

**AN ANALYSIS OF CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR IN THE
SCIENCE MAGAZINE OF COVID-19**

THESIS

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I state that the thesis entitled **"An Analysis of Conceptual Metaphor in the Science Magazine of Covid-19 Issues"**. is my original work. I do not included any materials previously written of published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography, Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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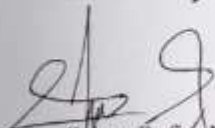
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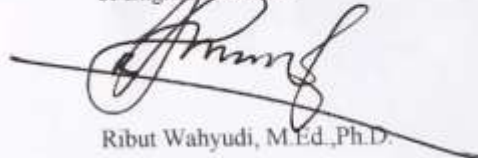


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MOTTO

EVERYONE HAS A DIFFERENT PROCESS

To

KEEP IT NJS (NIKMATI, JALANI, SYUKURI)

DEDICATE

I dedicate this thesis specifically to:

Dear father, Maulidin

My beloved mother, Istriyani

Beloved husband, Reno Ferdianto

My beloved sister, Nathania Alya Dewi

All my family

For the infinite love, support, and prayers.

And to myself, Mita, for being this good at finishing this thesis even though everything is not easy.

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Mita Istanti Kustiwin

ABSTRACT

Kustiwin Mita Istanti. 2021. *An Analysis of Conceptual Metaphor in the Science Magazine of Covid-19 Issues*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Supervisor: Zainur Rofiq MA.

Key terms: Covid – 19, Semantics, Conceptual Metaphor, Metaphor

This study aims to determine the use of metaphors in online news. The data used are eleven online news articles in Science Magazine about Covid-19 published in December 2019 to June 2021. There are two objectives of the study produced in this study; (1) identify the types of conceptual metaphors in the online news Science Magazine (2) Analyze the meaning of metaphors based on the theory of Lakoff & Johnson (1980).

In this study, the researcher used qualitative descriptive to obtain data on the online news of Science Magazine. The data is investigated through several stages. First, the researcher open the Science Magazine website. Second, the researcher download online news about Covid-19 in Science Magazine. Third, the researcher read comprehensive information on Covid-19. Third, the researcher identified words, phrases, and sentences containing conceptual metaphors using the theory of Lakoff & Johnson (1980) in the Covid-19 Science Magazine using the Vrije Universiteit (MIPVU) Metaphor Identification Procedure. After that, the researcher classified the types of conceptual metaphors and explained the meaning of the data based on the theory of Lakoff & Johnson (1980). The types of conceptual metaphors are divided into three, namely structural metaphors, orientatioal metaphors, and ontological metaphors.

As a result of these findings, the researcher found 29 conceptual metaphors in the online news of Science Magazine which were divided into 17 ontological

metaphors, 6 structural metaphors, and 6 orientational metaphors. From the results of this study, the researcher concludes that in the three types of conceptual metaphors, ontological metaphors are the ones that most often appear in the Covid-19 online news in Science Magazine.

In this study, the researcher can help readers that there are types of conceptual metaphors in the online news of Science Magazine Covid-19. The researcher suggests to the next researcher to expand knowledge about conceptual metaphors by using theories other than Lakoff and different objects such as debates, talk shows, and advertisements.

ABSTRAK

Kustiwin. Mita, Istanti 2021. *Analisis Metafora Konseptual dalam Majalah Sains Isu Covid-19*. Skripsi, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing: Zainur Rofiq MA.

Kata kunci: Covid-19, Semantik, Metafora Conceptual, Metafora

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penggunaan metafora dalam berita online. Data yang digunakan adalah sebelas artikel berita online di Science Magazine tentang Covid-19 yang terbit pada Desember 2019 hingga June 2021. Ada dua tujuan kajian yang dihasilkan dalam penelitian ini; (1) mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis metafora konseptual dalam berita online Science Magazine (2) Menganalisis makna metafora berdasarkan teori Lakoff & Johnson (1980).

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif untuk mendapatkan data pada berita online Science Magazine. Data diinvestigasi melalui beberapa tahap. Pertama, peneliti Open the Science Magazine website. Kedua, peneliti download online news about Covid-19 in Science Magazine. Ketiga, peneliti Read comprehensive information on Covid-19. Ketiga, peneliti Mengidentifikasi kata, frasa, dan kalimat yang mengandung Metafora Konseptual menggunakan teori Lakoff & Johnson (1980) dalam Majalah Sains Covid-19 dengan menggunakan Prosedur Identifikasi Metafora Vrije Universiteit (MIPVU). Setelah itu, peneliti mengklasifikasi jenis-jenis metafora conceptual dan menjelaskan makna dari data berdasarkan teori dari Lakoff & Johnson (1980). Jenis-jenis metafora conceptual di bagi menjadi tiga yaitu Metafora struktural, Metafora orientatioal, dan Metafora ontological.

Hasil dari temuan ini, peneliti menemukan 29 metafora conceptual dalam berita online Science Magazine yang terbagi 17 metafora ontological, 6 metafora

struktural, 6 metafora orientational. Dari hasil penelitian ini, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa dalam tiga jenis metafora conceptual metafora ontologis adalah yang paling sering muncul di berita online Covid -19 di Science Magazine.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti dapat membantu pembaca bahwa terdapat jenis metafora konseptual dalam berita online Majalah Sains Covid-19. Peneliti menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk memperluas pengetahuan tentang metafora konseptual dengan menggunakan teori selain Lakoff dan objek yang berbeda seperti debat, talk show, dan iklan.

مختصرة نبذة

كوستوين. ميتا ، إستانتي 2021. تحليل الاستعارة المفاهيمية في مجلة العلوم لقضايا كوفيد-19. ميتا أطروحة ، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، مولانا مالك إبراهيم الدولة الإسلامية جامعة مالانج.

المشرف: زينور رفيق ماجستير

الكلمات المفتاحية: كوفيد-19 ، دلالات ، استعارة مفاهيمية ، استعارة

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد استخدام الاستعارات في الأخبار عبر الإنترنت. البيانات المستخدمة هي إحدى نُشرت في ديسمبر Covid-19 حول Science Magazine عشرة مقالة إخبارية عبر الإنترنت في مجلة 2019 إلى يونيو 2021. هناك هدفان من الدراسة تم إنتاجهما في هذه الدراسة ؛ (1) تحديد أنواع الاستعارات الإخبارية على الإنترنت (2) تحليل معنى الاستعارات بناءً على نظرية Science المفاهيمية في مجلة Lakoff & Johnson (1980).

في هذه الدراسة ، استخدم الباحثون الوصف النوعي للحصول على بيانات عن الأخبار على الإنترنت لمجلة العلوم. يتم التحقق من البيانات عبر عدة مراحل. أولاً ، يقوم الباحثون بفتح موقع مجلة العلوم. ثانياً ، يقوم في مجلة العلوم. ثالثاً ، قرأ الباحثون معلومات Covid-19 الباحثون بتنزيل الأخبار عبر الإنترنت حول شاملة عن كوفيد-19. ثالثاً ، حدد الباحث الكلمات والعبارات والجمل التي تحتوي على استعارات مفاهيمية باستخدام إجراء التعريف Covid-19 Science باستخدام نظرية لاکوف وجونسون (1980) في مجلة بعد ذلك ، صنف الباحث أنواع الاستعارات المفاهيمية وشرح معنى (MIPVU) الاستعاري للجامعة الحرة البيانات بناءً على نظرية لاکوف وجونسون (1980). تنقسم أنواع الاستعارات المفاهيمية إلى ثلاثة ، وهي الاستعارات البنوية والاستعارات الاستشرافية والاستعارات الوجودية.

Science نتيجة لهذه النتائج ، وجد الباحث 29 استعارة مفاهيمية في الأخبار على الإنترنت لمجلة والتي تم تقسيمها إلى 17 استعارة وجودية و 6 استعارات هيكلية و 6 استعارات توجيهية. من Magazine نتائج هذه الدراسة ، استنتج الباحث أنه في الأنواع الثلاثة من الاستعارات المفاهيمية ، فإن الاستعارات عبر الإنترنت في مجلة العلوم Covid-19 الوجودية هي التي تظهر غالباً في أخبار

في هذه الدراسة ، يمكن للباحثين مساعدة القراء على وجود أنواع من الاستعارات المفاهيمية في الأخبار عبر
يقترح الباحث على الباحث التالي توسيع نطاق المعرفة Covid-19 Science Magazine. الإنترنت لمجلة
حول الاستعارات المفاهيمية باستخدام نظريات أخرى غير لأكوف وعناصر مختلفة مثل المناظرات والبرامج
الحوارية والإعلانات.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher explains the research background, objectives, scope and limitations, definitions of key terms, and research methodology in this study.

1.1 Background of the study

Linguistics is the study of language. In the study of linguistics, the meaning of language is divided into two parts, namely semantics and pragmatics. In this study, the researcher used a semantic study. Semantics is something related to the literal meaning and meaning of words that are combined and can form the core of meaning. According to Keidler (2002, p.3), semantics studies how language organizes and expresses feelings. Ways to communicate an idea include using idioms and figurative language (metaphors). To summarize, semantics is a discipline of linguistics that investigates the meaning of words and sentences that can serve as symbols for the development of meaning so that it can be communicated through language. Metaphors can be used widely in religion, art, politics, news, philosophy, commerce, and history. Metaphors operate through the implicit comparison of different objects, compared to the identification or substitution of one for the other to suggest a general quality that both entities possess. Goatly (1997, p.8) states that metaphors occur when discourse units refer to unconventional meanings. Tarigan (1995, p.121) adds that the metaphor is a brief comparison of speech figures with two ideas. Metaphor is a figurative

language that uses connotative meaning through the comparison without using the word "like or as."

Metaphor is a system that can compose everyday conceptual systems. According to Lakoff & Johnson (1980) that conceptual systems are basically metaphorical in terms of thinking and acting. In this case. Humans often use words that contain metaphors in everyday conversation, mostly unconsciously. Conceptual metaphors are considered problematic, especially in understanding their purpose or meaning. In this case it needs more attention because the comparison is conveyed implicitly. In short, the writer concludes that metaphor is included in the semantic expression in the way the reader understands the meaning which is constructed by constructing the appropriate conceptual mapping between two objects.

Meanwhile, according to Lakoff (1980), conceptual metaphor is an abstract object materialized or analogized through a concrete entity by conceptualizing it with other expressions in the same character. Conceptual metaphor is one of the figurative languages that is often used in everyday life.

In this case, the concept is something abstract as an entity. Concept according to the Oxford dictionary is an idea or mental image that corresponds to a different entity. According to Lakoff & Johnson (2003) in the book *Metaphors we live by* concepts, something that regulates human thinking is not just a matter of the intellect. Human concepts can structure what is felt and how humans relate to other people. So it can be stated that the conceptual system is mostly metaphorical.

Therefore, the researcher uses conceptual metaphors and media discourse to help understand the style of language in the news media. In connection with this research, the researcher examines the hot issues in December 2019 in the Science Magazine online news. Using a conceptual metaphor approach, the author intends to analyze the meaning of language in the Science Magazine online news about covid-19. At this time, the world was in shock with the emergence of a new virus originating from the Chinese city of Wuhan. This virus is part of the virus family that causes illnesses ranging from the flu to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-COV2) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-Cov). The disease caused by the Coronavirus, also known as covid-19, is a new type of virus discovered in December 2019 and has never attacked humans before (World Health Organization 2019). In an online newspaper, a person's symptoms with the virus are described, such as high fever, dry cough, and shortness of breath. This Coronavirus is at the centre of world attention because of its swift spread. At this time, Indonesia is one of the countries infected by the Coronavirus. This Coronavirus is becoming a trending topic on various online and offline news portals, even in multiple magazines such as Science Magazine published by the United States. Therefore, research on the Coronavirus is exciting to do. This study tends to analyze semantic features, especially in language style or metaphors, in Coronavirus cases.

In this study, the author used Conceptual metaphors from the online newspaper Science Magazine about Covid-19. In this study, the researcher used the theory of Lakoff (2003). There are several previous research that has been done.

Personal is clock”, ”life is struggle”, life is suffering”, “people is a landscape”, “knowing is seeing”, “time is individual”, “personal is fortune”, and “life is a travel”. While the most dominant type is "life is struggle".

Second, Farjer (2019) discusses the conceptual metaphor in the selected Interview Transcript with used the theory of George Lakoff and Mark Johnson. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. This study indicates that all types of metaphors are found in the data, namely structural metaphors, orientation metaphors, and ontological metaphors.

Third, Kartal and Uner (2017) discuss Conceptual Metaphors of Phrasal Verbs using is George Lakoff and Mark Johnson's theory. This study focuses on conceptual effects that are different from what the researcher studied because, in this study, the author analyzed the types of conceptual metaphors and the meanings behind conceptual metaphors.

For this study, the writer put forward different aspects from previous studies: in this study, the writer used a foreign object because, in the previous research, the writer only examined novels, short stories, films, and poetry. Therefore, in this research, the author wants to examine the online newspapers/news in Science Magazine about Covid-19, which is a hot issue. Analysis of conceptual metaphors in News is essential to prove that conceptual metaphors are not only found in films, novels, short stories, and poetry. In this study, the author also found several novelties, namely: (1) Conceptual metaphors in Covid-19 News that have never been studied. (2) The author wants to help readers understand the meaning contained in Covid-19 News. (3) Conceptual Metaphors are not only. There are

short stories, novels, poetry, films, and songs. (4)In this study, the author uses the Science Magazine because the magazine is one of the American Association for Advancement of Science Peer_review academic journals and one of the world's top academic journals.

1.2. Research Questions

1. What are the types conceptual metaphors used on Science Magazine of Covid-19 issues?
2. How is the meaning of conceptual metaphor used on science magazine of Covid-19 issues?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The research objectives that are based on the formulation of the research questions to be discussed are:

1. To find out what kind of conceptual metaphor used in science magazine of Covid-19 issues.
2. To find out the conceptual metaphor meaning used in science magazine of Covid-19 issues.

1.4. Significance of the study

This research focuses on understanding the meaning of language in the Covid-19 news. Then the writer has the problem to be analyzed. Practically, the study aims to show that metaphors exist pervasively in everyday life, including the media discourse. Therefore, the author hopes that this research is particularly useful in providing a deep understanding of the meaning of metaphoric language in the news.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is in semantic midwife linguistics because it relates to the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences used in the Covid-19 news. This study is limited to metaphorical figurative language in words, phrases, and sentences in the Covid-19 news. In this study, each type of language meaning in the Covid-19 news will use the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980).

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

- a. Semantic is the study of meaning in language both orally and non-verbally.
- b. Metaphor is a figure of speech or figure of speech that is often used in everyday life.
- c. Conceptual Metaphor is the understanding of an idea that refers to another term.
- d. Covid-19 is a new deadly virus that emerged in December 2019 in China throughout the world. At this time Covid-19 is still trending topic and very interesting to research.

1.7. Previous Studies

In the topic of conceptual metaphors, there have been previous studies that researched this topic.

First, Nurjannah (2018) discusses semantic roles using conceptual metaphors by Lakoff. The purpose is to analyze the dominant types of Lakoff's conceptual metaphors. The method used is quantitative. The results of this study are that in this study the types of Lakoffian conceptual metaphors are grouped into eight classes, namely "personal is alarm clock", "life is struggle", "life is suffering", "people is a landscape", "knowing is seeing", "time is individual", "personal is fortune", and "life is a travel". While the most dominant type is "life is struggle".

Second, Hardiyanti (2019) discusses the conceptual metaphor used in the Instagram text by Indonesian youth in Malang using the theory of George Lakoff and Mark Johnson. The purpose of this study is to examine the dominant source domain and the types of conceptual metaphors commonly used in Instagram texts by Indonesian teenagers and to find out whether there are significant differences between Indonesian teenage boys and girls in using conceptual metaphors in Instagram texts. The method used is a qualitative descriptive method. The results of this study indicate: (1) the type of conceptual metaphors most often used in Instagram texts by Indonesian adolescents in Malang is Structural Metaphors, (2) some differences between Indonesian boys and girls in using conceptual metaphors are found in the use of the target domain and kind of metaphor. conceptual used by Indonesian teenage boys and girls in Malang.

Third, Farjer (2019) discusses the conceptual metaphor in the selected Interview Transcript with used the theory of George Lakoff and Mark Johnson. This study aims to identify the kinds of conceptual metaphors in the Oscar Award-winning transcripts and explain the meaning, conceptual metaphor in the Oscar Award-winning interview transcripts. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. This study indicates that all types of metaphors are found in the data, namely structural metaphors, orientation metaphors, and ontological metaphors.

Fourth, Kartal and Uner (2017) discuss Conceptual Metaphors of Phrasal Verbs using is George Lakoff and Mark Johnson's theory. This study aimed to determine the effect of conceptual metaphors on learning verb phrases by English

as foreign language learners. A quasi-experimental research design before and after the test was used. The results of this study were that teaching conceptual metaphors improved students' knowledge of elementary and pre-intermediate phrasal verbs, and conceptual metaphors were more helpful than traditional methods for students to guess the meaning of unexposed phrasal verbs items. This study focuses on conceptual effects that are different from what the researcher studied because, in this study, the author analyzed the types of conceptual metaphors and the meanings behind conceptual metaphors.

Fifth, Hermawan (2019) discusses the use of conceptual metaphors in the human mind. This study aims to find the types of conceptual metaphors and explain the meaning contained in the objectives by using the theory of conceptual metaphors by Lakoff and Johnson (2003). The author uses descriptive qualitative methods. This study indicates that several utterances are categorized as conceptual metaphors: ten structural metaphors, one orientation metaphor, and twenty-one ontological metaphors.

Sixth, Qamarani (2015) discusses metaphors in the Australian Prime Minister's Speech Text. This research uses the theory of George Lakoff and Mark Johnson. This study aims to determine the metaphors used in the text of the speech and to understand the meaning of metaphors based on the metaphor structure in the text of the speech "National Apology". The method in this research is qualitative. The results of the analysis found several metaphorical structures and correspondences or mappings between the two domains. Metaphors commonly used in everyday life are summed up. Metaphor expressions can provide deeper

understanding because they are more expressive and evoke a certain sense that can help the listener understand what the speaker means.

Seventh, Kurniawati (2015) discussed conceptual metaphors in daily routine expressions instance, in the concept of emotion. The theory used in this research is Kovecses and Johnson (1980). The method used is qualitative. The research aims to determine the dominant metaphor type, the target domain, and the source domain. The results of this study indicate that only nominal metaphors and predicative metaphors are dominant.

The difference between this study and some of the previous studies above is, first, news. These two objects are different. This study explores the conceptual metaphor used in Science Magazine's online news story about Covid-19.

1.8 Research Method

1.8.1 Research design

In this study, the author uses a qualitative method according to Moleong (2001:2) which states that qualitative research is a type of research that does not use counting or numbering because the data are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences, not numbers. Therefore, this study only analyzed the data described by words, colors, pictures, and other signs. According to Eliot & Timulak (2005) research is a qualitative method because it pays more attention to human instruments, inductive data analysis so that it is more on the process than the results. In addition, the reason for other researchers is because the results of this study were designed from the process of finding certain social phenomena and objects that occur naturally.

1.8.3 Data Collection

In this study, the author collects metaphor data using the Metaphor Identification Procedure Vrije Universiteit (MIPVU) according to (Steen, 2010). In this case, the procedures that must be carried out by the researcher to collect data is:

- a. Open the Science Magazine website
- b. download online news about Covid-19 in Science Magazine
- c. Read comprehensive information on Covid-19.
- d. . Identify words, phrases, and sentences containing Conceptual Metaphors in the Covid-19 Science Magazine

1.8.4 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer takes the following steps: first, the researcher reads the collected data and determines the data included in the metaphorical news. Second, analyzing the conceptual meaning of metaphors based on the theory proposed by Lakoff & Johnson (1980) which consists of structural, ontological, and orientational metaphors. Third, the researcher begins to categorize words, sentences, and phrases that contain conceptual metaphors using Lakoff & Johnson's theory. Finally, the researcher makes conclusions based on data analysis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses a literature review related to this research which contains some general or specific things about the theories that underlie the research. The researcher uses the theory proposed by Lakoff and Johson (2003).

2.1 Semantics

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of a language. The word semantics comes from the Greek word Semantikos which means "significant," while remaining means "to show" and same means "sign". As Palmer (1981,p.1) states, "semantics is a technical term used to refer to the study of meaning. Since meaning is a part of language, semantics is linguistic." Semantics is also known as meaning used to understand human expression through language. Katz (1972, p.1) semantics is the study of the meaning of language. According to Kreidler (1998, p.3), "Semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how language organizes and expresses meaning. Meanwhile, Griffiths (2006) states that semantics study the "toolkit" for meaning.

Semantics also includes signs or symbols that express meaning both orally and in writing. According to Griffiths (2006,p.1), semantics is knowledge of codes in language vocabulary and patterns to construct more complex meanings. Semantics focuses on signs or symbols contained in vocabulary to understand the meaning of the language in question. It can be concluded that semantics is a part of linguistics that studies a meaning in language both verbally and nonverbally. Many

experts argue that semantics differs from year to year, but the definition of semantics is still learning about meaning.

Cognitive semantics is related to the concept that words and human experience have nothing to do with the organization and manifestation of language. According to Evans (2006,p.157), the most basic approach is the relationship between conceptual and sensory experience.

2.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech that expresses something directly in an analogical comparison by eliminating words such as, like, to compare something. In this case, metaphor has different complexity. According to Barnhart (1995,p.118), metaphor is a figure of speech in which words or phrases are taken from their arrangement, usually placed in other words to show similarity. In addition, metaphor is a figurative language that shows similarities between two things, but the comparison is shown implicitly. In addition, Moeliono (1984,p.3) argues that metaphor is an implicit comparison without words such as or as between two different things. Metaphor is different from a simile. The metaphor does not have conjunction, while a simile is a figurative language comparing similar items. According to Keraf (2004,p.139), metaphor is a type of analogy that compares something directly. Meanwhile, according to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963), metaphor implies comparison between two dissimilar things that have something in common.

Metaphors are used in literary works and in everyday life, such as in family situations that convey love or pleasure and other positive or negative things. Lakoff

& Johnson (1980, p.8) also stated that metaphor is everywhere in ordinary speech and has a central importance in language structure. Metaphor connects the way human perception constructs certain concepts with new literal meanings. Lakoff & Johnson (1980) that our conceptual system defines everyday reality. So metaphors make up how a person thinks, sees, and does what he does every day. One usually looks for metaphors in something related to art, such as literature. Metaphors are found in literary works and in news stories to make the writing more interesting to read. According to Kovecses (2010,p.4), in the view of cognitive linguistics, metaphor is an understanding of one conceptual domain in another conceptual.

2.3 Conceptual Metaphor

Metaphor is a style of language that has a figurative or figurative meaning. Metaphor is also a creative and subjective one that can produce an objective meaning. Metaphor is a collection of many figure of speech. While conceptual metaphor is an extension of a cognitive idea of metaphor. Lakoff & Johnson (2003) suggest that conceptual metaphors are generated from mental constructions based on the principle of analogy which involves conceptualizing one element to another. According to Nur Qamarani (2015, p.12), conceptual metaphor is a system of metaphors that composes simple conceptual designs, including the most abstract concepts behind everyday language. Humans can observe things that are encountered, felt, and applied in the form of metaphorical language through everyday speech and conceptualize them based on examples with the concepts of ARGUMENT and WAR. Gibbs (1992) believes in Lakoff-Johnson (1980) theory that simple ideas are metaphorically structured and cites four of his children to

support his claims such as systematic metaphorical expression, conventional metaphor, polysemy, and idiom processing.

Kovecses (2002) argues that conceptual metaphors emphasize that some metaphors are based on experience while others result from our socialization in a particular culture. Besides, Kovecses's (16) conceptual metaphors are at the level of thought processes. Namely: they are used to understand the conceptual domain by connecting it to different conceptual fields. Conceptual metaphor is significant to comprehend metaphor from a cognitive linguistic perspective. According to Ortony (208-209), Lakoff and Johnson's central principle of cognitive theory is that metaphors occur at the level of thought processes. According to Edward Slingerland (2004,p.9), human cognitive processes are not dependent on language from cross-domain mapping is only a surface manifestation of deeper cognitive processes. (Damasio: 185) habituate cognitive processes covertly and thus influences reasoning and decision making.

Conceptual metaphors are also used in the target domain that looks abstract and implicit or the source domain, which is more explicit in everyday life. According to Lakoff & Johnson (1980: 2003), there are two main components used in analyzing metaphors: the target domain and the source domain. The target domain is an abstract domain, while the source domain is a concrete domain (Kovecses, 2017).

In the book *Metaphors We Live By*, Lakoff and Johnson divide three conceptual metaphors: structural, orientational, and ontological.

3.1 structural Metaphor

Structural metaphor is a concept formed metaphorically using other concepts. Lakoff & Johnson (2003-14) state that structural metaphors where concepts are metaphorically structured in different ways. Structural metaphors are so systematic that they can influence the language used when discussing that aspect of the idea. For example, “Time is Money” is a metaphorical expression in everyday life. Lakoff and Johnson (2003) provide examples of expressions of war vocabulary, namely:

ARGUMENT IS WAR

Attacking position

Cannot be maintained

When there is a difference of opinion, then each party defends their arguments. In arguing, there will be a loser and a winner, but the winning party is not necessarily suitable with his statement. Metaphorical expressions in language are tied to systematic metaphors so that conceptual metaphors can help understanding metaphors in everyday life.

In this metaphor, there are two domains, namely: the source domain and the target domain. The source domain can explain the origin of the metaphorical expression formed when the target domain defines the application of the meaning of the symbolic expression. In the ARGUMENT IS WAR example, the source domain is WAR, while the target domain is ARGUMENT.

3.2 Ontological Metaphor

This metaphor relates to an event, activity, emotion, and idea that is considered as an entity. This metaphor considers something abstract or non-physical as a living thing such as measuring, identifying, and referring. According to Lakoff & Johnson (2003, p.25), ontological metaphors are based on our experience with physical objects and substances. The essential ontological experience emerges based on the physical which provides the basis for a comprehensive ontological metaphor, namely: a way of seeing events, activities, emotions, ideas, and so on. Our experiences can be identified as entities or substances, and one can refer to them, classify them, and reason about them.

Ontological metaphor is a concept that exists in everyday life which is formed from a sensory and motor interaction experienced by individuals. Ontological metaphor According to Lakoff & Johnson (1980) that each individual can understand things that are not objects as if they were objects by selecting parts of the experience as if they were an entity. The conclusion from the above is that sensory and motor interactions can affect the actions of a body experienced by each individual through metaphorical language.

3.3 Orientational Metaphor

Metaphors contrast to structural metaphors where orientation metaphors do not arrange one concept about another but organize a whole system of interconnected ideas. Orientation metaphors are related to spatial orientation: up-down, in-out, front-back, on-off, etc. Lakoff & Johnson (2003,p.15). This metaphor has a basis in a physical and cultural experience. The orientation metaphor

organizes the whole system of concepts systematically. This is an example of an orientational metaphor:

HAPPY UP-SAD DOWN

Example: I'm feeling up. My spirits rose. You're in high spirits. I'm feeling down. He's really low these days. I fell into a depression.

Physical basis: This posture is usually used in the concept of sadness, depression, and upright posture with a positive emotional state

CONSCIOUS IS UP; UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN

Example: Get up. Wake up. I'm up already. He rises early in the morning

Physical basis: arrest is common in humans and most other mammals lying down when sleeping and standing up when awake.

HEALTH AND LIFE ARE UP; SICKNESS AND DEATH ARE DOWN

Example: He fell ill. He came down with the flu. His health is declining. He dropped dead.

Physical basis: Serious illness forces us to lie down physically. When you're dead, you are physically down.

The three concepts above can make it easier for humans to understand a certain object through understanding other objects. Therefore, humans can easily make observations of various things that humans encounter and feel in the form of language that is metaphorical in everyday language speech.

2.4 Covid-19

In 2019, the world was shocked by a new virus, namely Covid-19, which originated in the Chinese city of Wuhan. According to Yuliana (2020, p.1), it has

been confirmed that 65 countries have been infected with the Covid-19 virus. This virus can be transmitted when someone interacts directly, and until now, the virus can spread quickly. (Channel News Asia, 2020) confirmed that the transmission of pneumonia could be transmitted from human to human. According to (Ririn, 2020) the Coronavirus is Zoonoses (transmitted between animals and humans).

This virus must be handled quickly by the government so that it does not spread widely. (Telaumbanua, 2020) states that the government is required to deal with the threat of Covid-19. At this time, the government has made new regulations where everyone is required to wear a mask, live healthily, and is prohibited from interacting directly (social distancing). (Arum, 2020) argues that the Indonesian government is only doing social distancing. So far, the government has not found a specific treatment for COVID-19. According to Yelvi Levani (2019, p.45), the handling of Covid-19 can be done by giving symptomatic drugs, installing oxygenation, and maintaining health.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss several points that present the findings and discussion.

3.1 Findings

Science magazine is one of the best journals in America that contains trending news stories such as Covid-19. Based on Lakoff & Johnson's (1980) theory, there are three types of metaphor; structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, and orientational metaphor.

3.1.1 Types of Conceptual Metaphor

There are 3 types of conceptual metaphor that found in the *Science Magazine of Covid-19*. They are structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, and orientational metaphor. The types of conceptual metaphor data in the *Science Magazine of Covid-19* are presented below.

Table 3.1 Types of Conceptual Metaphor Found in the Covid-19

No	Types of Conceptual Metaphor	Occurence	Percentage (%)
1.	Structural Metaphor	6	20,65
2.	Ontological Metaphor	17	58,7
3.	Orientalional Metaphor	6	20,65
Total		29	100

The table above shows that Covid-19 has the same percentage of structural metaphors and orientational metaphors, which is 20.65% (6 data). Ontological metaphors are the most widely used type of metaphor in Covid-19, which is 58.7% (17 data).

A. Structural Metaphor

In the Science Magazine of Covid-19, the structural metaphor has the same percentage level as orientational, which is 20.65% or consists of 6 data. All data have been analyzed by researchers as follows:

1) Datum 1

Data 1

During this **dark time**, the scientific community has been called to rise to the occasion in unprecedented ways

Meaning

This expression shows a structural metaphor case with the word dark time. Structural metaphors are metaphors whose sentences are understood using other structures (Lakoff & Johson, 1980). From the data above, the word Dark refers to darkness that has no light, and the word time means something that is planned when it should happen or be done. In this sentence, the phrase dark time is metaphorically used to show that every difficulty there must be an ease to get up to make a plan. The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor HARSHIP IS DARKNESS.

2) Datum 2

Data 2

*Far too many small and poorly designed trials (many focused on hydroxychloroquine, which turned out to be a **dead end**)*

Meaning

This expression denotes a structural metaphor with a *dead end*. Structural metaphors are metaphors whose sentences are understood using other structures by Lakoff & Johson (1980). In the Oxford dictionary the

word *dead* means something that can no longer live and the word *end* means something that is at the end of a passage. In this sentence, a *dead end* metaphorically means someone who conducts an experiment with a failed ending. The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor DEAD END IS FAILURE.

3) Datum 3

Data 3

From New Delhi, the variant has quickly spread, and it now looks set to sweep the globe in what could be a devastating new wave.

Meaning

This expression denotes a structural metaphor. Structural metaphor is concerned with using another concept to express another concept. The word *sweep* in the Oxford dictionary means something that moves quickly and the word *globe* literally means the World. The word *wave* in the Oxford dictionary means something that appears suddenly in a phenomenon or feeling. In the phrase the *wave sweeping across the world* metaphorically means covid appears suddenly and can move quickly to destroy the world, which is conceptually derived from the metaphor COVID IS A NATURAL FORCE

4) Datum 4

Data 4

“There is so much we don’t know about these variants on every level.

We are so in the dark.”

Meaning

This expression denotes a structural metaphor. Structural metaphor is concerned with using another concept to express another concept. The word "WE" here as the target domain which still has an abstract meaning and not yet concrete and still requires other concepts. " DARK " here as source domain to concretize abstract from target domain. In the sentence "We are so in the dark" metaphorically it means someone who is trying to understand the variant of the virus at every level. The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor KNOWLEDGE IS A LIGHT or IGNORANCE IS A DARKNESS.

5) Datum 6

Data 6

programming which test developers drew on a "shark tank" of engineering, business,

Meaning

In the sentence above, a structural metaphor is found in the word *shark tank*. In general, the word *shark tank* refers to the container of a marine animal. In this sentence the author uses the word *shark tank* to refer to a business technique that will be developed through test drawing.

6) Datum 6

Data 6

*Could significantly expand which members of the virus **family** pose another global **threat**.*

Meaning

This expression shows a case of structural metaphor. Structural metaphors are concepts that are formed metaphorically through the use of other concepts. In general, the word *threat* in the Oxford dictionary means something that can cause damage, pain and injury. While the word **family** means a group consisting of one or two parents and their children. However, in that sentence, the metaphorical phrase "*family threat*" refers to the corona viruses which are quite similar to each other and might cause destruction to the world. The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor COVID IS A NATURAL FORCE.

B. Ontological Metaphor

This metaphor relates to an event, activity, emotion, and idea which is considered as an entity. According to Lakoff & Johnson (2003:25) ontological metaphors are based on our experience with physical objects and substances.

7) Datum 1

Data 1

The world has ***suffered*** staggering and tragic human toll.

Meaning

This expression shows the ontological metaphor of personification with the word *the world has suffered*. The personification of an entity is an inanimate object, either an abstract or a concrete object that is treated like a human with all its aspects and activities. Lakoff & Johnson 2003:35). The word *the world* is an inanimate object that uses the word *Suffered* as a

figurative word that is usually done by humans. The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor THE WORLD IS ORGANISM.

8) Datum 2

Data2

The prevalence of fatigue is followed closely by symptoms of cognitive dysfunction, including poor memory or concentration, confusion, and “brain fog

Meaning

This expression denotes an ontological metaphor with *brain fog*. An 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 even a person Lakoff and Johnson (2003). In general the word *brain* means something that can think, and **fog** means something confused that can block one's vision. In this sentence *brain fog* metaphorically means a person cannot think when he is confused and can lead to poor concentration. The phrase above belongs to the conceptual metaphor IDEA IS ACTIVITY.

9) Datum 3

Data 3

Only to lapse into complacency as the risk faded.

Meaning

This expression shows an ontological metaphor with the concept of SUBSTANCE IS ACTIVITY. The word *fade* generally means

something that can go away on its own. In this sentence *fade* means someone who wants to have fun when there is no problem. Therefore, ontological metaphors are metaphors in which abstractions, such as activities, emotions, or ideas are represented as concrete things, such as objects, substances, containers, or even a person, Lakoff and Johnson (2003).

10) Datum 4

Data 4

Scientists are probing why a fresh set of viral mutations is taking the world by storm.

Meaning

This expression shows an 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 even a person Lakoff and Johnson (2003). The word *storm* generally means an abstract activity carried out with expressions. Therefore, the word *storm* has the meaning that the mutation of the virus has carried out the act of expressing the world and THE WORLD IS ORGANISM.

11) Datum 5

Data 5

“Suddenly ... it is dominant and completely sweeps away Alpha,” which un- til then was most prevalent in the city,

Meaning

This expression shows an ontological metaphor. In general, the word *sweeps* is an activity carried out by humans to get rid of something. In this case the word *sweeps* is used to clean Alpha in the city. The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor THE SWEEPS IS ORGANISM.

12) Datum 6

Data 6

Our hospitals are struggling.”

Meaning

This expression shows an ontological metaphor. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) state that the ontological metaphor is when abstract concepts such as feelings, activities, emotions and ideas are seen as entities. The word *struggling* is an activity as an entity. Metaphorically struggling is used to show the hospital's hard work. The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor THE HOSPITAL IS ORGANISM.

13) Datum 7

Data 7

Neuman says, “but that doesn’t feel like much comfort in the wild world of viruses.”

Meaning

This expression is an ontological metaphor of personification with the word wild. In this sentence the word wild is not the actual sentence. But if it is understood from the sentence above, the word wild word means that the corona virus has spread widely in the world. In this sentence the author

informs that the corona virus is very dangerous for the world. The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor DISEASE IS ENEMY.

14) Datum 8

Data 8

For the moment, Delta is a particular threat to the poorest countries with little or no access to vaccines,

Meaning

This expression is an ontological metaphor. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) state that the ontological metaphor is when abstract concepts such as feelings, activities, emotions and ideas are seen as entities. In general, the word *threat* means an activity that is hampered. Metaphorically, *the threat* means that for the poorest countries, access to vaccines will be hampered. The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor THE COUNTRIES IS ACTION.

15) Datum 9

Data 9

Schools play a distinct role in the social fabrics of the US and other countries

Meaning

This expression is an ontological metaphor. The word *play* in the dictionary means fun activities that have no serious purpose. While the word *distinct* in the dictionary means something different in nature. In this case,

Schools play different roles in an organization and each school has a different way of being for the organization.

16) Datum 10

Data 10

*Schools play a distinct role in the **social fabric** of the US and other countries*

Meaning

This expression shows the ontological metaphor in the social *fabric sentence*. In the Oxford dictionary the word *Social* means something related to organization. While the word *fabric* means a cloth produced by knitting. In the sentence, *social fabric* metaphorically means that an organization can organize a role well in order to satisfy the results in school.

17) Datum 11

Data 11

But when it descended on New Delhi a few months later,

Meaning

This expression is an ontological metaphor. In general the word *descended* means to overwrite something. In this sentence, *descended* means that in a few months the virus will hit New Delhi. According to Lakoff & Johnson (2003), ontological metaphors are metaphors in which an abstraction, such as an activity, emotion, or idea is represented as something concrete, such as an object, substance, container, or even a person.

18) Datum 12

Data 12

Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus had expected more social responsibility in the face a global crisis

Meaning

This expression is an ontological metaphor. In the Oxford dictionary, the word *crisis* means something that is difficult and can harm something. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) state that ontological metaphor is when abstract concepts such as feelings, activities, emotions and ideas are seen as entities. In this case, the word *crisis* metaphorically means that Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus is in trouble to improve the world.

19) Datum 13

Data 13

*Hopefully, a science-based approach will **illuminate our way**, Hartono has also found many discrepancies between the data reported by the provincial and national governments.*

Meaning

This expression is an ontological metaphor. In general, the word *illuminate* means something that makes light in the presence of light. The word *Our* means a speaker involving more than one person and the word *way* means a method or style of doing some things. In the sentence *illuminate our way* metaphorically that one's cohesiveness will find a way

or method to overcome the virus. The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor KNOWLEDGE IS LIGHT.

20) Datum 14

Data 14

*Making experts reluctant to predict a **mild season** too soon.*

Meaning

This expression shows an ontological metaphor. In the Oxford dictionary, the word *mild* means something that is not serious. Literally the word *season* means something that can change in the position of the earth with respect to the sun. In the sentence of *mild season*, metaphorically, that weather changes that do not harm society make experts ignore it and focus on virus research. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) state that ontological metaphor is when abstract concepts such as feelings, activities, emotions and ideas are seen as entities.

21) Datum 15

Data 15

*other respiratory viruses that would normally be **ripping** through the Northern Hemisphere.*

Meaning

This expression shows the ontological metaphor in the word *ripping*. The word *ripping* literally means something that can look attractive. In a *ripping* sentence Metaphorically that viral disease can harm the breathing

of people on earth. The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor DISEASE IS ENEMY.

22) Datum 16

Data 16

*Natural immunity to flu might **suffer** from this anomalous season.*

Meaning

This expression shows an ontological metaphor with the word *suffer*. In the Oxford dictionary the word *suffer* means a bad experience. In this sentence the word *suffer* is metaphorically that bad seasons can cause a person's immunity to decline. The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor IMMUNE SYSTEM IS ORGANISM.

23) Datum 17

Data 17

*Because of these persistent **immune defenses**, "I expect that most reinfections will be asymptomatic,"*

Meaning

This expression shows the ontological metaphor in the sentence *immune defenses*. Literally the word *immune* means something that can protect against disease. In the Oxford dictionary the word *defenses* means someone who protects himself from the opponent's attack. In the sentence *immune defenses* metaphorically means that a person must protect his health from this dangerous virus attack. The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor DISEASE IS ENEMY.

C. Orientational Metaphor

Metaphors are in contrast to structural metaphors where orientation metaphors do not arrange one concept in relation to another, but organize a whole system of interconnected concepts. Orientation metaphors are related to spatial orientation: up-down, in-out, front-back, on-off, etc. Lakoff & Johnson (2003:15).

24) Datum 1

Data 1

Dexamethasone's success may have raised unrealistic expectations about what other drugs can do,

Meaning

The word may have raised shows an orientational metaphor. The word *raised* refers to something that is faster. this sentence has the meaning that Dexamethasone should realize realistic expectations for other drugs.

25) Datum 2

Data 2

samples collected in California swelled from 0% to greater than 50% between September 2020 and late January

meaning

This expression shows an orientational metaphor. The word *swelled* refers to something increasing. This sentence shows the spatial orientation of the MORE IS UP conceptual metaphor where the physical

basis is that when more substances or physical objects enter the container or pile, the level rises. This sentence means that there is a change in the sample increase in California from 0% to 50%.

26) Datum 3

Data 3

The anti-inflammatory drug tocilizumab cut the death risk of people hospitalized with the disease

Meaning

The above expression shows a case of orientational metaphor. The word *cut* indicates the spatial orientation “DOWN”. The conceptual metaphor is LESS DOWN where the target domain is LESS and the source domain is DOWN. The word *cut* in the oxford dictionary means to reduce an amount or measure. In this case the meaning is the same as the literal meaning where the anti-inflammatory drug tocilizumab will reduce the risk of death.

27) Datum 4

Data 4

Up vaccination efforts and surge vaccines to places where Delta is ticking up,”

Meaning

In the sentence above, the writer finds two orientational metaphors. The word *up vaccination efforts* shows the spatial orientation of UP. In this sentence it indicates that there has been an increase in vaccines for

Delta. word *ticking up* indicates GOOD IS UP. In this sentence indicates that the increase in the Delta variant will be better.

28) Datum 5

Data 5

During this dark time, the scientific community has been called to rise to the occasion in unprecedented ways

Meaning

This expression shows an orientational metaphor. In the sentence above, orientational metaphors provide orientations such as up and down, high and low, in and out. In the sentence *to rise to* shows the spatial orientation of UP. Metaphorically it means that the scientific community has carried out experiments quickly.

29) Datum 6

Data 6

*To the known risk factors for **developing** severe COVID-19—age, male sex*

Meaning

This expression shows an orientational metaphor. The word *developing* refers to something that is increasing. This sentence shows the spatial orientation of the conceptual metaphor MORE IS UP. In this sentence shows that there will be a risk that continues to increase with age.

In 29 data found in Science Magazine about Covid-19, it describes a very bad world situation and many people are sad and suffering with the arrival of this tragic virus.

3.2 DISCUSSION

Researchers have analyzed Covid-19 data in Science Magazine's online news published from December 2020 to June 2021. In this study, the author aimed to reveal the types of conceptual metaphors used in Covid-19 online news using the theory from Lakoff & Johnson (2003). In addition, in Covid-19 online news, there are many abstract languages and are difficult for readers to understand. Therefore, the researcher also discusses the meaning of conceptual metaphors contained in the online news of Covid-19. The meaning can help the readers to understand the real meaning. Based on the analysis, the researcher found 29 data classified as three types of conceptual metaphors, 6 structural metaphor data, 17 ontological metaphor data, and 6 orientational metaphor data.

The first type is a structural metaphor which is a metaphorical concept that is structured in other ways. In the structural metaphor, there are two domains, namely the target domain and the source domain. In this study, the researcher found 6 structural metaphors. The researcher shows other concepts that are more concrete to find out the meaning of metaphors. For example, in datum 1 the word dark time indicates that the scientific community has the opportunity to rise differently.

The second type is an ontological metaphor. Ontological metaphors are metaphors related to events, activities, emotions, and ideas that are considered as a single unit. According to Lakoff & Johnson (2003-25), ontological metaphors are based on our experiences with physical objects and substances. In this study, the researcher found 17 ontological metaphors starting from datum 7 to datum 23.

Here the ontological metaphors are the most widely used in online news on Covid-19 in Science Magazine. In addition, several concepts show personification metaphors, such as in datum 1 in the phrase “the world as suffered” where The word the world is an inanimate object that uses the word Suffered as a figurative word that is usually done by humans.

The third type, orientational metaphor. The metaphor of orientation does not regulate one concept about another but governs a whole system of interconnected concepts. Orientation metaphors relate to spatial orientation: up-down, in-out, front-back, on-off, etc. Lakoff & Johnson (2003:15). In this study, the researcher found 6 orientational metaphors starting from datum 24 to 29.

In this study, there are several differences from previous studies. Kartal and Uner (2017) found out how the influence of conceptual metaphors on the learning of verb phrases by English as a foreign language learner. Hermawan (2019) finds types of conceptual metaphors and explains the meanings contained in metaphors. In this study, the research discusses the same research, but what distinguishes it is the object and study being discussed. Qamarani (2015) found out how metaphors are used in speech texts and to understand the meaning of metaphors based on the structure of metaphors in the speech text "National Apology". Meanwhile, this study identifies the types of metaphors and the meaning of metaphors in the Covid-19 online news in Science Magazine.

In short, this research has answered research problems about the types of conceptual metaphors used in the Covid-19 edition of the Science Magazine and

how the meaning of the conceptual metaphors used in the Covid-19 issue of science magazines means. In this study, news with the issue of Covid-19 was chosen as the object of this research because, since the existence of the coronavirus, news about Covid has become trending news and is much disputed by the world community. In this study, the type of metaphor that is often used in Covid-19 online news is an ontological metaphor because the author usually uses abstract words such as activity, emotion, or idea to represent something concrete such as an object, substance.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the researcher will provide conclusions on the findings from the data that has been analyzed in the previous chapter. The research findings are based on data analysis. The researcher also provides suggestions that might help further research.

A. CONCLUSION

In this study, the researcher examines conceptual metaphors using the theory from Lakoff⁷ Johnson in Science Magazine Covid-19. The results of the analysis in this study, the researcher found three types of conceptual metaphors in the online news of Science Magazine Covid-19, namely structural metaphors,

ontological metaphors, and orientational metaphors. In this study, there were 29 metaphorical expressions from 11 articles in Science Magazine Covid-19. In the 11 news stories, there are 6 structural metaphors, 17 ontological metaphors, and 6 orientational metaphors.

In this case, the researcher can understand that there is a lot of data and sentences that contain metaphors in the online news of Science Magazine Covid-19. In this study, the researcher can help readers that there are types of conceptual metaphors in the online news of Science Magazine Covid-19.

B. SUGGESTIONS

After conducting this research, the researcher has three suggestions for future the researcher:

- a. If the next researcher wants to use the same field, the next researcher must expand his research.
- b. The researcher suggests furthering the researcher to look for data that is more interesting and different objects such as debates, talk shows, and advertisements.
- c. The researcher also suggests that a lot of studying the theory of conceptual metaphor by not using the theory of Lakoff & Johnson only but can use the theory of Kovecses etc.

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APPENDIK

A. Type of Metaphor

NO	DATA	TYPES		
		ST	OT	OR
1.	During this <u>dark time</u> , the scientific community has been called to rise to the occasion in unprecedented ways	√		
2.	Far too many small and poorly designed trials (many focused on hydroxychloroquine, which turned out to be a <u>dead end</u>)	√		

3.	From New Delhi, the variant has quickly spread, and it now looks set to sweep the globe in what could be a devastating new <u>wave</u> .	√		
4.	“There is so much we don’t know about these variants on every level. <u>We are so in the dark.</u> ”	√		
5.	programing which test developers drew on a“ <u>shark tank</u> ”of engineering, business,	√		
6.	Could signiocantly expand which members of the <u>virus family</u> pose another global threat.	√		
7.	the world as <u>suffered</u> a staggering and tragic human toll.		√	
8.	The prevalence of fatigue is followed closely by symptoms of cognitive dysfunction, including poor memory or concentration, confusion, and “ <u>brain fog</u> ”		√	
9.	only to lapse into complacency as the risk <u>faded</u>		√	
10.	Scientists are probing why a fresh set of viral mutations is taking the world by <u>storm</u> .		√	

11.	“Suddenly ... it is dominant and completely <u>sweeps away Alpha</u> ,” which un- til then was most prevalent in the city,		√	
12.	Our hospitals are <u>struggling</u> ,”		√	
13.	Neuman says, “but that doesn’t feel like much comfort in the <u>wild world</u> of viruses.”		√	
14.	For the moment, Delta is a particular <u>threat</u> to the poorest countries with little or no access to vaccines,		√	
15.	<u>Schools play a distinct</u> role in the social fabric of the US and other countries		√	
16.	Schools play a distinct role in the <u>social fabric</u> of the US and other countries		√	
17.	But when it <u>descended</u> on New Delhi a few months later,		√	
18.	Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus had expected more social responsibility in the face of a global <u>crisis</u>		√	

19	Hopefully, a science-based approach will <u>illuminate our way</u> , Hartono has also found many discrepancies between the data reported by the provincial and national governments.		√	
20.	making experts reluctant to predict a mild season too soon.		√	
21.	other respiratory viruses that would normally be ripping through the Northern Hemisphere		√	
22.	Natural immunity to flu might suffer from this anomalous season.		√	
23.	Because of these persistent immune defenses , "I expect that most reinfections will be asymptomatic,		√	
24.	Dexamethasone's success <u>may have raised</u> unrealistic expectations about what other drugs can do,			√
25.	samples collected in California <u>swelled</u> from 0% to greater than 50% between September 2020 and late January			√

26.	The anti-inflammatory drug tocilizumab cut the death risk of people hospitalized with the disease			√
27.	up vaccination efforts and surge vaccines to places where Delta is ticking up ,			√
28.	During this dark time, the scientific community has been called to rise to the occasion in unprecedented ways			√
29.	To the known risk factors for developing severe COVID-19—age, male sex			√

NOTE:

ST : STRUKTURAL

ON : ONTOLOGICAL

OR : ORIENTATIONAL

B. Meaning of Metaphor

NO	DATA	MEANING
1.	During this <u>dark time</u> , the scientific community has been called to rise to the occasion in unprecedented ways	The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor HARDSHIP IS DARKNESS
2.	Far too many small and poorly designed trials (many focused on hydroxychloroquine, which turned out to be a <u>dead end</u>)	The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor DEAD END IS FAILURE.
3.	From New Delhi, the variant has quickly spread, and it now looks set to sweep the globe in what could be a devastating new <u>wave</u> .	Covid appears suddenly and can move quickly to destroy the world and COVID IS A NATURE FORCE
4.	“There is so much we don’t know about these variants on every level. <u>We are so in the dark.</u> ”	The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor KNOWLEDGE IS A LIGHT or IGNORANCE IS A DARKNESS.
5.	programing which test developers drew on a <u>shark tank</u> ”of engineering, business,	to a business technique that will be developed through test drawing.

6.	Could significantly expand which members of the <u>virus family</u> pose another global threat.	The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor COVID IS A NATURE FORCE.
7.	the world as <u>suffered</u> a staggering and tragic human toll.	figurative word that is usually done by humans. The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor THE WORLD IS ORGANISM
8.	The prevalence of fatigue is followed closely by symptoms of cognitive dysfunction, including poor memory or concentration, confusion, and <u>“brain fog</u>	a person cannot think when he is confused and can lead to poor concentration. The phrase above belongs to the conceptual metaphor IDEA IS ACTIVITY.
9.	only to lapse into complacency as the risk <u>faded</u>	someone who wants to have fun when there is no problem
10.	Scientists are probing why a fresh set of viral mutations is taking the world by <u>storm.</u>	meaning that the mutation of the virus has carried out the act of expressing the world.
11.	“Suddenly ... it is dominant and completely <u>sweeps away Alpha,</u> ”	is used to clean Alpha in the city

	which un- til then was most prevalent in the city,	
12..	Our hospitals are <u>struggling</u> ,	used to show the hospital's hard work.
13.	Neuman says, “but that doesn’t feel like much comfort in the <u>wild world</u> of viruses.”	that a virus can spread quickly throughout the world
14.	For the moment, Delta is a particular <u>threat</u> to the poorest countries with little or no access to vaccines,	that for the poorest countries, access to vaccines will be hampered.
15.	<u>Schools play a distinct</u> role in the social fabric of the US and other countries	Schools play different roles in an organization and each school has a different way of being for the organization.
16.	Schools play a distinct role in the <u>social fabric</u> of the US and other countries	means that an organization can organize a role well in order to satisfy the results in school.

17.	But when it <u>descended</u> on New Delhi a few months later,	that in a few months the virus will hit New Delhi
18.	Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus had expected more social responsibility in the face of a global <u>crisis</u>	that Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus is in trouble to improve the world.
19.	Hopefully, a science-based approach will <u>illuminate our way</u> , Hartono has also found many discrepancies between the data reported by the provincial and national governments.	that one's cohesiveness will find a way or method to overcome the virus.
20.	making experts reluctant to predict a mild season too soon.	weather changes that do not harm society make experts ignore it and focus on virus research.
21.	other respiratory viruses that would normally be ripping through the Northern Hemisphere	The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor DISEASE IS ENEMY.
22.	Natural immunity to flu might suffer from this anomalous season .	The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor IMMUN IS ORGANISM

23.	Because of these persistent immune defenses , "I expect that most reinfections will be asymptomatic,	The sentence above is related to the conceptual metaphor DISEASE IS ENEMY.
24.	Dexamethasone's success may have raised unrealistic expectations about what other drugs can do,	that Dexamethasone should realize realistic expectations for other drugs.
25.	samples collected in California swelled from 0% to greater than 50% between September 2020 and late January	that there is a change in the sample increase in California from 0% to 50%.
26.	The anti-inflammatory drug tocilizumab cut the death risk of people hospitalized with the disease	same as the literal meaning where the anti-inflammatory drug tocilizumab will reduce the risk of death.
27.	up vaccination efforts and surge vaccines to places where Delta is ticking up,	GOOD IS UP. In this sentence indicates that the increase in the Delta variant will be better.

28.	During this dark time, the scientific community has been called <u>to rise to</u> the occasion in unprecedented ways	means that the scientific community has carried out experiments quickly.
29.	To the known risk factors for developing severe COVID-19—age, male sex	the conceptual metaphor MORE IS UP.

CURRICULUM VITAE



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