LEXICAL METAPHOR IN INDONESIAN POLITICAL ISSUES IN ANTARA NEWS

THESIS

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2021

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I state that the thesis entitled **"Lexical Metaphor in Indonesian Political Issues in Antara News"** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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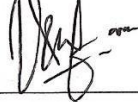NIP 197411012003121004

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DEDICATION

This research is especially dedicated to my adoring father, Ali Muhasin and my adoring mother, Mas'adah. It is also dedicated to my beloved grandmother, Masruchiyah and my little brothers and sisters.

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ABSTRACT

Mauludiyah, Wardatul. (2021). *Lexical Metaphor in Indonesian Political Issues in Antara News*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor   : Rina Sari, M.Pd.

Keywords: Lexical Metaphor, political issues, Antara News

Lexical metaphor has less attention than grammatical metaphor in research object. There are some researchers taking lexical metaphor as their object of the research. However, their research of lexical metaphor is on poem or poetry, *aayah* of The Holy Qur'an, The Gospel, folklores, novel and film, and et cetera. Meanwhile, the topic of this research is lexical metaphor on Indonesian political issues in Antara News (online newspaper). Nowadays, everything related to politics has more attention to be researched because there are some linguistics aspects concern with them. Besides, politics has issues developing every day or up to date, so the issues are always published with various linguistics features including lexical metaphor. According to Krennmayr (2011), the use of metaphor is commonly found in the news article. Journalists look to be accustomed in using metaphor as figurative language to persuade the readers.

This research has two research questions. They discuss types of lexical metaphor on Indonesian political issues in Antara News and how lexical metaphor is used in it. Furthermore, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research design to analyze the data. It is to describe and interpret phenomena or condition among society happening, such as political issues in Indonesian society. The data source is from online newspaper "Antara News". The researcher collected the data using Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) formulated by a group of Pragglejaz (2007) to guide her in identifying the sentences which includes metaphorical expression. She looked for the data by keywords: election, president, government, and minister. Then, she took 27 data of 18 headlines of Antara News to be identified. Thus, she analyzed the data using a theory from Halliday (1985) about the types of lexical metaphor and a theory from Saragih (2003) to describe how lexical metaphor used on Indonesian political issues in Antara News.

This research reveals that there are three types of lexical metaphor on Indonesian political issues in Antara News. They are 10 data for Noun-Noun Concept, 11 data for Noun-Verb Concept, and 6 data for Noun-Adjective Concept. Furthermore, this research also described how lexical metaphor used in Indonesian political issues using a theory of various realization of lexical metaphor by Saragih (2003). Therefore, the dominant type of lexical metaphor on Indonesian political issues in Antara News is Noun-Verb Concept.

ABSTRAK

Metafora leksikal kurang mendapat perhatian dari para peneliti sebagai objek kajian dibanding metafora gramatikal. Ada banyak peneliti yang menjadikan metafora leksikal sebagai object kajian mereka. Akan tetapi, kajian mereka tentang metafora leksikal itu dalam bidang yang berbeda yaitu sajak dan puisi, ayat *Al-Qur'an*, Gospel, folklore, novel, dan film. Sementara itu, topik kajian ini adalah metafora leksikal pada isu-isu politik di Indonesia dalam Antara News (surat kabar online). Saat ini, segala sesuatu yang berkaitan dengan politik memiliki lebih banyak perhatian untuk diteliti karena ada beberapa aspek linguistik yang menjadi perhatian mereka. Selain itu, politik memiliki masalah yang berkembang setiap hari atau up to date sehingga isu-isu selalu diterbitkan dengan berbagai fitur linguistik termasuk metafora leksikal. Menurut Krennmayr (2011), penggunaan metafora umumnya ditemukan dalam artikel berita. Wartawan terlihat terbiasa menggunakan metafora sebagai bahasa kiasan untuk membujuk pembaca.

Kajian ini memiliki dua pertanyaan penelitian. Mereka membahas jenis metafora leksikal tentang isu-isu politik Indonesia di Antara News dan bagaimana metafora leksikal digunakan di dalamnya. Selain itu, peneliti menggunakan desain penelitian kualitatif deskriptif untuk menganalisis data. Hal ini untuk menggambarkan dan menafsirkan fenomena atau kondisi di antara masyarakat yang terjadi, seperti isu-isu politik dalam masyarakat Indonesia. Sumber data berasal dari surat kabar online "Antara News". Peneliti mengumpulkan data menggunakan Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) yang dirumuskan oleh sekelompok Pragglejaz (2007) untuk membimbingnya dalam mengidentifikasi kalimat yang mencakup ekspresi metaforis. Peneliti mencari data dengan kata kunci: pemilu, presiden, pemerintah, dan menteri. Kemudian, ia mengambil 27 data dari 18 berita utama Antara News untuk diidentifikasi. Dengan demikian, ia menganalisis data menggunakan teori dari Halliday (1985) tentang jenis metafora leksikal dan teori dari Saragih (2003) menggambarkan bagaimana metafora leksikal digunakan pada isu-isu politik Indonesia di Antara News.

Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa ada tiga jenis metafora leksikal tentang isu-isu politik Indonesia di Antara News. Mereka terdiri dari 10 data untuk Noun-Noun Concept, 11 data untuk Noun-Verb Concept, dan 6 data untuk Noun-Adjective Concept. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga menggambarkan bagaimana metafora leksikal yang digunakan dalam isu-isu politik Indonesia menggunakan teori berbagai realisasi metafora leksikal oleh Saragih (2003). Oleh karena itu, jenis metafora leksikal yang dominan pada isu-isu politik Indonesia di Antara News adalah Noun-Verb Concept.

مستخلص البحث

وردة المولودية (2021)، *الإستعارات المعجمية في القضايا السياسية الإندونيسية في "أنتارا نيوز"*. البحث الجامعي، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة: رينا ساري، الماجستير.

الكلمات الرئيسية: الإستعارات المعجمية، القضايا السياسية، أنتارا نيوز

إهتمام الباحثين بالإستعارات المعجمية لكونها أغراض البحث أقل من الإستعارات النحوية. هناك كثير من الباحثين الذين يجعلون الإستعارات المعجمية كغرض للبحث. ومع ذلك، إن البحث عن الإستعارات المعجمية يقع في خلال مختلفة مثل القافية والشعر والآيات القرآنية والإنجيل والفولكلور والروايات والأفلام. وفي الوقت نفسه، فإن موضوع هذا البحث هو استعارة معجمية حول القضايا السياسية في إندونيسيا في أنتارا نيوز (صحيفة على الإنترنت). في الوقت الحاضر، كل ما يتعلق بالسياسة لديه المزيد من الاهتمام للبحث لأن هناك بعض الجوانب اللغوية التي تهمهم. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، تواجه السياسة مشاكل تتطور يوميا أو حتى الآن بحيث تنشر القضايا دائما بمجموعة متنوعة من السمات اللغوية بما في ذلك الاستعارات المعجمية. فقال *Krennmayr* (2011)، إن استخدام الاستعارات موجود عادة في المقالات الإخبارية حتى يبدو أن الصحفيين اعتادوا على استخدام الاستعارات كلغة رمزية لإقناع القراء.

هذا البحث يقتني السؤالين البحثيين. وناقشت الباحثة أنواع الاستعارات المعجمية حول القضايا السياسية الإندونيسية في أخبار أنتارا نيوز وكيف تستخدم الاستعارات المعجمية فيها. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تستخدم الباحثة تصاميم بحثية نوعية وصفية لتحليل البيانات. هذا هو لوصف وتفسير الظواهر أو الظروف بين الناس التي تحدث، مثل القضايا السياسية في المجتمع الإندونيسي. مصدر البيانات جاء من صحيفة "أنتارا نيوز" على الإنترنت. جمعت الباحثة بيانات باستخدام إجراء تحديد الاستعارة (*MIP*) الذي صاغته مجموعة من *Pragglejaz* (2007) لتوجيههم في تحديد الجمل التي تتضمن تعبيرات مجازية. الباحثة تبحث عن بيانات ذات كلمات رئيسية: الانتخابة ورئيس الجمهورية والحكومة والوزراء. ثم أخذت 27 بيانات من 18 عنوانا إخباريا في أنتارا نيوز ليتم تحديدها. وهكذا، حلل البيانات باستخدام نظريات من هاليداي (1985) حول نوع الاستعارة المعجمية ونظرية ساراجيه (2003) التي تصف كيفية استخدام الاستعارات المعجمية في القضايا السياسية الإندونيسية في أخبار أنتارا نيوز.

يكشف هذا البحث أن هناك ثلاثة أنواع من الاستعارات المعجمية حول القضايا السياسية الإندونيسية في أنتارا نيوز. وهي تتألف من 10 بيانات لمفهوم الاسم بالاسم، و 11 بيانات لمفهوم الاسم بالفعل، و 6 بيانات لمفهوم الاسم بالصفة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يوضح هذا البحث أيضا كيفية استخدام الاستعارات المعجمية في القضايا السياسية الإندونيسية باستخدام نظرية مختلف الإدراكات المعجمية للاستعارة من قبل ساراجيه (2003). ولذلك،

فإن النوع معظم الاستعارات المعجمية بشأن القضايا السياسية الإندونيسية في أنتارا نيوز هو مفهوم الاسم بالفعل.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents introduction of the research. It includes the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, research method, and previous studies.

A. Background of the Study

Metaphor is a figurative language in a similarity between the original concept and the target concept having similarity between one to another occurs without giving some words containing similarity meaning such as 'like' or 'as'. There are some perspectives to define metaphor, such as in cognitive linguistic view. Metaphor is defined from this "classical" perspective as a figure of speech in which one word is used to indicate something different from literal meaning so that one thing or idea is linkened to a different thing or idea (Encyclopedia of Linguistic, 2005). In other words, metaphor is principally a way of conceiving of one thing in different terms but it still has a relationship, and its primary function is understanding. In more deeply, they found that metaphor involves in everyday life, not just language, but in thought and action. In metaphor, there are grammatical and lexical metaphors, but this research focuses on metaphor in Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL), especially lexical metaphor using Halliday's ideas. By focusing on SFL, this research considers language as a social semiotic system (Halliday, 2003). Furthermore,

Halliday (1985) states that lexical metaphor can be classified into four concepts namely; noun-noun, noun-verb, noun adjective, and noun-adjective and circumstances.

Metaphor is known as poetic language in the literature works (e.g. poems, novels, et cetera) to make the language more attractive and sounds beautiful, but in fact, metaphor can also be found in a non-literary subject, and involve in our everyday lives, such as newspaper. Newspaper is one of the means of communication that people rely on obtaining current events in local and worldwide. Additionally, as in this digital era, news and information also served on the internet, through online newspaper.

There is an appreciation which is agreed about the concept of lexical metaphor (Semino, 2008). The concept of lexical metaphor is the phenomena which deal with something people talk about in terms of something else. The lexical metaphor is used to mention something with other phenomena which are related each other but not as synonym word. Lexical metaphor refers to the phenomena which make sense when people relate to something people mean. Therefore, everything about life often has correlation with metaphor.

According to Krennmayr (2011), the use of metaphor is commonly found in the news article. Journalists look to be accustomed in using metaphor as figurative language to persuade the readers. They utilize metaphor in some issues to invite readers and provides various styles of language. In addition, when the journalists use metaphor, it will make the paper having a type of specific feature itself. The use of metaphor is quite common in the news article.

Journalists seem to have been accustomed using language features including metaphor. They use it in some cases to attract readers and provide a variety of language styles (Krennmayr, 2011). Moreover, using metaphor will cause a sort of specific feature of the paper itself.

The writers of the articles in newspaper tend to use metaphor in writing the headlines or inside news text. The use of metaphorical expressions by journalists sometimes lead up to as the attention-grabbing, to provoke and argue, to give hidden message or even to hint in a good way. The lexical metaphor plays an important role in establishing and constructing affiliate relationship between the author and the readers. Therefore, in newspaper editorial discourse, lexical metaphors are used not only to influence the readers but also to verify controversial issues and promote the grade of the newspapers itself.

The researcher chooses Indonesian political issues to be analyzed because lexical metaphor should be used by the journalists to convey the news about political issues in order to have polite utterances. Then, the Indonesian political issues are taken from "Antara News" online newspaper because it is one example of the Indonesian newspapers written in English.

To determine this topic and support this research, there are some previous studies relating to this research. Silitonga (2016) studies about lexical metaphor in the verses of John's Gospel in Bibble. The result of the research is that he found there are four kinds of lexical metaphor used in the John's Gospel. They are noun-noun concept, noun-verb concept, noun-adjective concept, and

noun-preposition concept, then the use of lexical metaphor in the verses of John's Gospel highly depends on the context of situation, that is the tenor. Jesus tends to use metaphor to show his power or divinity. Damayanti et al. (2017) study about metaphor in political issues in the Jakarta Post newspaper. The result of the research is that ontological metaphor is the dominant type of metaphor that journalist used to write their opinion or to convey the news in political issues. Boeynaems et al. (2017) studies about the effects of metaphorical framing on political persuasion using a systematic literature review. The result of the research is that the differences between CDA frames and REA frames are caused by the differences between the issues that are framed rather than the metaphors that are used to frame and hyperbolized metaphors which are the exception to this tentative rule. When a combination of metaphor and hyperbole is used to frame, this can increase frame extremity. Liu (2018) studies about lexical metaphor as affiliative bond in newspaper editorial. The result of this research is that there are patterns in the choices of lexical metaphor in the values they provoke and the experiential entities these values couple with and then lexical metaphors propose bonds of affiliation to a putative readership and, therefore, foster the readers of the newspaper. Faradika (2018) studies about lexical metaphors used in the selected poems of Sylvia Plath entitled *Full Fathom Five, The Colossus, I am Vertical, Ariel, Lady Lazarus* and *Edge*. The result of the research is that Plath dominantly used lexical metaphor of noun-noun concept when comparing human to others. Plath is one of the authors that takes death as the main idea of her works, especially

poems, so it proves that Plath's selected poems are standing out as a part of discourse and create a version of history about death idea in the readers' consideration. Silitonga (2020) studies about lexical metaphor in nvel and film *Critical Eleven*. The result of the research is there are three kinds of lexical metaphor in novel and film Critical Eleven. Meanwhile, she also indicated one kind of lexical metaphor as a new finding which is different with preceding kinds of lexical metaphor, namely verb-adjective concept, so she found four types of lexical metaphor used in novel and film Critical Eleven. Last, Syntia (2020) studies about lexical metaphor in selected Sumatera Utara folklores. The result of the study is there are four kinds of lexical metaphor in selected Sumatera Utara folklores such as noun-noun concept, noun-verb concept, noun-adjective concept, and social concept which is different with another studies. Then, she also found the function of lexical metaphor in selected Sumatera Utara folklores such as information, expresive, directive, and fatic function.

Comparing with the previous studies, this present research has similarity and difference with the previous studies. This present research has similarity with the research of Silitonga (2016), Damayanti et al. (2017), Faradika (2018), Liu (2018), Silitonga (2020), and Syntia (2020) because they also study about lexical metaphor, but they conduct the study in different fields. The field of this research is lexical metaphor used in Indonesian political issues in Antara News newspaper. Meanwhile, the Silitonga's object is lecixal metaphor in the verses of the John's Gospel in Bible, Faradika's object is

lexical metaphor in Sylvia Plath's selected poems, Silitonga (2020)'s objcet is lexical metaphor in novel and film Critical Eleven, and Syntia's object is lexical metaphor in selected Sumatera Utara folklores. Damayanti et al. (2017) is also similar to this research because the research is to identify metaphor in political issues in the Jakarta Post newspaper. Last, Liu (2018) analyzes lexical metaphor as affiliative bond in newspaper editorial using SFL approach.

To sum up, the field of this research differs from the preceding studies. The researcher conducts the research on lexical metaphor on Indonesian political issues in Antara News, in the field which has not been analyzed or discussed before. The preceding studies analyzed lexical metaphor in different fields, such as novel and film *Critical Eleven*, Sylvia Plath's selected poems, selected Sumatera Utara folklores, English version text of Surah Al-Isra, and the verses of John's Gospel in Bible. Furthermore, when the researcher discusses about the types of lexical metaphor on Indonesian political issues, those preceding studies help the researcher to conduct her research because the theory used in analyzing the types of lexical metaphor is the same, namely the theory of Halliday (1985).

B. Research Questions

In line with the background of the study, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What are kinds of lexical metaphors included in Indonesian political issues in Antara News?

2. How are lexical metaphors used in Indonesian political issues in Antara News?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions, the objectives of the research are:

1. to find out the kinds of lexical metaphor in Indonesian political issues in Antara News;

2. to describe how lexical metaphors are used in Indonesian political issues in Antara News.

D. Significances of the Study

The present research draws on one of the figurative languages with a linguistic features, such as metaphor, especially lexical metaphor. It tries to reveal relevant results for the readers to provide some ideas to improve the quality of knowledge. The findings of this research are expected to be useful theoretically and practically for those who are interested in analyzing lexical metaphor in written text.

Theoretically, this research can be useful and give contribution to the theory of Krennmayr (2011). Krennmayr (2011) states that the use of metaphor is commonly found in the news article. This research interprets the meaning of lexical metaphor using theories of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) in another field of written text. Therefore, this research supports the theory of Krennmayr (2011).

Practically, the research can give contributions to Indonesian society, journalists, and next researchers. To Indonesian society, it is expected that they will know the exact meaning of the news content, especially in political issues although the words provided are not to be interpreted as a literal meaning but they have another meaning with figurative language, such as metaphor, so the news will be informed in polite utterances. Whereas, if the news is performed in ordinary language without a bit contribution of figurative language such as metaphor to make a politeness, it will produce some negative interpretations among the societies because political issues is sensitive to discuss. To journalists, it is expected that the journalist will know the reason of using each kind of lexical metaphor, so the news will be polite because the news is published in formal style. Nowadays, the journalists often use impolite language, so it makes Indonesian society have bad interpretation of the news. Therefore, this research will be useful for journalists to convey the news in written text. To the next researchers, it is expected that they can use this research as reference to their research and to enlarge their knowledge of lexical metaphor in other fields using SFL approach.

E. Scope and Limitation

A metaphor is commonly used by journalists to publish political issues with many reasons, so it will make the readers get the meaning of the content as the journalists mean. The scope of this research is analyzing lexical metaphor in political issues in Antara News. While the limitation of this research is that the research only analyzes Indonesian political issues to avoid

the extensive discussion of the research. There are two aspects which is done in this research. They are the kinds of lexical metaphor on Indonesian political issues in Antara News and the reasons of lexical metaphor used on Indonesian political issues in Antara News.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To make the readers easy to understand this research, the researcher provides some definitions of key terms:

1. Metaphor is a figurative speech which uses one word to show something different from literal meaning so that one thing or idea is considered same with a different thing or idea. The researcher studies about metaphor to identify which sentences are categorized as lexical metaphor in political issues in Antara News.

2. Lexical metaphor is used to mention something with other phenomena related to each other but not as synonym word. The lexical metaphor which is studied in this research focuses in political issues in Antara News.

3. Political issues are issues which are related to a politics and it has been spreaded among the society. Those issues are published to give information about politics. The researcher takes Indonesian political issues as the object this research.

4. Antara News is an online newspaper serving Indonesian news of various accident up to date either in Indonesia or abroad (National or International) accurately using Indonesian and English language published by Indonesian journalists.

G. Previous Studies

To conduct this research, some previous studies are used to support and develop this research. Then, this research has a novelty and significant result. The first researcher is Damayanti et al. (2017) who focus on identifying and describing the types of metaphor used by journalist in political issues in The Jakarta Post newspaper and discovering the dominant type of metaphor, and found ontological metaphor is the dominant type of metaphor that journalist used to write their opinion or to convey the news in political issues using qualitative research method. While the object of this research is pilitical issues on Antara News. Then, the researcher identifies the types of lexical metaphor using descriptive qualitative research method because the researcher must describe the reasons why the data are categorized as one of lexical metaphor.

The second researcher is Liu (2018) who analyzes lexical metaphors which are recognized as a resource for enacting interpersonal meaning in discourse and lexical metaphor as affiliative bond in newspaper editorial according to Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) approach. She used qualitative research method.

She found that there are patterns in the choices of lexical metaphor in the values they provoke, and the experiential entities these values couple with, and the lexical metaphors propose bonds of affiliation to a putative readership to foster the readers of the newspaper. Furthermore, this study supports the researcher to analize the types of lexical metaphor. then, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. This study used a theory of SFL to identify

lexical metaphor, while the research uses a theory of lexical metaphor from Saragih.

The third researcher is Silitonga (2016) who analyzes lexical metaphors included in the verses of John's Gospel in Bible, and found there are four kinds of lexical metaphor that is used in the Gospel of John. They are noun-noun concept, noun-verb concept, noun-adjective concept, and noun-preposition concept, then the use of lexical metaphor in the verses of John's Gospel is highly depends on the context of situation, here is the tenor. Jesus tends to use metaphor to show his power or divinity using qualitative research method. This study supports the researcher to analyze her research about types of lexical metaphor that is used on Indonesian political issues in Antara News. The researcher uses descritptive qualitative research to analyze the data that categorized as one of the lexical metaphor's types. This study is similar about types of lexical metaphor and different in the object that is in the verses of John's Gospel while the researcher analyze lexical metaphor in Antara News.

The fourth researcher is Boeynaems et al. (2017) who analyzes Metaphorical framing of political issues on opinion which have been studied widely by two approaches: a critical-discourse approach (CDA) and a response-elicitation approach (REA). They found the differences between CDA frames and REA frames are caused by the differences between the issues that are framed rather than the metaphors that are used to frame and hyperbolized metaphors are the exception to this tentative rule. When a combination of metaphor and hyperbole is used to frame, this can increase frame extremity

using qualitative method through search procedure, selection procedure, and coding procedure. This study supports the researcher to analyze the data about lexical metaphor. Although this study discuss about metaphor, but it still has a correlation with the research because the researcher must analyze about metaphor first before categorizing as types of lexical metaphor. Furthermore, the researcher also uses descriptive qualitative research to analyze this research.

The fifth researcher is Faradika (2018) who focuses her study on lexical metaphors used in the selected poems of Sylvia Plath entitled "Full Fathom Five", "The Colossus", "I am Vertical", "Ariel", "Lady Lazarus" and "Edge". She found Plath dominantly used lexical metaphor noun-noun concept when comparing human to others. Plath is one of the authors that takes death as the main idea of her works, especially poems, so it proves that Plath's selected poems are standing out as a part of discourse and create a version of history about death idea in the readers' consideration using qualitative research method. This study supports the researcher to analyze the data because it has a correlation about one of lexical metaphor that is noun-noun concept. Furthermore, this study analyzed lexical metaphor in poems, while the researcher analyzes lexical metaphor in online newspaper about political issues. Whereas, those have relation in analyzing lexical metaphor and discussing about its types. The finding helps the researhcer to analyze the data of Indonesian political issues using the theory that Faradika's study used to analyze poems.

The sixth researcher is Silitonga (2020) who focuses the study on lexical metaphor in novel and film Critical Eleven. She found three kinds of lexical metaphor in novel Critical Eleven as new findings, namely verb-adjective, noun-verb/noun, and noun-adjective/noun. Furthermore, there was one kind of lexical metaphor in film Critical Eleven as new finding, namely verb-adjective. Therefore, in this case, it indicated that there are likely to be found in the literature of other kinds. Then, she also found The realization of lexical metaphor included of sequence and element in realization of lexical metaphor found in novel and film of Critical Eleven consisted of double clause form such as noun-noun, noun-verb, noun-adjective, and verb-adjective, while in triple clause form as noun-verb/adjective. The last finding is she found the reason of lexical metaphor realized in novel and film Critical Eleven namely field, tenor, and mode where to explain the idea which is out human life experience, to explain the idea about something untouchable to be as if it can be touched and felt and to give readers a picture in their mind of what is being discussed. Then, the research design of this study was descriptive qualitative research where the researcher explained the result of research by describing the data gained. Meanwhile, this study analyzed lexical metaphor in film and novel Critical Eleven, while the researcher analyzes lexical metaphor on Indonesian political issues. Whereas, both of them have relation in analyzing lexical metaphor and discussing about its types. This finding helps the researcher to analyze the data from Indonesian political issues based on the theory that Silitonga's study used

to analyze a novel and a film although the field is different with the researcher's field.

The last researcher is Syntia (2020) who studies about lexical metaphor in selected Sumatera Utara folklores. She found that there are four types of lexical metaphor in selected Sumatera Utara folklores such as noun-noun concept, noun-verb concept, noun-adjective concept, and social concept. Then, the dominant type of lexical metaphor in selected Sumatera Utara folklores is noun-verb concept. Furthermore, she also found the functions of lexical metaphor in selected Sumatera Utara folklores such as information, expresive, directive, and fatic function. Then, the dominant function of lexical metaphor in Sumatera Utara folklores is information function. Moreover, The research method that used to conduct this research is descriptive qualitative method and analyzing the data is based on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Meanwhile, this study analyzed lexical metaphor in selected Sumatera Utara folklores, while the researcher analyzes lexical metaphor on Indonesian political issues in Antara News. Whereas, both of them have a relation in analyzing lexical metaphor and discussing about its types. This finding helps the researcher to analyze the data from Indonesian political issues based on the theory that Syntia's study used to analyze the data from selected Sumatera Utara folklores although the field is different with the researcher's field.

H. Research Method

The research method consists of research design, research instrument, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

The researcher describes and interprets phenomena or condition among society happening, which are political issues in Indonesian society. It collected data at the sight where the data includes the problems, such as the sentences in Indonesian political issues which include metaphorical expressions, and also those are real-time data to collect information. Besides, the researcher gathered multiple forms of the data using documents, such as studies about lexical metaphor related to news and politics. The researcher investigated meanings, interpretations, and relations of social life. Therefore, it used descriptive qualitative research design to analyze the data because this research method worked towards solving complex issues by breaking down into meaningful inferences to make the result can be easily understood and readable by the people.

The researcher aims to find out how the words are used and in what context. Therefore, the type of this qualitative research design is content analysis. It is used to analyze social life by interpreting words from newspaper documents. Nowadays, content analysis in researching digital and social media users is a common technique within the social sciences, for example researching online newspaper. The main goals of content analysis include identifying important aspects of the content, presenting them in a clear way, and supporting of some arguments.

2. Research Instrument

Research instruments are simply devices that are used by the researcher to obtain the research project. The research instrument of this research is the researcher herself. The researcher was searching the data of Indonesian political issues in Antara News online newspaper, collecting the data of lexical metaphors, and then analyzing the data which include metaphorical expressions.

3. Data Source

The data source of this research is political issues in Antara News online newspaper. Lexical metaphors were found by reading Antara News online newspaper about election, government, president, and minister topic which were published on July to September 2020 in current issues column. The data were found in the news by the following headlines: *Minister envisages three scenarios if COVID-19 prolongs till 2021* (3rd July 2020), *Bawaslu, Ministry ink agreement on health safety during Pilkada* (21st July 2020), *Ministry launches Jokowi-Amin stamps to mark 75th Independence Day* (19th August 2020), *AI can serve as foundation for future innovation: minister* (20th August 2020), *Minister: Govt to continue supporting frontline health workers* (24th August 2020), *President to stay abreast of all corruption eradication efforts* (26th August 2020), *Be wary of office, family, and regional election clusters: Jokowi* (7th September 2020), *Jokowi seeks improvement in democratic system during 2020 elections* (8th September 2020), *Jakarta's COVID-19 recovery rate now at 75.2%: Minister* (10th September 2020),

Sheikh Ali Jaber's attacker is enemy of peace: Mahfud M.D. (14th September 2020), *Shorten local election process to reduce COVID-19 risk: academician* (14th September 2020), *President Jokowi installs 20 new Indonesian ambassadors* (14th September 2020), *MPR lauds commitment of govt, NGOs to protect ulamas* (18th September 2020), *COVID-19 casts cloud on regional elections* (20th September 2020), *President's speech evokes spirit of non-aligned movement: DPR* (23rd September 2020), *Jokowi urges nations to contribute to create prosperous world* (23rd September 2020), *Legislator supports reduction in regional election campaign period* (24th September 2020), and *Ministry refutes charge of religious intimidation* (29th September 2020).

The data are words and phrases classified as lexical metaphor. The researcher took 27 data which include lexical metaphor in political issues to interact the readers and the researcher found those only on July to September 2020.

4. Data Collection

The researcher did some steps to collect the data. Firstly, the researcher searched and read articles in political issues in Antara News online newspaper. The contents of the political news were about election, government, president, and minister topics from July to September 2020. Secondly, she used Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) formulated by a group of Pragglejaz (2007) to guide her in identifying the data from the political issues. The researcher uses note-taking to collect the data.

5. **Data Analysis**

          After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data by doing some steps. Firstly, the researcher classified the data into the kinds of lexical metaphor based on theory of Halliday (1985), he stated that lexical metaphor can be classified into four concepts namely; noun-noun, noun-verb, noun adjective, and noun-adjective and circumstances.

          Secondly, the researcher described the way of lexical metaphor used in Indonesian political issues in Antara News online newspaper based on Saragih (2003)'s that lexical metaphor can exist with various realization: lexical metaphor exists with word meaning or noun compared to the other nouns, lexical metaphor with noun form compared to related verbs or can be derived from other nouns, and lexical metaphor with noun form compared with adjective in which is associated with the other nouns. Based on the concept of lexical metaphor, the noun-noun concept lexical metaphor dominantly contrasting person to others; the noun-verb analogy dominantly to compare others with humans; and the noun-adjective concept when it applies to the representation of taste and circumstance. Last, the researcher drew conclusion of this research based on the findings.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the discussion of theories and references dealing with the focus of the research. It involves Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL), Metaphor, Lexical Metaphor, Metaphor and Politics, and Metaphor and News.

A. Systemic Functional Linguistic

Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) is an approach in linguistics that considers language as a social semiotic. According to Halliday (1961), all languages include three simultaneously created metafunctions. They show experience of people's outer and inner worlds (ideational), building social relations (interpersonal relations), and integrating those two functions to create text (textual-the wording). Then, Halliday (1994) outlines that metaphor in SFL form is a general form of interpretations as the representative of social symptoms that involves the shifts of meanings. By contrast, lexical sets are open systems, since new words come into a language all the time.

According to Halliday (1985), firstly, SFL is oriented to the description of language as a resource for meaning rather than as system of rules. It means SFL concerns to the meaning of the language grammar rather than the rules of the grammar itself. Secondly, SFL is concerned with the text, rather than sentences as the basic unit through which meaning is negotiated. Thus, the goal of SFL is not the sentences grammar, but the text grammar which related to the context. Thirdly, SFL focuses on the relation between text and system of

meaning it instantiate, it means that SFL also concerns to the cohesion and coherence of the text. Fourth, SFL concerned with language as a system for construing meaning, rather than as a conduct through which thoughts and feelings are poured. In this part SFL also orients to the function of language to organize and idea and communicate it. Last, SFL is oriented to extravagance rather than parsimony. It means SFL also developing and elaborate model in which language life. The universe and everything can be viewed in communication terms. Based on the explanation above, SFL theory is appropriate in interpreting the meaning of metaphor in printed Advertisement.

One of the characteristics of language as a social symptom according to SFL is that language is functional in social context. It is proven by two statements. Firstly, language is structured appropriately with the human needs of language. Secondly, the functions of language itself include three points: to picture, to exchange and to combine human's experience. These three functions are called language metafunctions. Therefore, language use in publishing news is also influenced by the human's need, such as when the news is about politics, a language will picture how the society accept the news based on their need.

According to Duranti (1997), the functional view of metaphor is considered as ways of controlling the social and natural environments to the more recent theories that see metaphor as processes by understanding and arranging one domain of experience in terms of another domain of a different kind. Furthermore, metaphor is used to adjust environment among society either social or natural. It will be detected by understanding processes in categorizing

it as a metaphor. The processes to categorize metaphor are done to know that a sentence is the data of research in which include metaphorical expression. Not all sentences can be categorized as metaphor. Therefore, those processes are needed to understand every type of sentence categorized as metaphor because the researcher cannot categorize the sentence as a metaphor as she wants. There must be a concrete theory of categorizing sentence into types of metaphor.

A language users change their experience in life (non-linguistics experience) into linguistics experience. Non-linguistics experience could be the reality or event that happens in daily life. Furthermore, the experience will be categorized as linguistics experience by three elements, they are process, participants, and circumstances. If the experience includes those three elements, so the experience of life before which is categorized as non-linguistics experience, will change as linguistics experience.

Newspaper can be categorized as non-linguistic experience and linguistic experience. It is non-linguistic experience because the experience includes reality or event that happens in daily life. Meanwhile, it is linguistic experience because the experience includes process, participants, and circumstances. In brief, if non-linguistic experience includes those three elements, so the experience changes as linguistic experience.

B. Metaphor

Word of metaphor in English derived from the 16th-century Old French word métaphore, which comes from the Latin metaphora, "carrying over", in

turn from the Greek μεταφορά (metaphorá /metapherein) meaning "to transfer" 17 and from meta + pherein, meaning "to bear" in english. Over the years, the theory of metaphor has developed and deepened. In the early 1980s, Lakoff and Kovecses showed that the system of metaphors for anger arose, across languages and cultures, from the physiology of anger itself (Lakoff, 1987; Kovecses, 1986, 1990). By the early 1990s, a whole new level of metaphor analysis was discovered that called deep analysis.

Metaphor is a type of figures of speech that analog two things directly. It is comparison between two things or objects that are poles apart from each other but have some characteristics common between them. On the other hand, a common definition of a metaphor can be described as a comparison that shows how two things that are not alike in most ways are similar in another important way. Keraf (1998, p. 19) stated that "metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, metaphor as a direct compression which does not use the word: like, as, if so that the first thing is directly to relieve to the second". Barnhart (1995, p. 118) says, "A metaphor is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is taken out of its usual setting and placed with another word to suggest a likeness". Lakoff and Johnson (1980) stated that metaphor is an essential element in our categorization of the world and our thinking processes.

Metaphors are one of the most extensively used literary devices. A metaphor refers to a meaning or identity ascribed to one subject by way of another. In a metaphor, one subject is implied to be another so as to draw a comparison between their similarities and shared traits. The first subject, which

is the focus of the sentences is usually compared to the second subject, which is used to convey a degree of meaning that is used to characterize the first. The purpose of using a metaphor is to take an identity or concept that we understand clearly (second subject) and use it to better understand the lesser known element (the first subject).

Common-sense traditional teaching often present metaphor as an anomaly, an unusual or deviant way of language, a minority interest, or something you do in literature class. Therefore, metaphor is an interesting topic to be discussed because it bears on issues or question based on the field which is intrinsically meaningful. Metaphor is divided into lexical metaphor which has been well known for a long time (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003) and grammatical metaphor, which is created by Halliday.

C. Lexical Metaphor

It is explained in Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) that lexical metaphor refers to represent meaning from two perspectives. Moreover, Saragih (2006) stated that lexical metaphor shows lexical meaning is partly referred to understand another meaning. Thus, lexical metaphor which is used to publish news actually has another meaning and the exact meaning is not on the written word. Whereas, Halliday (1961) declares that the lexical metaphor is variation of wordings in which the meanings of words realized different from their congruent meanings.

According to Semino (2008), there is an appreciation which is agreed about the concept of lexical metaphor that is the phenomenon deals with something people talk about in terms of something else. The lexical metaphor is used to mention something with another phenomenon which relates to each other but not as synonym word. Lexical metaphor refers to the phenomenon which makes sense when people relate to something they mean. In linguistics features, the conceptual function has been discussed comprehensively through how they emphasize people's understanding about the environment around them. It makes lexical metaphor relates phenomenon around to describe something in terms of something else.

In Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL), grammatical metaphor has much attention to the researcher than lexical metaphor based on Chang (2004). Therefore, this research refers to lexical metaphor because it has less attention for the researchers to investigate the interpretation and understand the meaning deeply. Furthermore, the concept of lexical metaphor needs more attention to be examined in order that the research of metaphor can be conducted deeply.

The concept of lexical metaphor is used to identify how the journalists choose a word to relate something to something else, but it still makes sense through the phenomenon happening around the world. That makes lexical metaphor is needed by the journalists to use in creating an interesting interpretation to publish news. Therefore, the readers of newspaper feel interested in the news when they imagine and understand the object which lexical metaphor shows.

According to Bougher (2012), there are three primary functions of lexical metaphor, they are linguistic (naming), conceptual (framing), and communicative (perspective changing). Those functions help the researcher to identify the function of lexical metaphor used by the journalists to show their idea and perception about something that they want to publish to the society. When it is about naming, the journalists apply lexical metaphor in linguistic function which means naming refers to language use. Then, framing something uses a conceptual function to show lexical metaphor. The lexical metaphor also has a concept to frame metaphor in order the journalists do not use lexical metaphor carelessly or as they want. Last, to have a lexical metaphor needs communicative function to compare something with other things in the same perspective, so the communicative function refers to relationship between a word use and perspective of the reader or society. In brief, those primary functions of lexical metaphor influence how the journalists use lexical metaphor to publish news.

According to Halliday (1985), lexical metaphor can be classified into four concepts namely; noun-noun, noun-verb, noun-adjective, and noun-verb/adjective and circumstance. Halliday (1985, p. 320) declares that the lexical is variation of wordings in which the meanings of words realized different from their congruent meanings. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is about to compare words. Simon et al. (2003) said that lexical metaphor is comparing noun with noun, noun with verb, and noun with adjective. Saragih (2003) said that lexical metaphor can exist with various realizations. They are (1) Lexical metaphor

exists as nouns compared to other nouns, (2) Lexical metaphors exist as nouns compared to related verbs or can be derived from other nouns, and (3) Lexical metaphor exists with comparing nouns with adjectives or adjectives from or associated with other nouns. In addition, lexical metaphor may occur in social context, lexical metaphor in systemic functional linguistic refers to representing meaning or interpreting meaning from two perspectives. Saragih (2001) declares that lexical metaphor shows lexical meaning is partly referred to understand another meaning.

Based on the experts' opinions above, it can be implied that the lexical meaning of metaphor is a way of describing something by calling it using something else. Linguistically, lexical metaphor potentially occurs in comparison. Specifically, metaphor occurs with nouns compared with other kinds of words. In doing this research, this theory is used as reference to conduct the data. The data about political issues from Antara News online newspaper were classified into the types of lexical metaphor in order to know the types used by journalists in publicing the news.

D. Metaphor and Politics

A political communication proposes the politician to use metaphor as their ability to appear hidden tendencies among the society or citizens (Edelman, 1988). It means that the politician is necessary to master and understand metaphor because they use metaphor as their ability, so everything that comes from the politician or relates to politics, must be an information including

metaphor. From that perception, it can be concluded that metaphor is lifeblood in politics in which politics will die without an existence of metaphor. Thus, political aspects have been in one unity with a metaphor.

Metaphor on politics is also defined as pattern perception to which people or audiences respond. Edelman (1971, p. 67) said that the metaphor on politics is used to express deterrence and strike capacity to perceive war as a game, to express legalized murder to perceive war as a slaughter of human beings, and to express struggle for democracy to perceive war as appropriate instrument for achieving sought objectives. Furthermore, the use of metaphor in political issues tends to make the information can be understood easily by the public.

This research takes political issues as the object of this research because metaphor and politics are appropriately ralated. Then, the researcher takes lexical metaphor as part of metaphor that is discussed with political issues in this research. Thus, this research includes lexical metaphor and politics as the object. Nowadays, political issues in Indonesia have some linguistic utterances in publishing news to make readers not misunderstand about direct messages in the news. Actually, the news is published with hidden messages to have polite utterances, so the news which includes sensitive content, will be covered and be more politely reading.

Publicing news about politics uses metaphor to utter the issues because it has been a certainty that metaphor has concerned in politics. Politics is often expressed using metaphor. If the politics is discussed without metaphor, it will

not give an interesting and accurate information because metaphor occurs with politics since long time ago. Furthermore, metaphor is used in many aspects, such as economics, social, and others. Metaphor often occurs in daily activity but it occurs in politics before other aspects. In brief, the researcher chooses political issues relating with lexical metaphor as the object of this research, that is about politic issues in Indonesia.

E. Metaphor and News

Metaphor is commonly used in providing news either written or spoken (Krennmayr, 2011). The journalists combine the information with language features including metaphor in order to make the news interesting. They use metaphor in some cases to interest and attract readers by providing a variety of language style.

Metaphor and news have a relation each other. The journalists tend to use metaphor to provoke, argue, and influence the readers in understanding hidden message. The use of metaphor in providing a news has an interest of the news itself because it has a sort of specific feature. Furthermore, the readers will be interested in reading a news and curious to read another news because language features included. News is a center of getting information around us. Therefore, people will not know anything without news.

Metaphor is one of the figurative languages, while news is information about everything around us which is necessary to know. People get information by reading. Reading is boring if the content does not have any creativity in written. Moreover, the reader does not understand what he or she reads.

Therefore, metaphor is attended to make the news as a creativity of writing any information to have much attention from the public in reading news. Metaphor also facilitates the public to understand the information included in news although it is provided in hidden message. In other words, metaphor is a color given to decorate or adorn ordinary news which is called white paper to be interesting as a colorful paper. It is the use of figurative languages which metaphor is part of them. Therefore, it can be said that news need metaphor to color it and make it more interesting to read.

Metaphor and news relate each other in which they cannot be separated. Thus, when the news is published in spoken or written, it will be provided with metaphor expressions. This research is not about metaphor and news, but about lexical metaphor which is deeper than metaphor. The researcher takes this relationship to conduct this research because lexical metaphor in news has less attention to study. Besides, lexical metaphor is often found in news, especially in written text. Therefore, it is found 27 data for this research. Publishing news must include metaphor expressions to interact and interest the readers, so the message of the news will provide enough information for the readers.

Lexical metaphor has bond with news, such as newspaper. It means that metaphor and news cannot be separated. The publication of news always includes metaphor in using word of utterances or expressions. The use of metaphor in news shows that utterances not only have one meaning but also another meaning which is related each other. Therefore, a choice of this research in taking lexical metaphor on Antara News online newspaper is an appropriate

topic to do. It seems less attention to be done because this topic is seldom to hear in some research.

According to Mio (1997), dozens of political theorists have extolled the virtue of metaphors as affective persuasive devices or have demonized metaphor as manipulative tools of politicians. Such linguistic devices are important tools of political discourse because political events are abstract and too numerous for public consumption. Metaphors allow the general public to understand the meaning of political events and feel a part of the process.

CHAPTER III
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of data based on the theoretical framework as written in the previous chapter, and discussion based on the analysis of the data findings to explain the research concerned. The findings were discussed based on some sentences on Indonesian political issues in Antara News about elections, government, and president using the theory of Lexical Metaphor by Halliday (1985) and the theory of the realizations of Lexical Metaphor by Saragih (2003).

A. Findings

This sub-chapter covers the finding of the research questions. The researcher obtained the data through the process of Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) by Pragglejaz (2007). The researcher chose Indonesian political issues from 4 topics: election, government, president, and minister topic because those topics have a relation with politics. Besides, the researcher chose the political news from July to September 2020. However, the researcher obtained 27 data in the form of word and phrase which include lexical metaphor. Those 27 data from 18 headlines of political news in Antara News online newspaper. Meanwhile, the researcher presents the types of lexical metaphor which is followed by how it is used on Indonesian political issues in Antara News.

1. **Types of Lexical Metaphor on Indonesian political issues in Antara News**

   There are three types of lexical metaphor found in the headlines, namely (a) Noun-Noun Concept; (b) Noun-Verb Concept, and (c) Noun-Adjective Concept.

   a. **Noun-Noun Concept**

   Noun-Noun Concept is lexical metaphor that is as a noun and it is compared to other nouns. The real or target meaning of the first noun is not exact meaning of its but it has hidden meaning when it is compared to the second noun. The researcher found 10 data of noun-noun concept:

   Datum 1

   *The president expressed belief that **bodies** organizing elections play significant roles in maintaining the quality of democracy and political stability, as well as how the people obtain the results of elections.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Bodies	Organizing Election

   The sentences of datum 1 tells about the president who believed that bodies organizing elections implemented the task. The task was maintaining the quality of democracy and political stability as well as possible.

   Lexical metaphor in datum 1 is in the word "bodies" when it is compared to the phrase "organizing election". The word "bodies" means the whole physical structure of a human or animal. Whereas, the "organizing

election" is not a human being which has a body. However, the target meaning of "bodies" is a group of people who work or act together.

The phrase "organizing election" consists of the word "organizing" and the word "election". Furthermore, the word "organizing" means to arrange for something to happen or to be provided while the word "election" means the process of choosing a person for a position.

When the word 'bodies' is used to name a group of people who act or work together, it shows that the word 'bodies' is an organization that accommodates a group of people who organize election together. It is same with the body of human being which includes parts of human's body such as eyes, nouse, mouth, ears, etc. The word 'bodies' is uttered in the political sphere when the presidential election period is held.

In conclusion, the word "bodies" is a noun, while the phrase "organizing election" consists of two nouns which become a phrase and it is categorized as a noun. Actually, "organizing" is form of verb, but it has been a gerund and followed by the word "election" which becomes a phrase. Therefore, the word "bodies" as a noun which is compared to the phrase "organizing election" as a noun also, is classified as noun-noun concept because those are related in meaning and situation. It is shown that lexical metaphor exists as noun compared to other nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003) and it is categorized as Noun-Noun Concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985).

Datum 2

*According to him, organizing regional head elections in the midst of the COVID-19 epidemic poses **a dilemma.***

Source Domain	Target Domain
Dilemma	COVID-19 epidemic

The sentence of datum 2 was told by Ahmad Atang, an academician, at the University of Muhammadiyah, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara to Antara. He was asked about his opinion of regional head election (PILKADA) in view of COVID-19 pandemic. He said that the implementation of regional head election when the COVID-19 was widespead among the society, makes the society feel afraid of infected by the COVID-19.

Lexical metaphor in datum 2 is included in the word "dilemma" when it is compared to the phrase "COVID-19 epidemic". The word "dilemma" means a situation which causes problems. However, the target meaning is a feeling of afraid and apprehensive about something because the "dilemma" is compared to the phrase "COVID-19 epidemic" when the spread of COVID-19 widespreads and increases.

The phrase "COVID-19 epidemic" consists of the word "COVID-19" and the word "epidemic". COVID-19 is large families of viruses that cause illness, ranging from the common cold to more severe respiratory illnesses, such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). According to World Health Organization (WHO), COVID-19 is declarated as pandemic on 11th March 2020 in which

means Corona Virus has spread widely in the world. Furthermore, the word "epidemic" means a large number of cases of a particular desease happening at the same time in a particular community. Therefore, the word "dilemma" in datum 2 means a feeling of afraid and aprrehensive about "COVID-19 epidemic" not a situation which causes problems, because there is no problem will be caused in that situation. Whereas, it is only a feeling of afraid.

In conclusion, the word "dilemma" is a noun. Meanwhile, the phrase "COVID-19 epidemic" consists of two words that become a phrase which is categorized as a noun also. Therefore, comparing the word "dilemma" as a noun to the phrase "COVID-19 epidemic" as a noun also is categorized as noun-noun concept because those are related in meaning or interpretation and situation. It is shown that lexical metaphor exists as noun compared to other nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003) and it is categorized as Noun-Noun Concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985).

Datum 3

*Chief of Committee I of DPD, Fachrul Razi, on Saturday (September 12, 2020) had described as "irrational" the elections that had entered the campaign period last week after the registration of candidates, since the **'fiesta of democracy'** may lead to new clusters of COVID-19.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Fiesta	Democracy

The sentence of datum 3 tells about Fachrul Razi as the Chief of Committee I DPD described the election. He said that the election was irrational because there was a fiesta of democracy that might cause new clusters of COVID-19. The word "fiesta" means a party with music and

dancing. While, the target meaning of "fiesta" is a public event when people celebrate something. Then, the word "democracy" means a system of government in which all the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives. Lexical metaphor in datum 3 is included in the word "fiesta" when it is compared to the word "democracy". The word "fiesta" is used to show a celebration event because the event is celebrated together in the country although the event is held without music and dancing as the real meaning of the word "fiesta". The term "fiesta of democracy" is used to subtitute the word "election". Therefore, the event is named by fiesta of democracy because all people hold the election in every region together to support the realization of democracy. Then, they celebrate the election by gathering in a place which is determined to hold the election and choose a candidate who they hope to be a leader. In the sentence above, Fachrul Razi was afraid of the existance of new clusters of COVID-19 by gathering many people in one place together to celebrate fiesta of democracy.

In conclusion, the word 'fiesta' as a noun is compared to the word 'democracy' as a noun also and it is classified as Noun-Noun Concept because they relate each other in meaning and condition. It is shown that lexical metaphor exists as noun compared to other nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003) and it is categorized as Noun-Noun Concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985).

Datum 4

*The year 2020 was set to be one of political contests, with regional figures across Indonesia gearing for the Pilkada, but the COVID-19 pandemic has put a spoke in the election **wheel**.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Wheel	Election

The sentence of datum 4 tells about the year of 2020 which became a political contest because *Pilkada* was held among the COVID-19 pandemic. It caused difficulty for the implementation of the election.

Lexical metaphor in datum 4 is in the word "wheel" when it is compared to the word "election". The word "wheel" means one of the circular objects under a car, bicycle, bus, and et cetera. However, the target meaning of the word "wheel" is an organization or a system that seems to work like a complicated machine that is difficult to understand.

The word "election" means the process of choosing a person or a group of people for a position, espesially a political position, by voting. Meanwhile, when the word "wheel" is compared to the word "election", the word "wheel" is impossible to be interpreted as one of the circular objects under a car, bicycle, and et cetera because "election" is not transportation or something that can set a wheel. Therefore, the phrase "election wheel" is interpreted as the implementation of election which means that COVID-19 still spreads in Indonesia when the implementation of the election is held.

The word "wheel" is compared to the word "election" and it is classified as noun-noun concept because they relate each other in meaning and situation and condition. It is shown that lexical metaphor exists as noun

compared to other nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003) and it is categorized as Noun-Noun Concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985).

Datum 5

*The DPR agreed on the implementation of Pilkada this year, albeit with two conditions: public safety should be prioritized and democracy should not be reduced to an **empty word**, which means every democratic principle should be applied during the election stages.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
empty word	Democracy

The sentence of datum 5 tells about the implementation of *Pilkada* which was agreed by the *DPR* with two conditions. It should be public safety and democracy without treason or dishonest during the election.

Lexical metaphor in datum 5 is in the phrase "empty word" when it is compared to the word "democracy". The phrase "empty word" consists of two words that are "empty" and "word". The word "empty" means with no people or things inside and the word "word" means a single unit of language which means something and can be spoken or written. When those two words become a phrase, it means nonsense or without quality that you expect to be there. However, the target meaning is a delusion, a fiction, or something useless because it is compared to a word "democracy". The word "democracy" means a system of government in which all the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives.

The phrase "empty word" is commonly interpreted as its meaning, but it has a primer meaning when it is compared to the word "democracy" because

a "democracy" does not have an ability to talk or write word. The word "democracy" in the datum 5 means "democracy" and it should be enforced during the election, so it does not become only a discourse but it must be realized among the society.

In brief, the phrase "empty word" consists of an adjective and a noun, but it is categorized as a noun because it becomes a phrase which is interpreted in one meaning. Therefore, the phrase "empty word" as a noun which is compared to the word "democracy" as a noun also, is classified as noun-noun concept because both of them have a relation in meaning and condition. It is shown that lexical metaphor exists as noun compared to other nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003) and it is categorized as Noun-Noun Concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985).

Datum 6

*Furthermore, Jokowi also highlighted the crucial role of the United Nations, as **a world body**, based on multilateralism.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
World body	the United Nations

The sentence in datum 6 tells about President Jokowi who regarded the crucial role of the United Nations as a world body. Lexical metaphor in datum 6 is in the phrase "world body" when it is compared to the phrase "United Nations". The phrase "world body" consists of the word "world" and the word "body". The word "world" is described as a big thing and the word "body" is described as the biggest part of something or a physical structure of world (like a human). However, when those two words are combined to be a

phrase "world body", the target meaning of the phrase "world body" is a point center of a world because actually the word 'world' does not have a body as a human.

A phrase of "the United Nations" means an intergovermental organization aiming to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relation among nations, achieve international cooperation, and be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations. From the sentence in datum 6, President Jokowi regards the United Nations as world body because the United Nations handle the relation among other states that become membership of the United Nations so the United Nations is the world's largest international organization which manage all busnisses and fields among memberships in the world.

In conclusion, the phrase "world body" as a noun which is compared with the phrase "the United Nations" as a noun also, is classified as noun-noun concept because they have a relation in meaning and condition. Although they consist of phrases, but those phrases are categorized as noun, so it is included in the types of lexical metaphor as noun-noun concept. It is shown that lexical metaphor exists as noun compared to other nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003) and it is categorized as Noun-Noun Concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985).

Datum 7

*He lauded President Jokowi's first speech at the UN General Assembly which emphasized Indonesia's commitment to world peace and its role as a **bridge** for peace.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Bridge	Peace

The sentence in datum 7 was told by Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives, Azis Syamsuddin. He told that President Jokowi speeched about the role of Indonesia's commitment to world peace as a bridge for peace.

The word "bridge" means a structure that is built over a road or river. However, the target meaning is a mediation or an intercession because it is compared to a word "peace" that is not a structure which can be built something over. The word "peace" means a situation of time in which there is no war or violence. Furthermore, the role of Indonesia's commitment is regarded as a bridge for peace because it's role can be a mediation for the realization of peace so it's existance is necessity.

In brief, the word "bridge" as a noun is compared to the word 'peace' as a noun also and both of them have a relation when the word "bridge" means a mediation for a peace who can be achieved by a mediator. The comparison between the word "bridge" and the word "peace" is classified as noun-noun concept. It is shown that lexical metaphor exists as noun compared to other nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003) and it is categorized as Noun-Noun Concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985).

Datum 8

*To this end, the attacker should face a fair and transparent trial at court, and the police should expose **networks** behind him, he noted in a statement that ANTARA quoted in Jakarta on Monday.*

Source Domain	Taget Domain
Networks	Attacker

The sentence of datum 8 was told by Mahfud M.D., an Indonesia's top security minister to ANTARA in Jakarta when there was an insident that Syeikh Ali Jaber was attacked by a man while he was giving a religious speech. He said that the attacker of Syeikh Ali Jaber had to face a fair and transparent trial at court and people involved behind him must be investigated.

The word "network" in datum 8 means a number of computers and other devices that are connected together, while the target meaning of 'network' is a closely connected group of people. However, the word "attacker" means a person who attacks (try to hurt or kill) somebody. Then, the word "network" is compared to the word "attacker" that is not a computer so "network" is used to call followers of the attacker who support the attacker behind the scene.

In conclusion, the word 'networks' as a noun is compared to the word 'attacker' as a noun also and both of them related each other in interpretation and situation. It is classified as noun-noun concept. It is shown that lexical metaphor exists as noun compared to other nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003) and it is categorized as Noun-Noun Concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985).

Datum 9

*He also said that innovation is **the engine** for the advancement of a nation, and it can only be made possible through the efforts of innovative people. (INE)*

Source Domain	Target Domain
The engine	Innovation

The sentence of datum 9 was told by Minister of Research and Technology and the Head of the National Research and Innovation Agency, Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro, at an online seminar at the 12th International Symposium of the Global Indonesian Students Association, from Jakarta on Tuesday (August 18, 2020). According to him, innovation was the engine for advancement of a nation in which could be realized by innovative people.

Lexical metaphor in datum 9 is in the phrase "the engine" when it is compared to the word "innovation". The word "engine" means the part of a vehicle that produces power to make the vehivle move. However, the target meaning of the word "engine" is a thing that is the agent or instrument of a particular process. Besides, the word "innovation" means a new idea or way of doing something that has been introduced or discovered. Meanwhile, innovation is idea and unseen which is impossible to have parts of materials in making an engine or a machine. Therefore, the word "engine" is interpreted as the agent or instrument for realizing advancement of a nation when it is compared to the word "innovation".

In brief, the phrase "the engine" as a noun is compared to the word "innovation" as a noun also because those two word are related in meaning and condition. It is classified as noun-noun concept. It is shown that lexical metaphor exists as noun compared to other nouns based on the theory

proposed by Saragih (2003) and it is categorized as Noun-Noun Concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985).

Datum 10

*Minister of Health, Terawan Agus Putranto, on Monday assured that the Indonesian government will continue to support and assist health workers, or "**health knights**", in their fight against the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19).*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Health Knights	Health workers

The sentence of datum 10 tells about the Health Minister, Terawan, who thanked the health workers for helping many patients afected COVID-19 alhough they had a risk to loose their lives, so the Health Minister appreciated them as health knights.

Lexical metaphor in datum 10 is in the phrase "health knights" when it is compared to the phrase "health workers". The phrase "health knights" consists of two words, "health" and "knights". The word "health" means the work of providing medical services while the word "knight" means a man of high social rank who had a duty to fight for his king. Besides, the phrase "health workers" consist of two words, "health" and "workers". The word "health" has been explained before, while the word "workers" means a person who works, especially one who does a particular kind of work. Nowadays, there is no a knight because the kingdom is not found anymore in Indonesia. Therefore, when the phrase "health knights" is compared to the phrase "health workers", it is interpreted as heroes of health because they devote themselves

to fight COVID-19 by caring the patients sincerely although they will lost their lives.

In brief, the phrase "health knights" as noun which is compared to the phrase "health workers" as a noun also, is classified as noun-noun concept because those are related each other in meaning and condition. It is shown that lexical metaphor exists as noun compared to other nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003) and it is categorized as Noun-Noun Concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985).

b. Noun-Verb Concept

Noun-verb concept is lexical metaphors which exist as nouns compared to related verbs or can be derived from other nouns. Furthermore, the source domain or the writing is conveyed by using word as a noun but the target meaning is not as the exact meaning of its word. However, the target meaning is got when a noun is compared to a verb which has real meaning. The researcher found 11 data of Noun-verb concept below:

Datum 11

*VP Amin **drew** attention to the fact that postage stamps have become an important and intrinsic part of every historic event of the Indonesian nation and society.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Drew	Attention

The sentence in datum 11 tells about Vice President Amin who paid attention to the fact that the postage stamp became an important part in every historic occurance of Indonesian society when the Communication and Informatics Ministry launched Jokowi-Amin stamps to mark 75th

Independence Day. Whereas, the Indonesian society had to patch the postage stamp on their document to be admitted legally. Therefore, VP Amin gave more attention to the fact that patching stamp on the important document was obligated to be admitted legally although not using the president and vice president stamp.

The word 'drew' as the past tense of "draw" means making picture with a pencil, pen, or chalk. However, the target meaning of the word "drew" in datum 11 is to interact or interest somebody because it is compared to a word "attention" that cannot be drawn. The word "attention" means the act of listening, looking at, or thinking about something or somebody carefully. In the sentence of datum 9, the target meaning of the word "attention" is thinking about something carefully. When the word 'drew' is interpreted as drawing or making picture with pencil or pen or another tool, it will not make sense if it is compared with the word "attention" because "attention" is not thing or inanimate object but a verbal that cannot be drawn.

In brief, the word 'drew' as a verb which is compared to the word 'attention' as a noun, is classified as noun-verb concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985). Then, it is shown that lexical metaphor exists as verbs compared to related nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003). The comparison between the word "drew" and the word "attention" is related each other in interpretation and condition not in meaning because each of those real meanings seems that both of those two words cannot be compared.

Datum 12

*"The KPU has issued a regulation that **elaborates** health protocols for each of the phases of the process," KPU head Arief Budiman had said in late August, while assuring that election staff, candidates, and voters would be asked to follow the rules.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Elaborates	Regulation

The sentence of datum 12 was said by the Head of General Elections Commission (KPU), Arief Budiman. He said that there was a regulation to do health protocol for every stage of the KPU process and all of staffs and candidates had to follow the rule.

In the sentence of datum 12, lexical metaphor is in the word "elaborates" which is compared with the word "regulation". The word "elaborates" means doing something in detail, well-prepared and organized. However, the target meaning is developing a plan or an idea because it is compared to the word "regulation" which cannot be elaborated to be several parts. The word "regulation" means an official rule made by a government. Meanwhile, the word "elaborates" is interpreted with another meaning besides its meaning when it is compared to the word "regulation" because the regulation has a correlation in developing an idea or a plan that organized.

In brief, the word 'elaborates' as a verb is compared to the word 'regulation' as a noun and both of them have a correlation in interpretation or meaning. It is classified as a noun-verb concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985). Then, it is shown that lexical metaphor exists as verbs compared to related nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003).

Datum 13

Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR) Deputy Chairman Azis Syamsuddin **voiced** *his support to a sanction to reduce campaign period for candidates violating COVID-19 health protocols during implementation of the 2020 simultaneous regional head elections (Pilkada).*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Voiced	Support

The sentence of datum 13 tells about Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR) who agreed with a sanction of reducing campaign period for a candidate who did not obey COVID-19 health protocols during the implementation of head election. Then, when a candindate did not obey health protocols, he would not have many votes because his period to do campaign was limited as his sanction.

In the sentence of datum 13, lexical metaphor is in the word "voiced" when it is compared to the word "support". The word "voiced" means producing a sound with a movement of human's vocal cords as well as human's breath. However, the target meaning is telling the feeling or opinion about something. Furthermore, the word "support" means encouragement and help given to somebody. Meanwhile, the word "voiced" is not interpreted as the real meaning, but it is interpreted as participating in conveying the opinion. Therefore, the word "voiced" is interpreted as telling or giving opinion about something because it is compared to the word "support" that cannot produce a sound.

In brief, the word "voiced" as a verb which is compared to the word "support" as a noun is classified as noun-verb concept based on the theory

proposed by Halliday (1985). Then, it is shown that lexical metaphor exists as verbs compared to related nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003). Those two words can be interpreted as the sentence means when they are compared because they have a relation in condition and can be understood in meaning.

Datum 14

*"This is where the UN should **play** a role in strengthening collective global leadership," Jokowi stated while participating virtually in the UN high-level meeting from Jakarta on Wednesday morning.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Play	Role

The sentence of datum 14 was told by President Jokowi in his speech at the 75th United Nations General Assembly when participating the United Nations high-level meeting virtually. The context of the sentence tells about the United Nations which had power to strengthen collective global leadership through its role. The United Nations' role was important to realize a peaceful, stable, and prosperous world, so those would create stronger globar leadership to be a better world.

Lexical metaphor in datum 14 is included in the word "play" when it is compared to the word "role". The word "play" means doing things for pleasures as children. However, the target meaning is acting as somebody or having an effect on something. When it is compared to the word "role", the meaning of the word "play" in datum 12 is having an effect of something or contributing in something. Whereas, the word "role" means the function or

position that somebody has in society. Meanwhile, the word "play" is interpreted as another meaning of the real meaning when it is compared to the word "role" that seems interpreted as one meaning although actually both are separated in meaning.

In brief, the word "play" as a verb which is compared to the word "role" as a noun have a relationship in interpretation and situation. It is classified as noun-verb concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985). Then, it is shown that lexical metaphor exists as verbs compared to related nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003).

Datum 15

*According to Azis, President Jokowi's speech at the UN General Assembly **covered** all the issues the world needs to be reminded of amid the current COVID-19 pandemic.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Covered	Issues

The sentence in datum 15 was said by Azis as Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives. He said that President Jokowi's speech at the United Nations General Assembly had included all issues that happened during COVID-19 pandemic.

Lexical metaphor in datum 15 is in the word " covered" when it is compared to the word "issues". The word 'covered' means hiding or protecting something using something elses. However, the target meaning of the word "covered" is to include something or deal with something. Then, the word "issue" means an important topic that people are discussing or arguing

it. The word "covered" is usually interpreted as protecting something and used something that needs to be protected, such as *book, bed*, and et cetera. When the word "covered" is compared to the word "issues", the meaning of the word "covered" is including and dealing with "issues". Meanwhile, the word "issues" is something that does not need to be protected or hidden using something else. Therefore, the word "covered" has another meaning which still relates to the exact meaning when comparing to the word "issues" although actually both of them have their own meaning and pair to make a sentence.

In brief, the word "covered" as a verb in past tense form of "cover" which is compared to the word "issues" as a noun have a correlation in meaning and condition. It is classified as noun-verb concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985). Then, it is shown that lexical metaphor exists as verbs compared to related nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003).

Datum 16

*President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) here on Monday **installed** 20 new Indonesian ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to be assigned in Asian, European, African, and American countries.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Installed	Indonesian ambassadors

The sentence of datum 16 tells about President Joko Widodo who inaugurated 20 new Indonesian ambassadors to perform their duty as delegation of Indonesia in some countries. They are Asian, Europian, African, and American.

Lexical metaphor in datum 16 is in the word "installed" when it is compared to the phrase "Indonesian ambassadors". The word "installed" means to fix equipment into position that can be used. However, the target meaning is to put somebody in a new position of authority. Then, the word "ambassador" means an official who lives in a foreign country as the senior representative of his or her own country.

The word "installed" is usually used in devices of computer or electronic tools, so it can be operated after attaching (installing) it. Meanwhile, the word "installed" in datum 14 is interpreted with another meaning which is still related to the real meaning. Therefore, the meaning of the word "installed" in datum 16 is inaugurating because it is compared to the phrase "Indonesian ambassadors" that is not networks.

In brief, the word "installed" is a verb in Past Tense form of "install", while the phrase "Indonesian ambassadors" consists of adjective as "Indonesian" and noun as "ambassadors" which is categorized as a noun because those two words become a phrase. Therefore, when comparing the word "installed" as a verb to the word "Indonesian ambassadors", both of them have a correlation in meaning and condition. It is classified as noun-verb concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985). Then, it is shown that lexical metaphor exists as verbs compared to related nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003).

Datum 17

*The local police investigator **grilled** the suspect to explore the motives behind his sudden knife attack, Sianipar stated.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Grilled	Suspect

The sentence of datum 17 tells about the suspect who attacked Syeikh Ali Jaber. He was interrogated by many questions to push him admire the motives of his attack to Syeikh Ali Jaber. The topic of datum 17 and 8 is the same. Lexical metaphor in datum 16 is included in the word "grilled" when it is compared with the word "suspect". The word "grilled" means cooking food under or over a fire. However, the target meaning of the word "grilled" is asking somebody a lot of questions about their ideas or action. Then, the word "suspect" is a person who is suspected of a crime.

The word "grilled" is usually used in one of the ways of cooking, while the word "suspect" does not relate to kitchen vocabularies because it is a calling for human. Meanwhile, when the word "grilled" is compared to the word "suspect", it means asking the suspect a lot of questions to make him admire not one of the ways of cooking because it is compared to the word "suspect" that is not a food. Therefore, it brings up the target meaning which shows there is a correlation between them although both of them have their own real meaning and does not relate each other before.

In brief, the word "grilled" as a verb in Past Tense form of "grill" which is compared to the word "suspect" as a noun, is classified as noun-verb concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985). Then, it is shown that lexical metaphor exists as verbs compared to related nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003). The comparison between those two words

is conducted because they relate each other in meaning, situation, and also adressing.

Datum 18

*Religious values and expressions, he continued, truly **color** the relationship between religion and the state in the life of the nation and state. "It is impossible to limit it, let alone deny and repress it," he remarked.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Color	The relationship

The sentence of datum 18 tells about the Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs, Zainut Tauhid Saadi, who said that religious values and expressions can affect the relationship between religion and the state in daily life, so the government cannot limit and repress it.

Lexical metaphor in datum 18 is in the word "color" when it is compared to the phrase "the relationship". The word "color" means to put color on something using paint, colored pencil, et cetera. However, the target meaning of the word "color" is to affect something, espesially in a negative way. Besides, the word "relationship" means the way in which two people, groups, or countries behave towards each other or deal with each other. Meanwhile, the relationship cannot be colored by painting or drawing over it because the relationship is a condition which is unseen and not a something in which can be put a color over it. Therefore, when the word "color" is compared to the phrase "the relationship, it is interpreted as affecting something not coloring something with red, yellow, green, and et cetera.

In brief, the word "color" as a verb is compared to the phrase "the relationship" as a noun because those two words are related in meaning and condition. It is classified as noun-verb concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985). Then, It is shown that lexical metaphor exists as verbs compared to related nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003.

Datum 19

*Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan has officially **slammed** the brakes on the relaxations that had been applied to large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) in the Indonesian capital and announced their complete re-imposition to contain coronavirus spread.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Slammed	The brakes

The sentence of datum 19 tells about the Jakarta Governer, Anies Baswedan, who had stopped the relaxations of large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) in Jakarta suddenly. He announced re-imposition to hold Corona viruses spread.

Lexical metaphor in datum 19 is in the word "slammed" and the phrase "the brakes". The word "slammed" means to shut or to make something shut with a lot of force, and making a loud noise. However, the target meaning of the word "slammed" is to put, push or throw something into a particular place or position with a lot of force. Besides, the word "brakes" means a device for slowing or stopping a vehicle. Meanwhile, the word "brakes" actually is not something that can be slammed with a lot of force making loud noise such as the door, the plate, and et cetera. Therefore, when

the word "slammed" is compared to the word "brakes", it is interpreted as stopping something very suddenly, which is shown in datum 19.

In brief, the word "slammed" as a verb in Past Tense form of "slam" is compared to the phrase "the brakes" as a noun because those two words are related each other in meaning and situation. It is classified as noun-noun concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985). Then, it is shown that lexical metaphor exists as verbs compared to related nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003).

Datum 20

*President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) renewed calls for his Indonesia Onward Cabinet's members to **adopt** requisite measures to halt the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) emerging from office, family, and regional election clusters.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Adopt	Requisite measures

The sentence of datum 20 tells about President Joko Widodo who proclaimed to his Indonesia Onward Cabinet's members that they have to use requisite measure in preventing the spread of COVID-19 which appears from office, family, and regional election clusters. Therefore, adopting or using requisite measures in preventing the spread of COVID-19, is the calls from President Jokowi as a renewed call.

Lexical metaphor in datum 20 is in the word "adopt" when it is compared to the phrase "requisite measures". The word "adopt" means to take somebody else's child into your family and become its legal parents. However, the target meaning of the word "adopt" is to start to use a particular method or to show a particular attitude towards somebody or something.

Besides, the phrase "requisite measures" consists of the word "requisite" and the word "measures". The word "requisite" means necessary for a particular purpose and the word "measures" means an official action that is done in order to achieve a particular aim. Meanwhile, the word "adopt" is actually used for taking somebody's child legally to be a part of adopter's family. Then, the adaptor takes care of the child forever because the adaptor has been its legal parents. Therefore, when the word "adopt" is compared to the phrase "requisite measures", it is interpreted as using measures which is needed to prevent and stop the spread of COVID-19 in office, family, and regional election clusters.

In brief, the word "adopt" is a verb, while the phrase "requisite measures" consists of the word "requisite" as an adjective and the word "measures" as a noun which is categorized as a noun because those two words become a phrase. Therefore, comparing the word "adopt" as a verb to the phrase "requisite measures" as a noun is classified as noun-verb concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985). Then, It is shown that lexical metaphor exists as verbs compared to related nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003). The comparison between those two words is conducted because they have a relation in meaning and condition.

Datum 21

*Jokowi **attributed** office and family clusters to being partly responsible for the spread of COVID-19 among members of communities since the people may have felt a sense of safety and hence relaxed the application of COVID-19 precautionary measures.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Attributed	Office and family clusters

The sentence of datum 21 tells about President Jokowi who said that office and family clusters had to be partly responsible for the sread of COVID-19 among the society because the society might feel safety at home and office, so they forgot to implement preventive measures as mandated by health protocols. This sentence is related to the sentence of datum 20 because both of them are included in the headline.

Lexical metaphor in datum 21 is in the word "attributed" when it is compared to the phrase "office and family clusters". The word "attributed" means to explain something by indicating a cause. However, the target meaning of the word "attribute" is to say or believe that somebody is responsible for doing something. Besides, the phrase "office and family clusters" consistes of the word office, family, and clustes. The word "office" means a set of rooms or building where people work. The word "family" means a group consosting of one or two parents and their children. Then, the word "clusters" means a group of people, animal, or things close together. Meanwhile, the word "attributed" is usually used to regard something as being caused by someone or something. Therefore, when the word "attributed" is compared to the phrase "office and family clusters", is interpreted as President Jokowi who said and believed that office and family clusters are responsible for the spread of COVID-19 among the society.

In brief, the word "attributed" is a verb in past form of attribute, while the phrase "office and family clusters" is categorized a noun because it becomes a phrase. Therefore, comparing the word "attributed" as a verb to the phrase "office and family clusters" as a noun is classified as noun-verb concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985). Then, it is shown that lexical metaphor exists as verbs compared to related nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003). The comparison between those two words is conducted because they are related each other in meaning and situation.

c. Noun-Adjective Concept

Noun-adjective concept is lexical metaphor by comparing nouns with adjectives or adjectives from or associated with other nouns. Furthermore, a word as a noun is not interpreted with the exact meaning, but using another meaning which is related to a word as adjective. Then, the target meaning is gotten by comparing noun with adjective or adjective with noun. The researcher found 6 data of noun-adjective concept:

Datum 22

*"The task is certainly not easy because it involves direct interaction with the community, for instance, conducting **door-to-door** monitoring the eligible voters' data matching process personally. They have to pay visits for confirmation. The executors certainly need to comply with strict health protocols," he affirmed. (Bawaslu Chairman Abhan)*

Source Domain	Target Domain
door-to-door	monitoring

The sentence of datum 22 was told by Abhan, the Chairman of the Election Supervisory Body (*Bawaslu*) when working together with the Health Ministry in the implementation of the election to be safety. Then, he said that

the task of the Ad-Hoc committee was rather difficult because they should interact with the society directly with strict health protocols by coming to every house to monitor eligible voters data and matching process personally and after that, they had to pay the visits for confirmation.

Lexical metaphor in datum 22 is in the phrase "door-to-door" when it is compared to the word "monitoring". The phrase "door-to-door" means coming to one house to another house by knocking on the doors. However, the target meaning of the word "door-to-door" is coming to the society directly and interact or facing each other although without knocking the door. Furthermore, the word "monitoring" means to check or record something in order to see how it develops. Therefore, the target meaning of comparing the phrase "door-to-door" with the word "monitoring" is monitoring the community directly by coming to every houses.

In brief, the phrase "door-to-door" as an adjective is compared to the word "monitoring" as a noun inthe form of gerund. Therefore, comparing both of them is classified as noun-adjective concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985). Then, it is shown that lexical metaphor exists with comparing nouns with adjectives or adjectives from or associated with other nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003). The comparison between those two words is conducted because both are related in meaning and situation.

Datum 23

*Jokowi also reminded the General Election Commission and its regional offices to not allow narratives that can trigger disunity to run **wild** among the public.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Wild	Disunity

The sentence of datum 23 tells about President Jokowi who gave reminder to the General Election Commision and its regional to keep the unity of the public away from bad narratives. It was told by President Jokowi when he attempted to improve the practice of democracy in regional election that was held on 9th December 2020. Therefore, he did not want the society that was affected by narrative and symbols which endangered the unity of society.

Lexical metaphor in datum 23 is in the word "wild" when it is compared to the word "disunity". The word "wild" means living or growing in nature or jungle without keeping in a house or a farm. However, the target meaning of the word "wild" is out of control or lacking discipline and control because it is compared to the word "disunity" that is not an animal.

The word "disunity" is a lack of agreement between people. Meanwhile, the word "wild" is usually used in animal because "wild" is one of characteristics of an animal and other creatures. In this sentence of datum 23, the word "wild" is used to give characteristic for the word 'disunity' which is not animal at all but a condition of society. Therefore, if "disunity" has a wild characteristic because it cannot be handled anymore, it seems as the animal.

In brief, the word "wild" as an adjective which is compared to the word "disunity" as a noun is classified as noun-adjective concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985). Then, it is shown that lexical metaphor exists with comparing nouns with adjectives or adjectives from or

associated with other nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003). The comparison between those two words is conducted because both are related each other in meaning and condition.

Datum 24

The DPR deputy chairman emphasized that the 2020 Pilkada should not become a ***dark*** *historical record for the Indonesian nation in carrying out a fiesta of democracy.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Dark	historical record

The sentence of datum 24 was said by Azis Syamsuddin, the DPR Deputy chairman. He said that the 2020 Pilkada should not be bad record for the Indonesian nations in celebrating a fiesta of democracy by underestimete health protocols which would cause COVID-19 cases increase.

Lexical metaphor in datum 24 is in the word "dark" when it is compared to the phrase "historical record". The word "dark" means a condition with no or very little light. However, the target meaning of the word "dark" is the condition without hope and unpleasant that creates bad moment because it is compared to the phrase "historical record" that does not have any lamp to produce a light. Besides, the phrase "historical record" consists of the word "historical" and the word "record". The word "historical" means connected with the past and the word "record" means a written account of something that is kept so that it can be looked at and used in the future. The phrase "historical record" means a memory that relates to the history. Therefore, the word "dark" is not interpreted with the real meaning but with another meaning which relates. Meanwhile, the phrase "historical record"

does not need a lamp or light to be bright because it is unseen, so using the word "dark" to explain its condition means that it is not good memory.

In brief, the word "dark" is an adjective, while the phrase "historical record" consists of adjective and noun, but it is categorized as a noun because those two words become a phrase. Therefore, comparing the word "dark" as an adjective to the word "historical record" as a noun is classified as noun-noun concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985). Then, it is shown that lexical metaphor exists with comparing nouns with adjectives or adjectives from or associated with other nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003). The comparison between those two words is conducted because they are related in meaning and situation.

Datum 25

*"Indeed, it's the state's responsibility to protect the entire Indonesians. Hence, it's important that President Jokowi makes sure that his instruction is carried out by related parties in a sincere, serious, honest, and **transparent** manner, and in line with the existing laws and regulations," Nur Wahid said in a statement issued here on Friday."*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Transparent	Manner

The sentence of datum 25 was told by Hidayat Nur Wahid, the Deputy Chairman of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly. He said that the govenment had responsibility to protect ulamas (Islamic Scholars) from any attack, so President Jokowi had to make sure that his instructions to the related parties has been realized sincerely, seriously, and honestly. The realization of the President Jokowi's instruction should be appropriate with laws and regulations.

Lexical metaphor in datum 25 is in the word "transparent" when it is compared to the word "manner". The word "transparent" means allowing somebody to see through it. However, the target meaning of the word "transparent" is allowing somebody to see the truth easily because it is compared to the word "manner" which does not need a cover as a book, table, or something else. Whereas, the word "manner" means the way that somehing is done or happens.

The word "transparent" is usually used to something that can be covered, such as book, bed, table, and et cetera. Therefore, when the word 'transparent' is compared with the word 'manner' that is not a thing and cannot be covered, it shows that the word 'manner' must be clear and not allowed to be hidden.

In brief, the word "transparent" as an adjective is compared to the word "manner" as a noun, is classified as noun-adjective concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985). Then, it is shown that lexical metaphor exists with comparing nouns with adjectives or adjectives from or associated with other nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003). The comparison between those two words is conducted because both are related in interpretation of meaning and situation.

Datum 26

*As per his directives, the president highlighted three **key agendas**; first, streamlining national regulations; second, reforming bureaucracy; and third, campaigning for an anti-corruption culture in the public.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Key	Agendas

The sentence of datum 26 tells about three key agendas that the President Jokowi haighlighted his efforts to eradicate all of the undertaken corruption. Those three key agendas were straightening national regulation, reforming bureaucracy, and campaigning for anti-corruption among the public. By the existance of those three agendas that the President Jokowi highlighted, President Jokowi hoped that the government could eradicate the undertaken corruption although not in great quantities.

Lexical metaphor in datum 26 is in the word "key" when it is compared to the word "agendas". The word "key" means something for locking a door, cupboard, car, or everything to be safety. However, the target meaning of the word "key" is the most important thing because it is compared to the word "agendas" that does not have door and something to lock.

The word "agenda" means a list of items to be discussed at a meeting. Meanwhile, the word "key" is compared to the word "agendas" because there are three agendas regarded as the important things. Therefore, the word "key" is appropriate to describe how important those three agendas are.

In brief, the word "key" as an adjective which is compared to the word "agendas" as a noun is classified as noun-adjective concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985). Then, it is shown that lexical metaphor exists with comparing nouns with adjectives or adjectives from or associated with other nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003). The comparison between those two words is conducted because they are related in meaning and condition.

Datum 27

*The second scenario is finding a **golden medication**, or panacea, for COVID-19, while the third scenario is herd immunity. However, he is upbeat that the third scenario would not be necessary.*

Source Domain	Target Domain
Golden	Medication

The sentence of datum 27 was told by Indonesia's Home Affairs Minister, Tito Karnavian, when he announced details on the country's three scenarios to handle COVID-19 if the pandemic were to prolong until 2021. Therefore, the government endeavored to find a golden medication or panacea for COVID-19. Then, the society should have a herd immunity as the third scenario of the country's scenarios although actually it is not as necessary as the first and the second.

Lexical metaphor in datum 27 is in the word "golden" when it is compared to the word "medication". The word "golden" means made of gold or bright yellow in colour like gold. However, the target meaning of the word "golden" is special or wonderfull. Besides, the word "medication" means a drug or another form of medicine that you take to prevent or to treat an illness. Meanwhile, it is rarely that there is a golden medication although medication which is colored with gold color or medication which is made of gold. Therefore, when the word "golden" is compared to the word "medication", it is interpreted as a special or wonderfull med ication to cure the COVID-19 at least relieve it.

In brief, the word "golden" as an adjective is compared to the word "medication" as a noun because those two words are related each other in

meaning and condition. It is classified as noun-adjective concept based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985). Then, it is shown that lexical metaphor exists with comparing nouns with adjectives or adjectives from or associated with other nouns based on the theory proposed by Saragih (2003).

2. **The ways Lexical Metaphor used on Indonesian Political Issues in Antara News**

a. **Noun-Noun Concept**

1) **Lexical Metaphor used in a noun phrase**

Datum 1

*The president expressed belief that **bodies organizing elections** play significant roles in maintaining the quality of democracy and political stability, as well as how the people obtain the results of elections.*

The source domain is a word "bodies" and the target domain is a phrase "organizing election". In the datum 1, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "bodies" as a noun, compared to the phrase "organizing election" as another noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the sentence as noun-noun concept by presenting source domain and target domain in a noun phrase. Based on the pattern, the target domain functions as a modifier of the source domain.

Datum 3

*Chief of Committee I of DPD, Fachrul Razi, on Saturday (September 12, 2020) had described as "irrational" the elections that had entered the campaign period last week after the registration of candidates, since the **'fiesta of democracy'** may lead to new clusters of COVID-19.*

The source domain is a word "fiesta" and the target domain is a word "democracy". In the datum 3, lexical metaphor is shown by the word

"fiesta" as a noun, compared to the word "democracy" as another noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 3 as noun-noun concept by presenting source domain and target domain in a noun phrase. Based on the pattern, the target domain functions as a modifier of the source domain although both of them are linked by "of".

Datum 4

*The year 2020 was set to be one of political contests, with regional figures across Indonesia gearing for the Pilkada, but the COVID-19 pandemic has put a spoke in the **election wheel**.*

The source domain is a word "wheel" and the target domain is a word "election". In the datum 4, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "wheel" as a noun, compared to the word "election" as another noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 4 as noun-noun concept by presenting source domain and target domain in a noun phrase. Based on the pattern, the target domain functions as a modifier of the source domain in which has another meaning when it is interpreted in the real meaning.

2) Lexical Metaphor becomes an object of the subject as target domain

Datum 2

*According to him, organizing regional head elections in the midst of **the COVID-19 epidemic** poses **a dilemma**.*

The source domain is a word "dilemma" and the target domain is a phrase "COVID-19 epidemic". In the datum 2, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "dilemma" as a noun, compared to the phrase "COVID-19

epidemic" as another noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 2 as noun-noun concept by presenting source domain after target domain and its verb in a sentence. Thus, the source domain becomes an object while the target domain becomes a subject.

Datum 5

*The DPR agreed on the implementation of Pilkada this year, albeit with two conditions: public safety should be prioritized and **democracy** should not be reduced to an **empty word**, which means every democratic principle should be applied during the election stages.*

The source domain is a phrase "empty word" and the target domain is a word "democracy". In the datum 5, lexical metaphor is shown by the phrase "empty word" as a noun, compared to the word "democracy" as another noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 5 as noun-noun concept by presenting source domain after target domain and its verb in a sentence. The verb is passive voice while target domain becomes the subject and source domain becomes the object after preposition "to". The form of source domain is noun phrase.

3) Lexical metaphor used by presenting a conjunction

Datum 6

*Furthermore, Jokowi also highlighted the crucial role of **the United Nations**, <u>as a world body</u>, based on multilateralism.*

The source domain is a phrase "world body" and the target domain is a phrase "the United Nations". In the datum 6, lexical metaphor is shown by the phrase "world body" as a noun, compared to the phrase "the United Nations" as another noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 6 as noun-noun concept by presenting source domain after target

domain and a conjunction "as" in a sentence. The form of the source domain and the target domain is noun phrase.

Datum 7

*He lauded President Jokowi's first speech at the UN General Assembly which emphasized Indonesia's commitment to world peace and its role as a **bridge** for **peace**.*

The source domain is a word "bridge" and the target domain is a word "peace". In the datum 7, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "bridge" as a noun, compared to the word "peace" as another noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 7 as noun-noun concept by presenting source domain before target domain in a sentence and those are linked by a conjunction "for". Based on the pattern, the target domain functions as a modifier of the source domain.

Datum 10

*Minister of Health, Terawan Agus Putranto, on Monday assured that the Indonesian government will continue to support and assist **health workers**, or "**health knights**", in their fight against the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19).*

The source domain is a phrase "health knights" and the target domain is a phrase "health workers". In the datum 10, lexical metaphor is shown by the phrase "health knights" as a noun, compared to the phrase "health workers" as another noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 10 as noun-noun concept by presenting source domain after target domain in a sentence and linked by a conjunction "or". Both of them are in the form of noun phrase. Based on the pattern, the target domain functions as a modifier of the source domain.

4) Lexical Metaphor used in different sentence with target domain

Datum 8

*To this end, the **attacker** should face a fair and transparent trial at court, and the police should expose **networks** behind <u>him</u>, he noted in a statement that ANTARA quoted in Jakarta on Monday.*

The source domain is a word "network" and the target domain is a word "attacker". In the datum 8, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "network" as a noun, compared to the word "attacker" as another noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 8 as noun-noun concept by presenting source domain as an object after target domain in different sentence. However, there is a personal pronoun "him" referred to the target domain in the sentence including the sorce domain.

5) Lexical metaphor used in a comparison without conjuction "as"

Datum 9

*He also said that **innovation** is **the engine** for the advancement of a nation, and it can only be made possible through the efforts of innovative people. (INE)*

The source domain is a word "engine" and the target domain is a word "innovation". In the datum 9, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "engine" as a noun, compared to the word "innovation" as another noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 9 as noun-noun concept by presenting source domain after target domain in a sentence. However, the target domain becomes the subject of the predicate To Be "is" while the source domain becomes the object in the sentence.

b. Noun-Verb Concept

1) Lexical Metaphor used as an object of verb

Datum 11

*VP Amin **drew attention** to the fact that postage stamps have become an important and intrinsic part of every historic event of the Indonesian nation and society.*

The source domain is a word "drew" and the target domain is a word "attention". In the datum 11, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "drew" as a verb, compared to the word "attention" as a noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 11 as noun-verb concept by presenting source domain as verb before target domain as noun in a sentence because the source domain becomes predicate and the target domain becomes its object. Thus, a noun is the object of a verb.

Datum 13

*Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR) Deputy Chairman Azis Syamsuddin **voiced** his **support** to a sanction to reduce campaign period for candidates violating COVID-19 health protocols during implementation of the 2020 simultaneous regional head elections (Pilkada).*

The source domain is a word "voiced" and the target domain is a word "support". In the datum 13, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "voiced" as a verb, compared to the word "support" as a noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 13 as noun-verb concept by presenting source domain as verb before target domain as noun in a sentence. The target domain is a noun phrase which becomes an object of a predicate in the form of verb as the source domain.

Datum 14

*"This is where the UN should **play a role** in strengthening collective global leadership," Jokowi stated while participating virtually in the UN high-level meeting from Jakarta on Wednesday morning.*

The source domain is a word "play" and the target domain is a word "role". In the datum 14, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "play" as a verb, compared to the word "role" as a noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 14 as noun-verb concept by presenting source domain as verb before target domain as noun in a sentence because the source domain becomes a predicate while the target domain becomes its object.

Datum 15

*According to Azis, President Jokowi's speech at the UN General Assembly **covered** all the **issues** the world needs to be reminded of amid the current COVID-19 pandemic.*

The source domain is a word "covered" and the target domain is a word "issues". In the datum 15, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "covered" as a verb, compared to the word "issues" as a noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 15 as noun-verb concept by presenting source domain as verb before target domain as noun in a sentence because the source domain becomes a predicate while the target domain becomes its object.

Datum 16

*President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) here on Monday **installed** 20 **new Indonesian ambassadors** extraordinary and plenipotentiary to be assigned in Asian, European, African, and American countries.*

The source domain is a word "installed" and the target domain is a phrase "Indonesian ambassadors". In the datum 16, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "installed" as a verb, compared to the phrase "Indonesian ambassadors" as a noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 16 as noun-verb concept by presenting source domain as verb

before target domain as noun in a sentence because the source domain becomes a predicate while the target domain becomes its object.

Datum 17

*The local police investigator **grilled the suspect** to explore the motives behind his sudden knife attack, Sianipar stated.*

The source domain is a word "grilled" and the target domain is a word "suspect". In the datum 17, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "grilled" as a verb, compared to the word "suspect" as a noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 17 as noun-verb concept by presenting source domain as verb before target domain as noun in a sentence because the source domain becomes a predicate while the target domain becomes its object.

Datum 18

*Religious values and expressions, he continued, truly **color the relationship** between religion and the state in the life of the nation and state. "It is impossible to limit it, let alone deny and repress it," he remarked.*

The source domain is a word "color" and the target domain is a word "relationship". In the datum 18, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "color" as a verb, compared to the word "relationship" as a noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 18 as noun-verb concept by presenting source domain as verb before target domain as noun in a sentence because the source domain becomes a predicate while the target domain becomes its object.

Datum 19

*Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan has officially **slammed the brakes** on the relaxations that had been applied to large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) in the*

Indonesian capital and announced their complete re-imposition to contain coronavirus spread.

The source domain is a word "slammed" and the target domain is a word "brakes". In the datum 19, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "slammed" as a verb, compared to the word "brakes" as a noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 19 as noun-verb concept by presenting source domain as verb before target domain as noun in a sentence because the source domain becomes a predicate while the target domain becomes its object.

Datum 20

*President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) renewed calls for his Indonesia Onward Cabinet's members to **adopt requisite measures** to halt the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) emerging from office, family, and regional election clusters.*

The source domain is a word "adopt" and the target domain is a phrase "requisite measures". In the datum 20, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "adopt" as a verb, compared to the phrase "requisite measures" as a noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 20 as noun-verb concept by presenting source domain as verb before target domain as noun in a sentence because the source domain becomes a predicate while the target domain becomes its object.

Datum 21

*Jokowi **attributed office and family clusters** to being partly responsible for the spread of COVID-19 among members of communities since the people may have felt a sense of safety and hence relaxed the application of COVID-19 precautionary measures.*

The source domain is a word "attributed" and the target domain is a phrase "office and family clusters". In the datum 21, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "attributed" as a verb, compared to the phrase "office and family clusters" as a noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 21 as noun-verb concept by presenting source domain as verb before target domain as noun in a sentence because the source domain becomes a predicate while the target domain becomes its object.

2) Lexical Metaphor used as a subject of verb

Datum 12

*"The KPU has issued a **regulation** that **elaborates** health protocols for each of the phases of the process," KPU head Arief Budiman had said in late August, while assuring that election staff, candidates, and voters would be asked to follow the rules.*

The source domain is a word "elaborates" and the target domain is a word "regulation". In the datum 12, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "elaborates" as a verb, compared to the word "regulation" as a noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 12 as noun-verb concept by presenting source domain as verb after target domain as noun in a sentence. The source domain becomes a relative clause or adjective clause because it gives information about a noun as target domain and it begins with a relative pronoun as subject "that".

c. Noun-Adjective Concept

1) Lexical Metaphor used before target domain

Datum 22

*"The task is certainly not easy because it involves direct interaction with the community, for instance, conducting **door-to-door monitoring** the eligible voters'*

data matching process personally. They have to pay visits for confirmation. The executors certainly need to comply with strict health protocols," he affirmed. (Bawaslu Chairman Abhan)

The source domain is a word "door-to-door" and the target domain is a word "monitoring". In the datum 22, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "door-to-door" as an adjective, compared to the word "monitoring" as a noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 22 as noun-adjective concept by presenting source domain as adjective before target domain as noun in a sentence because the source domain gives more information about the source domain.

Datum 24

*The DPR deputy chairman emphasized that the 2020 Pilkada should not become a **dark historical record** for the Indonesian nation in carrying out a fiesta of democracy.*

The source domain is a word "dark" and the target domain is a phrase "historical record". In the datum 24, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "dark" as an adjective, compared to the phrase "historical record" as a noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 24 as noun-adjective concept by presenting source domain as adjective before target domain as noun because the source domain gives more information about the source domain.

Datum 25

*"Indeed, it's the state's responsibility to protect the entire Indonesians. Hence, it's important that President Jokowi makes sure that his instruction is carried out by related parties in a sincere, serious, honest, and **transparent manner**, and in line with the existing laws and regulations," Nur Wahid said in a statement issued here on Friday."*

The source domain is a word "transparent" and the target domain is a word "manner". In the datum 25, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "transparent" as an adjective, compared to the word "manner" as a noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 25 as noun-adjective concept by presenting source domain as adjective before target domain as noun because the source domain gives more information about the source domain.

Datum 26

*As per his directives, the president highlighted three **key agendas**; first, streamlining national regulations; second, reforming bureaucracy; and third, campaigning for an anti-corruption culture in the public.*

The source domain is a word "key" and the target domain is a word "agendas". In the datum 26, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "key" as an adjective, compared to the word "agendas" as a noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 26 as noun-adjective concept by presenting source domain as adjective before target domain as noun because the source domain gives more information about the source domain.

Datum 27

*The second scenario is finding a **golden medication**, or panacea, for COVID-19, while the third scenario is herd immunity. However, he is upbeat that the third scenario would not be necessary.*

The source domain is a word "golden" and the target domain is a word "medication". In the datum 27, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "golden" as an adjective, compared to the word "medication" as a noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 27 as noun-

adjective concept by presenting source domain as adjective before target domain as noun because the source domain gives more information about the source domain.

2) Lexical Metaphor used after target domain

Datum 23

*Jokowi also reminded the General Election Commission and its regional offices to not allow narratives that can trigger **disunity** to run **wild** among the public.*

The source domain is a word "wild" and the target domain is a word "disunity". In the datum 23, lexical metaphor is shown by the word "wild" as an adjective, compared to the word "disunity" as a noun. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is used in the datum 23 as noun-adjective concept by presenting source domain as adjective after target domain as noun in a sentence. The source domain gives more information about the target domain although both are separated by to infinitive and a verb because the verb is referred to the target domain.

B. Discussion

This research highlights the types of lexical metaphor and how lexical metaphors are used on Indonesian political issues on Antara News. In order to clarify and answer of those research questions, the discussion is needed to take place after the findings presented.

The theory proposed by Halliday (1985) stated that the the types of lexical metaphor can be classified into four concepts, namely; noun-noun, noun-verb, noun adjective, and noun-verb/adjective circumstances. However, this

research only found three types of lexical metaphor from 27 sentences of 18 headlines of Antara News.

The findings show that from three types of lexical metaphor which have been found by the researcher, the most dominant type of lexical metaphor in Indonesian political issues in Antara News is noun-verb concept with 11 data. Then, there are 10 data of noun-noun concept and 6 data of noun-adjective concept found. However, the researcher did not find noun-verb/adjective circumtance.

The noun-verb concept is lexical metaphors which exist as nouns compared to related verbs or can be derived from other nouns. It can be found in data 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. The example of noun-verb concept is the datum 17: *Religious values and expressions, he continued, truly color the relationship between religion and the state in the life of the nation and state. "It is impossible to limit it, let alone deny and repress it," he remarked.* The lexical metaphor is in the word "color" when it is compared to the word "relationship". Then, the verb "color" usually means giving or putting a color such as red, yellow, green, etc. to something. However, the "relationship" is impossible to have a color because it is not something which can be colored. Meanwhile, the verb "color" in the datum 17 is interpreted as affecting or giving an effect to the relationship. Therefore, comparing the verb "color" to the noun "relationship" is classified as noun-verb concept. The noun-verb concept becomes the most dominant type of lexical metaphor in political issues on Antara News because the journalists often use verbal sentences which include metaphor.

Whereas, comparing a verb to a noun in political issues is the way how the journalists publish the news which can interact the readers and appear hidden tendencies among the public based on Edelman (1988).

The noun-noun concept is lexical metaphor that is as a noun and it is compared to other nouns. The real or target meaning of the first noun is not exact meaning of its but it has hidden meaning when it is compared to the second noun. It can be found in data 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The example of noun-noun concept is in the datum 7: *He lauded President Jokowi's first speech at the UN General Assembly which emphasized Indonesia's commitment to world peace and its role as a bridge for peace.* The lexical metaphor is in the word "bridge" when it is compared to the word "peace". Then, the word "bridge" usually means a structure that is built over a road or river. However, the "peace" is not building or something that can be built a bridge over it. Meanwhile, the word "bridge" in datum 7 is interpreted as a mediation for the realization of peace. Therefore, comparing the noun "bridge" to the noun "relation" is classified as noun-noun concept.

The noun- adjective concept is lexical metaphor exists by comparing nouns with adjectives or adjectives from or associated with other nouns. It can be found in data 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27. The example of noun-adjective concept is the datum 24: *"Indeed, it's the state's responsibility to protect the entire Indonesians. Hence, it's important that President Jokowi makes sure that his instruction is carried out by related parties in a sincere, serious, honest, and transparent manner, and in line with the existing laws and regulations," Nur*

Wahid said in a statement issued here on Friday.". The lexical metaphor is in the word "transparent" when it is compared to the word "manner". Then the adjective "transparent" usually means allow somebody to see through it. However, the word "manner" is not something that can be seen through it. Meanwhile, the word "transparent" in datum 24 is interpreted as allowing somebody to see the truth easily, so the "manner" must be clear and not allowed to be hidden. Therefore, comparing the adjective "transparent" to the noun "manner" is clasified as noun-adjective concept.

The last type of lexical metaphor based on Halliday (1985) is noun-verb/adjective circumtance. Noun-verb/adjective circumtance is metaphor that potentially occurs by comparing or linking the three components, namely nouns, verbs or adjectives, and circumtance. In this research, The researcher did not find noun-verb/adjective circumtance in political issues on Antara News. The formation of metaphor in this way is less than the three preceding categories. It cannot be found in Indonesian political issues on Antara News because the researcher did not find any text which is relevant to the three components (noun-verb/adjectibe circumtance) among 27 data above. Another reasons is the object of this research and previous studies are written by not native speakers of English so they consider English as a foreign language. Therefore, the fourth type of lexical metaphor, namely noun-verb/adjective circumtance is not found by the researcher because the data of research are not written by the native speaker of English so the data does not include the three components (noun-verb/adjectibe circumtance).

The present research also analyzes how lexical metaphors are used on Indonesian political issues in Antara News. Firsly, the ways lexical metaphor is used in noun-noun concept are presenting source domain and target domain in a phrase included in 3 data, presenting source domain after target domain in a sentence included in 4 data, presenting source domain after target domain linked by conjunction "as" included in 1 datum, presenting source domain after target domain in different sentence but there is pronoun referred to the target domain included in 1 datum, and presenting source domain before target domain linked by conjuction "for" included in 1 datum. Secondly, the ways lexical metaphor is used in noun-verb concept are presenting source domain before target domain included in 10 data and presenting source domain after target domain included in 1 datum. Thirdly, the ways lexical metaphor is used in noun-adjective concept are presenting source domain before target domain included in 5 data and presenting source domain after target domain included in 1 datum.

The interesting finding when analyzing how lexical metaphors used on Indonesian political issues on Antara News is when lexical metaphor exists as verbs compared to related nouns not as nouns compared to related verbs. The researcher found many words categorized as lexical metaphor and those words are in the form of verbs. Then, those verbs are compared to related nouns which exist before or after verbs. Meanwile, those nouns have an interpretation related to the verbs in meaning and condition or situation. Therefore, comparing both of them are appropriate and make sense although each of them has their own meaning which means different perceptions.

Comparing to the previous studies, the finding of the present research has similar finding with the findings of the previous studies. Marpaung (2019) who studied lexical metaphor in English version text of Surah Al-Isra and Faradika (2018) who studied lexical metaphor in Sylvia Plath's selected poems have similar finding with this research. They also found that there are three types of lexical metaphor in their object, namely noun-noun concept, noun-ver concept, and noun-adjective concept.

Some researchers, however, have different finding with this research finding. They are Silitonga (2016), Silitonga (2020), and Syntia (2020). Silitonga (2016) who studied lexical metaphor in the verses of John's Gospel in Bible found that there are four kinds of lexical metaphor in John's Gospel. The four kinds of lexical metaphor are noun-noun concept, noun-verb concept, noun-adjective concept, and noun-preposition concept. Furthermore, the finding of Silitonga (2016) is also different from this research finding because Silitonga (2016) found noun-preposition concept as another kind of lexical metaphor besides preceding types.

The next previous study which has different finding is by Silitonga (2020). He studied lexical metaphor in a novel and film *Critical Eleven.* He found three types of lexical metaphor in the film, namely noun-noun concept, noun-verb concept, and noun-adjective concept. Meanwhile, there was one kind of lexical metaphor in film *Critical Eleven* as a new finding, namely verb-adjective which is indicated to be found in the literature as other kind of lexical metaphor. Therefore, the finding of Silitonga (2020)'s study is different from

this research because he found four kinds of lexical metaphor by indicating verb-adjective as a kind of lexical metaphor, while this research found only three types of lexical metaphor.

The last previous study which has different finding with this research is the finding of the research by Syntia (2020). She studied lexical metaphor in selected Sumatera Utara folklores. She found that there are four types of lexical metaphor in selected Sumatera Utara folklores. Those are noun-noun concept, noun-verb concept, noun adjective-concept, and sound concept. The research finding of Syntia (2020) also supported by Saragih (2006) in which he also stated that lexical metaphor can be classified into five concepts namely; noun-noun, noun-verb, noun-adjective, sounds concept and social concept. However, Syntia (2020) only found four concepts of lexical metaphor without social concept as Saragih (2006) stated.

The last previous study has different finding with the finding of this research because Syntia (2020) found another type which this research did not find on Indonesian political issues of Antara News, namely Sound Concept. According to Saragih (2006), lexical metaphors with Sound Concept is lexical metaphor which can exist by sound. Meanwhile, Syntia (2020) analyzed lexical metaphor in folklore which contains some expressions in the form of sound because folklore is the expressive body of culture shared by a particular group of people and it encompasses the traditions common to that culture, subculture or group. Then, folklore includes oral traditions such as tales, proverbs and jokes. However, this research analyzed lexical metaphor in online newspaper which

contains news published in formal language and does not contain expressions with sound. Therefore, this research did not find sound concept on Indonesian political issues of Antara News.

To sum up, the novelty of this research finding is noun-verb concept as the dominant type of lexical metaphor found in political issues on Antara News. It means that most of the lexical metaphors are compared by noun and verb or verb and noun. The noun-verb concept is mostly used because political issues are about government, president, and minister who have dialogues, discussions, and opinions about politics. Then, all of them mostly include utterances, such as verbal sentences to explain a condition or express an idea. Therefore, the researcher can find the most lexical metaphor on Indonesian political issues in Antara News is comparing noun into verb or verb into noun.

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides conclusion which concludes the answer of the research questions and also some useful suggestions or recommendations to provide directions for further study.

A. Conclusion

This research analyzes the kinds of lexical metaphor and how lexical metaphors are used in Indonesian political issues of Antara News using a theory proposed by Halliday (1985). He stated that lexical metaphor can be classified into four concepts, namely noun-noun, noun-verb, noun-adjective, and noun-verb/adjective and circumstance. This research found 27 sentences which have lexical metaphor in the form of words and phrases on 18 headlines of Indonesian political issues in Antara News published from July to September 2020. Those data were found by using keyword *president, goverment, election*, and *minister* in current issues column of Antara News. The data have different types which are classified into three types of lexical metaphor. They consist of 10 sentences for Noun-Noun concept, 11 sentences for Noun-Verb concept and 6 sentences for Noun-Adjective concept. The most dominant type is noun-verb concept because the journalists often use verbal sentences which include metaphor. Whereas, comparing a verb to a noun in political issues is the way how the journalists publish the news which can interact the readers and appear hidden tendencies among the public based on Edelman (1988).

The researcher also described the way of lexical metaphor used on Indonesian political issues in Antara News. The researcher found that lexical metaphor used on Indonesian political issues on Antara News with three types. Firstly, lexical metaphor is used in noun-noun concept by various ways. Those are presenting source domain and target domain in a phrase included in 3 data, presenting source domain after target domain in a sentence included in 4 data, presenting source domain after target domain linked by conjunction "as" included in 1 datum, presenting source domain after target domain in different sentence but there is pronoun referred to the target domain included in 1 datum, and presenting source domain before target domain linked by conjuction "for" included in 1 datum. Therefore, presenting source domain after target domain in a sentence, is most dominantly way found in noun-noun concept, for example: *According to him, organizing regional head elections in the midst of the COVID-19 epidemic poses **a dilemma.*** The word "dilemma" as source domain is presented after the word "COVID-19 epidemic" as target domain.

Secondly, lexical metaphor is used in noun-verb concept by two ways. Those are presenting source domain before target domain included in 10 data and presenting source domain after target domain included in 1 datum. Therefore, presenting source domain before target domain, is most dominantly way found in noun-verb concept, for example: *Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR) Deputy Chairman Azis Syamsuddin **voiced** his **support** to a sanction to reduce campaign period for candidates violating COVID-19 health protocols during implementation of the 2020 simultaneous regional head*

elections (Pilkada). The word "voiced" as source domain is presented before the word "support" as target domain.

Last, lexical metaphor is used on noun-adjective concept by two ways. They are presenting source domain before target domain included in 5 data and presenting source domain after target domain included in 1 datum. Therefore, the most dominantli way is presenting source domain before target domain, for example: *The second scenario is finding a* **golden medication***, or panacea, for COVID-19, while the third scenario is herd immunity. However, he is upbeat that the third scenario would not be necessary.* The word "golden" as source domain is presented before the word "medication" as target domain because the function of adjective is to give some information about a noun.

B. Suggestion

With reference to the conclusion, this research has some limitations. Firstly, the researcher did not use a theory of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) to analyze lexical metaphor as the primary theory, so the research is less extensive in analyzing lexical metaphor. Secondly, the researcher did not analyze about the functions of lexical metaphor based on a theory of Leech (1974) that the function of metaphors in the context of language use can be divided into several types, namely information function, expressive function, directive function, and fatic function. Therefore, the researcher suggests to the further researchers who want to get more data of lexical metaphor, they can look for some utterances that are easy to understand and also use a theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) to conduct the functions of lexical metaphor in

other topics, such as economic, social, sports, consolation, lifestyle, and et cetera. Therefore, the finding is not only the types of lexical metaphor and the realization of using lexical metaphor, but also the functions of lexical metaphor.

The next suggestion is suggested to the English teachers and lecturers. It is suggested to the English teachers and lecturers to include lexical metaphor of Indonesian political issues as the example in instructional process for the material of metaphor. Furthermore, lexical metaphor needs to be explained in class more widely in other fields, such as economy, social, business, and et cetera to make the students easy to apply it. It is because lexical metaphor is almost included in daily life.

The last suggestion is to the students of English Literature Department who are interested in studying literature from a linguistic perspective. They should study about metaphor deeply through communication, written or speaking forms because metaphor is included in daily life, so they have to understand about it. Furthermore, lexical metaphor is one of the linguistic studies that is very interesting to be discussed and analyzed.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Wardatul Mauludiyah was born in Gresik on December 9, 1995. She graduated from an Islamic boarding school, namely Salafiyah, Bangil in 2015. During her study at Islamic boarding school, she only focused on religion lessons and ignored English lesson because she did not understand it well. After graduating from Islamic boarding school, she took an English course at Basic English Course (BEC) in Pare, Kediri for about 6 months. She actively joined additional courses, such as Speaking and Grammar classes to increase her understanding about English. At BEC, she got some achievements, such as becoming the winner of English speech contest. Furthermore, she started her higher education in 2016 at the Department of English Literature of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished her study in 2021. During her study at the university, she stayed in Mahad Sunan Ampel Al-Aly (MSAA) where new students of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang stay for 1 year. In MSAA, she became a supervisor of the new students. She taught them English and Arabic every morning.

APPENDIX

TABLE OF TYPES OF LEXICAL METAPHOR IN ANTARA NEWS

a. Noun-Noun Concept

Data	Sentence	Lexical Metaphor	Meaning of Lexical Metaphor
1	The president expressed belief that **bodies organizing elections** play significant roles in maintaining the quality of democracy and political stability, as well s how the people obtain the results of elections.	**Bodies - Organizing elections**	an organization that accommodates a group of people who organize election together.
2	According to him, organizing regional head elections in the midst of **the COVID-19 epidemic** poses **a dilemma.**	The COVID-19 – dilemma	a feeling of afraid and aprrehensive about COVID-19 epidemic.
3	Chief of Committee I of DPD, Fachrul Razi, on Saturday (September 12, 2020) had described as "irrational" the elections that had entered the campaign period last week after the registration of candidates, since the **'fiesta of democracy'** may lead to new clusters of COVID-19.	Fiesta – democracy	A celebration event of democracy when all people hold the election in every region together to support the realization of democracy.
4	The year 2020 was set to be one of political contests, with regional figures across Indonesia gearing for the Pilkada, but the COVID-19 pandemic has put a spoke in the **election wheel.**	Wheel – Election	The implementation of election
5	The DPR agreed on the implementation of Pilkada this year, albeit with two conditions: public safety should be prioritized and **democracy** should not be reduced to an **empty word**, which means every democratic principle should be applied during the election stages.	Empty word – Democracy	Democracy should be enforced during the election, so it does not become only a discourse or a delusion.

6	Furthermore, Jokowi also highlighted the crucial role of the **United Nations**, as **a world body**, based on multilateralism	World body – United Nations	A point center of a world
7	He lauded President Jokowi's first speech at the UN General Assembly which emphasized Indonesia's commitment to world peace and its role as a **bridge** for **peace**.	Bridge – Peace	A mediation for the realization of peace
8	To this end, the **attacker** should face a fair and transparent trial at court, and the police should expose **networks** behind him, he noted in a statement that ANTARA quoted in Jakarta on Monday.	Networks – Attacker	Followers of the attacker who support the attacker behind the scene
9	He also said that **innovation** is **the engine** for the advancement of a nation, and it can only be made possible through the efforts of innovative people. (INE)	Engine – Innovation	The agent or instrument for realizing advancement of a nation
10	Minister of Health, Terawan Agus Putranto, on Monday assured that the Indonesian government will continue to support and assist **health workers**, or "**health knights**", in their fight against the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19).	Health knights – Health workers	Heroes of health because they devote themselves to fight COVID-19 by caring the patients sincerely although they will lost their lives

b. Noun-Verb Concept

Data	Sentence	Lexical Metaphor	Meaning of Lexical Metaphor
11	VP Amin **drew attention** to the fact that postage stamps have become an important and intrinsic part of every historic event of the Indonesian nation and society.	Drew – Attention	Thinking about something carefully
12	"The KPU has issued a **regulation** that **elaborates** health protocols for each of the phases of the process," KPU head Arief Budiman had said in late August, while assuring that	Elaborates - Regulation	Developing a plan or an idea

	election staff, candidates, and voters would be asked to follow the rules.		
13	Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR) Deputy Chairman Azis Syamsuddin **voiced** his **support** to a sanction to reduce campaign period for candidates violating COVID-19 health protocols during implementation of the 2020 simultaneous regional head elections (Pilkada).	Voiced – Support	Telling or giving opinion about something
14	"This is where the UN should **play** a **role** in strengthening collective global leadership," Jokowi stated while participating virtually in the UN high-level meeting from Jakarta on Wednesday morning.	Play – Role	Having an effect of something or contributing in something
15	According to Azis, President Jokowi's speech at the UN General Assembly **covered** all the **issues** the world needs to be reminded of amid the current COVID-19 pandemic.	Covered – Issues	Including and dealing with issues
16	President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) here on Monday **installed** 20 new **Indonesian ambassadors** extraordinary and plenipotentiary to be assigned in Asian, European, African, and American countries.	Installed – Indonesian Ambasadors	Inaugurating 20 new Indonesian Ambassadors
17	The local police investigator **grilled** the **suspect** to explore the motives behind his sudden knife attack, Sianipar stated.	Grilled – Suspect	Asking the suspect a lot of questions to make him admire
18	Religious values and expressions, he continued, truly **color** the **relationship** between religion and the state in the life of the nation and state. "It is impossible to limit it, let alone deny and repress it," he remarked.	Color – Relationship	Affecting relationship
19	Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan has officially	Slammed - Brakes	Stopping something very suddenly

Data	Sentence	Lexical Metaphor	Meaning of Lexical Metaphor
	slammed the **brakes** on the relaxations that had been applied to large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) in the Indonesian capital and announced their complete re-imposition to contain coronavirus spread.		
20	President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) renewed calls for his Indonesia Onward Cabinet's members to **adopt requisite measures** to halt the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) emerging from office, family, and regional election clusters.	Adopt – Requisite measures	Using measures which is needed to prevent and stop the spread of COVID-19
21	Jokowi **attributed office and family clusters** to being partly responsible for the spread of COVID-19 among members of communities since the people may have felt a sense of safety and hence relaxed the application of COVID-19 precautionary measures.	Attributed – Office and family cluste	To say or believe that somebody is responsible for doing something

c. Noun-Adjective Concept

Data	Sentence	Lexical Metaphor	Meaning of Lexical Metaphor
22	"The task is certainly not easy because it involves direct interaction with the **community**, for instance, conducting **door-to-door** monitoring the eligible voters' data matching process personally. They have to pay visits for confirmation. The executors certainly need to comply with strict health protocols," he affirmed. (Bawaslu Chairman Abhan).	Door-to-door – Community	Coming to the society directly and interact or facing each other although without knocking the door
23	Jokowi also reminded the General Election Commission and its regional offices to not allow narratives that can trigger	Wild - Disunity	Out of control or lacking discipline and control

	disunity to run **wild** among the public.		
24	The DPR deputy chairman emphasized that the 2020 Pilkada should not become a **dark historical record** for the Indonesian nation in carrying out a fiesta of democracy.	Dark-Historical record	The condition without hope and unpleasant that creates bad moment
25	"Indeed, it's the state's responsibility to protect the entire Indonesians. Hence, it's important that President Jokowi makes sure that his instruction is carried out by related parties in a sincere, serious, honest, and **transparent manne**r, and in line with the existing laws and regulations," Nur Wahid said in a statement issued here on Friday."	Transparent – Manner	Allowing somebody to see the truth easily
26	As per his directives, the president highlighted three **key agendas**; first, streamlining national regulations; second, reforming bureaucracy; and third, campaigning for an anti-corruption culture in the public.	Key – Agendas	Most important agendas
27	The second scenario is finding a **golden medication**, or panacea, for COVID-19, while the third scenario is herd immunity. However, he is upbeat that the third scenario would not be necessary.	Golden – Medication	A special or wonderfull medication