the world. Here, the word "**shut down**" shows an image schema of "force" with type "restraint". Then, the term "**have circled**" show an image schema of "force" with type "part whole".

36. Datum 36

*The case opens wide to interpretation, becoming a study in the learn-as-you-go bioethics of the country's **stumbling vaccine rollout**.*

In the sentence above, the writer represents the launch of a vaccine that problematic through the word "**stumbling vaccine rollout**". The word stumbling in the oxford dictionary means to hit a foot against something while walking. Therefore, the image schema found from the metaphorical expression is "*force*" with type "*blockage*".

37. Datum 37

*"But this was the county's first public event, he said. "We knew there would be **hiccups**."*

The sentence talks about Dr. Gokal, who has to vaccinate people. He was ordered not to waste any doses of the vaccine. The word "**hiccup**" literally means activity caused by the movement of a diaphragm that is repeated and made a sound in the throat. Metaphorically, the sentence has meant that there will be a problem with the vaccine event. Therefore, the image schema found from the metaphorical expression is "*force*" with type "*blockage*".

38. Datum 38

*"In a matter of months, they **wiped out** SARS-CoV, with only 774 deaths along the way."*

The sentence talks about Public health officials in Asia and elsewhere who did not wait for the invention of a SARS vaccine to get to work. They were just doing quarantines and other efforts to

eliminate the virus. So, based on the context in the news, the word "wiped out" shows an image schema of "*existence*" with type "*removal*".

39. Datum 39

*"But some researchers wondered if making a new vaccine for each new Coronavirus — what Dr. Modjarrad calls **"the one bug, one drug approach"** — was the smartest strategy."*

The phrase "**the one bug, one drug approach**" represents the strategy to wipe out the virus. The phrase explains that the researcher wants to make one vaccine that occurs in all coronaviruses. So, based on the context in the news, the image schema found is "*unity*" with type "*merging*". This is because the researcher wants to merge all vaccine which made because of coronavirus.

40. Datum 40

*"It's a failure of our system of science," he said. **"Funders tend to chase after shiny objects."***

The sentence represents how the researchers make an enormous blunder. The researchers were more interested in doing other research rather than continuing the SARS vaccine's clinical trials. Therefore, based on the context in the news, the metaphorical expression shows an image schema of "*force*" with type "*attraction*".

41. Datum 41

"The advisory group that came up with the recommendations had emphasized that essential workers are

often low-wage people of color, who have been hit disproportionately hard by the virus.”

The sentence talks about workers with low wages often contracted with coronavirus. The phrase "**disproportionately hard by the virus**" means what these workers get is not worth it if they catch the virus. They are only low-wage workers who cannot work from inside the home. So, based on the context in the news, the image schema formed is "force" with type "compulsion". This is because these workers are forced to work outside the house to make ends meet.

42. Datum 42

*“Massachusetts is trying to crank up vaccination rates after lagging early in the process, when the state focused narrowly on **frontline health care workers** and care facilities and many doses sat in freezers unused. “*

The word "**frontline health care workers**" refers to the doctor who treats coronavirus patients. Massachusetts is trying to increase the vaccination rates after lagging early in the process because too focus on the doctor and care facilities. They will use the doses that sat in freezers unused. Based on the context in the news, the image schema formed from the metaphorical expression is "force" with type "blockage". This is because the doctor is in frontline to treat the patient so that the patient is cured.

43. Datum 43

*“It was not all criticism, though. Many people in their late 70s this week contemplated their sudden possession of **a golden***

ticket, and discussed among themselves which friend most deserved or needed it.”

The word “**golden ticket**” in the sentence refers to the chance to get the vaccination. Here, people in the late 70s get a golden ticket to get a vaccine. Therefore, the image schema formed from the metaphorical expression is “*container*” with type “*content*”.

44. Datum 44

“Driving home, she said, she was flooded with gratitude and relief.”

The sentence talks about Ms Clark, who feels very blessed because her friends in long-term care facilities have all been vaccinated. The image schema formed from the metaphorical expression is “*container*” with type “*full*” because the word flooded refers to feelings of Ms. Clark which full of gratitude and relief.

45. Datum 45

*“The Coronavirus **Crossroads**: the vaccinated, the stymied, and the waiting.”*

The word “**Crossroad**” in the sentence refers to three things; the vaccinated, the stymied, and the waiting. The author uses the word “Crossroads” to explain implicitly that Coronavirus brings us into some problem that must be solved quickly. The image schema formed from the metaphorical word is “*scale*” with type “*path*”.

46. Datum 46

“Every vaccine dose that is sitting in a warehouse rather than going into an arm could mean one more life lost or one more hospital bed occupied.”

The metaphorical expression above represents the urgency of the situation that that faces in the United States. States must use up the doses quickly so as not to lose the allocation. The image schema formed based on the context in the news is “*existence*” with type “*bounded space*”. This is because when the vaccine is just stored in a warehouse, one more hospital bed can occupy.

47. Datum 47

*“Some states, including Florida, Alaska, Michigan and Texas, have already begun vaccinating people 65 and older — who number more than 50 million nationwide — **leading to long lines and confusion over how to receive a shot.**”*

The metaphorical expression “**leading to long lines and confusion over how to receive a shot**” refers to the process of vaccination that's done in several states with more than 50 million nationwide joined. The image schema formed from the metaphorical expression is “*existence*” with type “*cycle*”. This is because the sentence describes some states feeling confused because of the number of people who need to be vaccinated.

48. Datum 48

*“But Mr. Azar said that the country was “**on track**” to reach the rate of one million vaccinations a day in a week or so.”*

The sentence talks about the United States which is doing a massive vaccination. The word "**on track**" in the sentence refers to the process carried out by the United States to reach the rate of one million vaccinations a day in a week or so. Therefore, the image schema formed is "*existence*" with type "*process*".

49. Datum 49

*"That speedy enrollment has put the company **on track** to have results this spring, with possible government authorization as early as April."*

Based on the context in the news, the word "on track" describes the Novavax that found it easy to recruit volunteers during its trial period due to the scarcity of Moderna and Pfizer vaccines. Therefore, Novavax will get its vaccine trial results fast. The image schema formed from the metaphorical expression is "*scale*" with type "*path*".

50. Datum 50

*"Mr. Erck said that the company is now **on track** to produce the 2 billion doses it has promised annually...."*

The sentence above tells that Novavax is in the process of making 2 billion doses of vaccine. Therefore, it shows an image schema of "*existence*" with type "*process*".

51. Datum 51

*"Still, there are limits to how much vaccine can **be crammed into them.**"*

The word “**be crammed into them**” refers to Moderna’s vials with enough free space to accommodate extra doses. If the doses of the vaccine too much, it could lead to cracks in a vial. Each vial must also contain enough room to ensure enough remains to extract the final dose. So, based on the context in the news, the metaphorical expression shows image schema of “*container*” with type “*content*”.

52. Datum 52

*“It might be possible to create vaccines that **coax** the body to make abundant amounts of these broadly neutralizing antibodies.”*

The sentence talks about researchers who study H.I.V. and other viruses have found, among billions of antibodies created during infection, a rare strain that acts against a large number of related strains. Thus, it is possible to manufacture a vaccine that induces the body to make large amounts of these neutralizing antibodies. Here, the word “coax” formed an image schema of “*force*” with type “*enablement*”.

53. Datum 53

*“And two Covid-19 vaccines made by its competitors were already shipping around the country, leaving some to wonder whether Novavax would ever **catch up**.”*

The sentence talks about Novavax which has manufacturing troubles and get failure in making the vaccine. The authors use the word “**catch up**” here to question whether Novavax will be able to

overtake with their vaccines. Thus, the image schema formed is “force” with type “balance” because the sentence questioned whether Novavax could balance itself with its competitors or not.

54. Datum 54

“Novavax has placed a big gamble on manufacturing, setting up plants around the world.”

Based on the context in the news, the sentence talks about Novavax Company which has been betting big on manufacturing and set up factories all over the world but still experiencing failure. Therefore, the image schema found is “existence” with type “process”.

55. Datum 55

“But by the time the company had ironed out the kinks in its manufacturing, the vaccines from Moderna and Pfizer had already been authorized.”

The word “**ironed out**” refers to the kinks manufacturing in Novavax. Here, the author informed that the vaccine from Moderna and Pfizer had already been authorized while Novavax was still solving their manufacturing problem. The image schema formed from the metaphorical expression is “existence” with type “removal”.

56. Datum 56

“The South Africa trial was relatively small — with just 4,400 volunteers — and was not designed to come up with a precise estimate of how much protection the vaccine provides.”

The sentence talks about the trial of the vaccine in South Africa which was only followed by 4.400 volunteers and was not designed to produce a precise estimate of how much protection the vaccine provides. The image schema formed from word “come up” is “*existence*” with type “*process*”.

57. Datum 57

*“He said the perceived **delay** in **using up** doses is at least partly because of slow data collection.”*

The sentence talks about vaccination done by the federal government in the United States become late because of slow data collection. From the sentence, the metaphorical word "delay" shows the image schema of “*force*” with type “*blockage*”. Then, the metaphorical word "using up" shows the image schema of “*existence*” with type “*process*”.

58. Datum 58

*“Another variant that appears to weaken the protection of existing vaccines has also **shown up** in the United States.”*

The word “**shown up**” in the sentence refers to the appearance of another variant of coronavirus in the United States. The new type of coronavirus can weaken the protection of existing vaccines. The image schema formed from the metaphorical expression is “*container*” with type “*out*”.

59. Datum 59

*“I don’t know that I have seen large mega-sites sitting empty because elderly people weren’t **showing up**.”*

The word “showing up” in the sentence refers to the disappearance of the elderly people to be vaccinated. Therefore, the image schema formed is “*container*” with type “*out*”.

60. Datum 60

*“But getting vaccine **shipments out** faster remains a top priority.”*

The sentence talks about the government make the shipment out of vaccines become a top priority because a significantly more contagious variant of the virus could become dominant next month. Another variant that appears to weaken the protection of existing vaccines has also shown up in the United States. So, based on the context in the news, the image schema formed from the metaphorical expression is “*container*” with type “*out*”.

61. Datum 61

*“For a few of those at the back of the line — largely younger, healthier people who are working from home — luck and perseverance can **pay off** in a split-second, sometimes with a side of guilt.”*

The sentence talks about younger people and healthier people working from home are at the back of the line of getting a vaccine. Therefore, they hope they have luck and perseverance not contracted with the virus. So, based on the context in the news, the image schema

formed from the metaphorical expression is “*existence*” with type “*cycle*”.

62. Datum 62

*“She **gamed out** times to recheck.”*

The sentence talks about Marsha Handarson who rechecks the vaccine because many of sites on the city’s websites did not have vaccine. The image schema formed is “*existence*” with type “*cycle*”.

63. Datum 63

*“Around 6:45 at night, as the event **wound down**, an eligible person arrived for a shot.”*

The word “**wound down**” here represents that the event is over. The sentence talks about eligible people who arrived to get a vaccine when the event is over. Here, the image schema formed is “*existence*” with type “*cycle*”.

64. Datum 64

*“The chances of 10 eligible people **suddenly showing up** were slim; by now, workers were offsetting the darkness with car headlights.”*

This sentence describes the probability that the emergence of 10 people receiving the last 10 doses of the vaccine from Dr. Gokal is very small. Therefore, the image schema formed is “*container*” with type “*out*”.

65. Datum 65

*“Some of these pathogens will inevitably **spill over** the species barrier and cause new pandemics.”*

In the sentence, the author represents the possibility of other coronavirus outbreaks in the future. Bats and other mammals are rife with strains and species of this abundant family of viruses which can cause a new pandemic. Therefore, the image schema formed from the metaphorical expression is “*existence*” with type “*cycle*”.

66. Datum 66

*“Dr. Matthew Memoli, a virologist at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, **looks back** at those decisions as an enormous **blunder**.”*

The sentence talks about the researchers that more interested in doing other research rather than continuing the clinical trials of the SARS vaccine. They think that what they have done before is a big mistake in the past. Therefore, the image schema formed from the metaphorical word "look back" is “*space*” with type “*back*”. Meanwhile, the image schema created from metaphorical word is “*existence*” with type “*object*”.

67. Datum 67

*“They will need to **back this up** with data,” said Marion Pepper, an immunologist at the University of Washington.”*

The expression above said by Marion Pepper, an immunologist at the University of Washington. The word “**back this up**” refers to New guidelines released on Monday by the C.D.C. that while people

should get their second shots as close to the recommended three-week or one-month interval as possible, and there is no maximum interval between the first and second doses for either vaccine. Therefore, the image schema formed from metaphorical expression is “*existence*” with type “*process*”.

68. Datum 68

*“The company is also asking regulators to approve changes in how its vaccine is stored and to allow health practitioners more time to **use up** the doses in a vial once the rubber coating is punctured, all steps to increase the flow into arms.”*

The sentence above informs that Moderna asks regulators to approve changes in how its vaccine is stored and allow health practitioners more time to use up the doses. The image schema formed is “*existence*” with type “*process*”.

69. Datum 69

*“Others are **lining up** at grocery stores for hours on end, hoping to snag a leftover shot, or racing to hospitals amid rumors of extra doses.”*

The word “**lining up**” in the sentence above refers to the coronavirus vaccine. People in America are racing to get a vaccine. Some of them scrolling through perpetually crashing websites at 3 a.m. or driving 150 miles each way in the snow, and other queues up in the grocery stores. The image schema formed from the metaphorical expression in the sentence above is “*unity*”.

70. Datum 70

*“Doug Heye, a Republican consultant in Washington, D.C., had heard about the trick of **lining up** at grocery stores.”*

The word “**lining up**” here refers to the vaccination shot. People queued up, hoping the unused vaccine for residents given high quality to be injected into them. The image schema formed from the metaphorical expression in the sentence above is “*unity*”.

71. Datum 71

*“Her sister, who happened to be **dropping off** groceries for their grandmother, got the ball rolling.”*

The sentence talks about Darla and her sister who got a vaccine injection. They called it to replace residents who refused the vaccine. Furthermore, if the vaccine did not use in 30 minutes, it would perish. The image schema formed from the metaphorical expression is “*scale*” with type “*path*”. This is because the word “dropping off” means to deliver something.

72. Datum 72

*“If those results were to **bear out** in the larger clinical trial in the United States and Mexico, which has enrolled about 16,000 out of a goal of 30,000 people, then it would put the vaccine on par with the Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech vaccines, which were shown to be about 95 percent effective.”*

The sentence talks about Novavax, who is doing a trial run. If the trial is successful, their vaccines will be equivalent to those of Moderna and Pfizer. The image schema formed from the metaphorical expression is “*existence*” with type “*process*”.

73. Datum 73

*“Public health experts offered divergent opinions on the companion program, a concept that was not widely discussed before it was **rolled out**.”*

The sentence informs that Public health experts offered divergent opinions on the companion program. It happens after the government warned seniors to be cautious about offers of help from strangers. The image schema formed from the word "rolled out" is "container" with type "out".

74. Datum 74

*““We have to have the American people vaccinated by late in the spring or early summer to have any hope in preventing the South African and the U.K. variants from **taking over**.”*

The word “**taking over**” in the sentence means expropriate of the variants of Coronavirus from South African and the U.K. Thus, this metaphorical expression falls into the type of ontological metaphor, which shows image schema of “force” with type “enablement”.

B. Discussion

The next stage to be conducted after analyzing data is the discussion section. In this section, the researcher discusses the result of the data analysis of the metaphor found in 10 news related to covid-19 vaccine issues published in December 2020 until the earlier of February 2021 in New York Times online news. The researcher found 74 metaphorical expressions which classify into three types based on theory from Lakoff

and Johson (2003); structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor. The 74 metaphorical expressions were found comprising of 14 structural metaphors, 14 orientational metaphors, and 46 ontological metaphors. The researcher gives a detailed explanation of each category in the previous section which covers the reason, relation to the topic, and metaphorical expressions.

The first type is structural metaphor. Structural metaphor is a concept formed metaphorically using other concepts. There are two domains in structural metaphor, namely the source realm and the target realm. In this study, the researcher found 14 structural metaphors which started from datum one until datum 14. The researcher shows other concepts that are more concrete to express the metaphorical expression found. For example in datum 14, the writer uses the concept of Lotus flower to shows the process of being better in the future. The other example was in datum 13. The word 'nightmare' literally means a bad dream. Then metaphorically the use of 'nightmare' in the sentence means a feeling of fear. This finding was also in line with Amiruddin (2020). In his study, the word 'nightmare' metaphorically has meaning as a failure.

The second type is orientational metaphor. Orientational metaphors reflect different spatial concepts according to the physical experience or culture of the people (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003). In this study, the researcher found 14 orientational metaphors which started from datum 15 until datum 28. Orientational metaphor aims to make a coherence

metaphor by giving the opposite comparison such as up and down, good and bad, rise and sink, etc. For example, Happy is up. Sad is down. Meanwhile, in this study, the researcher found that the upward orientation does not always have a positive tone or vice versa. For example, in the metaphorical expression "lining up" which has the same meaning as the literal meaning, even the word "lining up" has the word 'up', it is just a verb phrase that means arranging for an event activity to happen.

The third type is ontological metaphor. Ontological metaphor is a metaphor that sees events, emotional activities, and ideas as entities and substances. In this study, the researcher found 14 Ontological metaphors which started from datum 29 until datum 74. Here, the most metaphorical expression showed a concept which viewing activities as entities. Furthermore, there are also some concepts that viewing ideas as entities, such as in datum 4 of ontological metaphor, in the phrase "rocky start". The word rocky literally means something made of rock, and start means begin doing or using something. Metaphorically, the word "rocky start" explains the difficulty or challenging process when beginning something.

In the following discussion, the researcher will present how the use of metaphor in the news creates particular images from the reader. Here, the researcher tried to find and identified the image schemas found through metaphorical expressions in the news. As originally defined by Johnson (1987), an image schema is a recurring dynamic pattern of our perceptual interactions and motor programs that gives coherence and structure to our

experience. From the data that has been investigated above, the researcher found that image schemas that frequently appears is type of existence. As the example, in datum 13 which the metaphorical expression “**got the ball rolling**” shows an image schema of “*existence*” with type “*process*”. Another example appears in datum 20 which the metaphorical expression “**take down**” shows an image schema of “*existence*” with type “*removal*”.

The second image schema that frequently appears comes with type “force”. As can be seen in datum 7, the metaphorical expression “**racing a surging Covid-19 death toll**” formed an image schema of “*Force*” with type “*counterforce*” because it shows an action / effort. At this point, the result of this study is in line with research from Hayuwardhani (2019). In her study, she found four image schemas with type “force”. However, the image schema with type space, unity, identity and existence has never been found in her studies, perhaps, because her study is lack of data. Meanwhile, both of these studies found that the image schemas used in portraying the metaphors show how metaphorical expressions require cognitive processes to be understood. The metaphorical expression here shown to be a possible source of increased coherence in text representations, by providing a means for tying together some of the ideas in a text. Therefore, it is clearly seen that the metaphorical expression used by the journalist create particular images for reader through the cognitive process.

In contrast, the finding in this current study has some differences with the previous studies. Isnaini (2017) finds how the meaning of

conceptual metaphor supports the messages in 5 Brexit articles, then Firmansyah (2017) finds how the metaphor of politics conceptualized in the news, and Hidayat (2020) who explores metaphor the conceptual mapping of metaphor to determine the relation between the conceptual metaphor and metaphorical expression. Meanwhile, this study identified and found the image schemas from metaphorical expression.

To sum up, this study has already answered the problem of the study regarding the kinds of metaphor and how the use of metaphor creates particular images for reader. Moreover, this study also digs up further how the image schemas represented through the metaphorical expressions. In other words, the image schemas have been presented in this research to understand the portrayal in our mind from metaphor found in the news. In this study, news with covid-19 vaccine issues chosen as the object of this study because since the existence of the *corona* virus, news about vaccines has become the most wanted news by the world community. Here, the type of metaphor that frequently appears in the news is ontological metaphor because the writers usually use words which an abstraction such as activity, emotion, or idea to represent something concrete such as object, substance, or etc. Then, for image schemas, the researcher finds the differentiation between this current study with the previous study which is this study found more types of image schema from the metaphorical expressions.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter becomes the last part of the research that provides a conclusion of findings and discussion. Furthermore, this chapter also equipped suggestions for further researchers, especially for those who interested to study about metaphor.

A. Conclusion

This sub-chapter presents the conclusion of the study after analyzing the data in the ten articles selected from New York Times online news. The researcher concludes this research based on the formulation of the problem.

From the first statement problem, the researcher found three types of metaphor by Lakoff and Johnson; structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor. There are 74 of metaphorical expressions in the ten selected articles comprising of 14 structural metaphors, 14 orientational metaphors, and 46 ontological metaphors. Here, the ontological metaphor is the dominant found in the news. Besides, the ontological metaphor here is also more complicated to decide the meaning because express ideas as entity. Structural metaphor is like the statement which shows one object compared with another object. Then, in types of orientational metaphor, the researcher finds that the tone upward orientation does not always have a positive tone or vice versa.

Next, from the second statement problem, the researcher found the image schemas represented through the use of metaphor by the author in the news. The researcher classified the types of image schemas by using theory from Cruse and Croft (2004). There are seven types of image schemas found through the metaphorical expressions in the news; space, scale, container, force, unity/multiplicity, identity, existence. The most frequently image schemas appeared is 'Existence', while the most seldom image schemas appeared is 'multiplicity'. Furthermore, the researcher found that the metaphorical expression can create particular images for reader by providing some ideas on the text.

In addition, based on the conclusion of this study, the researcher learned that metaphor is kind of figure of speech that can found in everyday life. Metaphors enrich the communication of an individual with diverse images and show an important mechanism for reasoning about concept. In other words, metaphor that use, can creates images through the cognitive process, that is, by providing some ideas in the text. Furthermore, as the moslem linguistic student in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, the researcher also known that metaphor also found in Holy Quran which is a religious text and guidance for Muslim which has been revealed by the Almighty Allah *Subhanahu wa ta'ala*. Metaphors in the Holy Qur'an are used to describe beauty of the Holy Qur'an itself, while metaphors are used in news to attract more readers and listeners.

B. Suggestion

After conducting this research, the researcher would like to provide several suggestions to the further researcher who interesting to study this topic. It is recommended for the future researcher to conduct research of conceptual metaphor using news with another issue because news usually updates every day. The future researcher also can search metaphor in other objects, such as in video or speech. Then, the researcher also expected the future researcher to study Conceptual Metaphor using other theories.

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CURICULUM VITAE



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