

**CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR IN UGANDA  
ANTI-LGBTQ BILL NEWS**

**THESIS**

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK  
IBRAHIM MALANG  
2023**

**CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR IN UGANDA  
ANTI-LGBTQ BILL NEWS  
THESIS**

Presented to:  
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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I state that the thesis entitled “Conceptual Metaphor in Uganda Anti-LGBTQ Bill News” is my original work. I do not included any materials previously written of published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, May 8, 2023

The Author

A handwritten signature in black ink is written over a yellow 10,000 Rupiah stamp. The stamp features the Garuda Pancasila emblem and the text 'REPUBLIK INDONESIA', '10000', 'SERI B', and 'CD7EDAKX432842315'. The signature is written in a cursive style.

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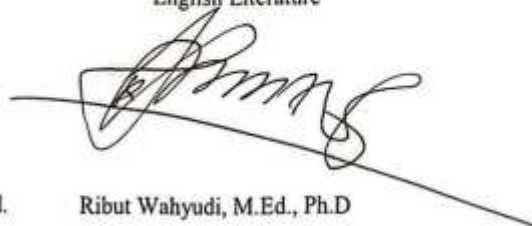
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## **MOTTO**

Stay sane no matter how hard it is.

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis to:

My beloved parents,  
Mr. Endang and Mrs. Ita,

My sister,  
Endita

My Nephew  
Nathan

Also all my close friends who have my back.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all, I would like to say *Alhamdulillahirabbil alamin*, I give my greatest thanks and gratitude to Allah SWT the Almighty, Lord of the universe and everything in it. All praise to Allah SWT who give his grace and blessing for his servant to complete this thesis entitled “**Conceptual Metaphor in Uganda Anti-LGBTQ Bill News**”. *Sholawat* and *salam* also given to our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW, hopefully we can get his *syafaat* on the last day. Aamiin

During the time of writing this thesis, I realizes that this thesis can be completed because of the help, guidance, support, and all of the prayers that have been given from various parties. Therefore with a great humility I would like to express my gratitude to my family. My beloved mom, Ita Sri Rahayu, and dad, Endang Suryaman, who always be by my side and understand me whenever I get down. Thank you for all the prayers and the best support you always give. Thank you for being patience and gives encouragement and motivation to complete this thesis. Also, thank you for my one and only sister, Endita Maharani who give support to me, and my favorite nephew, Nathan.

I would like to express my gratitude to my Thesis Advisor, who is also my Academic Advisor, Mrs. Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed, who has kindly supported and patiently provided advice, guidance, and guidance while I was in college. Also, thank you for being a "parent" for me in this faculty. My deepest gratitude belongs to the board of examiners; Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D. and Mrs. Ulil Fitriyah M.Pd., M.Ed. Their guidance and valuable criticism



significantly improved my knowledge of the linguistics material relevant to my thesis. I believe I will be unable to complete my thesis without their feedback.

I will never forget my great friends Nadya, Choi, Dara, Sinta, Diba, Zaidan, Riki, Faiz, and Alvin, who put a lot of energy into me and always accompanied me when I was down. I have no words for how grateful I am to have you all. Thank you for everything.

With the end of this thesis, I hope the knowledge we gained during our studies will be useful in our lives. As a human being who is not perfect, hopefully this thesis can provide benefits for students, especially English Literature students.

Author,

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## ABSTRACT

**Wardhani, Endhira Kusuma** (2023). *Conceptual Metaphors in Uganda Anti-LGBTQ Bill News*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed

Keywords: Metaphor, Conceptual Metaphor, Uganda anti-LGBTQ bill

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Since the anti-LGBTQ bill in Uganda was ratified in March 2023, news about it has spread among the public, both writers and speakers, for a variety of reasons. The goal of this study is to investigate the various types of metaphors and how these metaphors shape the concept of "law" in the news about Uganda's anti-LGBTQ laws. The data gathered from the news is in the form of words and phrases in sentences referring to "law" from CNN and Reuters. The research method utilized in this study is descriptive-qualitative, and the theory employed is Kovecses' (2010) theory. The elaboration of the concept of metaphor is used to conceptualize the relationship between the source domain and the target domain to construct "law" in news. The results of the analysis show that the types of metaphors found in the news on the Uganda anti-LGBTQ bill on CNN and Reuters are dominated by ontological metaphors in seven data, two data in structural metaphors, and four data in orientational metaphors. In addition, there are three concepts found in the news on the Ugandan anti-LGBTQ bill on CNN and Reuters that managed to form "law" LAW IS WAR, LAW IS AN ENEMY, and LAW IS A WEAPON. The researcher advises that future researcher conduct more thorough investigation of conceptual metaphor used in political news among cross culture international media, such as Western and Asian based media, Middle Eastern and Western based media, and so on.

## مستخلص البحث

وردهاني ، Endhira Kusuma (2023) الاستعارات المفاهيمية في أوغندا لمكافحة LGBTQ بيل نيوز. أطروحة ، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الدولة الإسلامية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج ، المشرف: د. هجرية. جلوح نور رحمه ، M.Ed ، M.Pd. .

الكلمات الأساسية: استعارة ، استعارة مفاهيمية ، مشروع قانون أوغندا لمكافحة LGBTQ

في أوغندا ، في مارس ٢٠٢٣ ، تم تداول LGBTQ منذ التصديق على مشروع قانون مكافحة بين الجمهور ، من الكتاب والمتحدثين ، لأسباب LGBTQ أخبار حول مشروع قانون مكافحة مختلفة. الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو تحديد أنواع الاستعارات وكيف تشكل هذه الاستعارات المفهوم الأوغندي في وسائل الإعلام LGBTQ الذي يبيّن "القانون" في الأخبار حول قانون مكافحة الإخبارية في سي إن إن ورويتز. البيانات المأخوذة في الأخبار هي في شكل مجموعة من الكلمات والعبارات في جمل تشير إلى "القانون" من سي إن إن ورويتز وسائل الإعلام. إن منهج البحث المستخدم وصفي نوعي ، والنظرية المستخدمة في هذه الدراسة هي نظرية كوفكس (٢٠١٠). يتم استخدام تطوير مفهوم الاستعارة لوضع تصور للعلاقة بين المجال المصدر والمجال الهدف لبناء "قانون" في الأخبار. تظهر نتائج التحليل أن أنواع الاستعارات الموجودة في الأخبار الواردة في مشروع قانون أوغندا لمكافحة على سي إن إن ورويتز تهيمن عليها الاستعارات الوجودية بإجمالي سبع بيانات ، واثنان LGBTQ من الاستعارات الهيكلية ، وأربعة بيانات للاستعارات التوجيهية. . بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، هناك ثلاثة مفاهيم موجودة في الأخبار الواردة في مشروع القانون الأوغندي المناهض لمثليي الجنس والمتحولين جنسياً على شبكة سي إن إن ورويتز التي تمكنت من تشكيل "قانون" وهي القانون هو الحرب ، والقانون عدو ، والقانون هو سلاح. يقترح الباحث أن يقوم الباحثون المستقبليون بإجراء تحقيق أكثر شمولاً في الاستعارات المفاهيمية المستخدمة في الأخبار السياسية في وسائل الإعلام الدولية متعددة الثقافات ، مثل وسائل الإعلام الغربية والآسيوية ، ووسائل الإعلام الشرق أوسطية والغربية ، وما إلى ذلك.

## ABSTRAK

**Wardhani, Endhira Kusuma** (2023). *Conceptual Metaphors in Uganda Anti-LGBTQ Bill News*. Skripsi, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed.

Kata Kunci: Metafora, Metafora Konseptual, RUU Anti-LGBTQ Uganda

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Semenjak adanya pengesahan RUU anti-LGBTQ di Uganda, pada maret 2023 silam, pemberitaan mengenai RUU anti-LGBTQ telah beredar di kalangan masyarakat, baik penulis maupun pembicara, dengan berbagai alasan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi apa saja jenis-jenis metafora dan bagaimana metafora tersebut membentuk konsep yang mengkonstruksi "hukum" dalam berita tentang RUU anti-LGBTQ Uganda di media berita CNN dan Reuters. Data yang diambil dalam berita adalah berupa kumpulan kata, dan frasa pada kalimat yang merujuk pada "hukum" dari media berita CNN dan Reuters. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif, dan teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori dari Kovecses (2010). Penjabaran konsep metafora digunakan untuk mengkonseptualisasikan hubungan antara domain sumber dan domain target untuk mengkonstruksi "hukum" dalam berita. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa jenis metafora yang terdapat pada berita RUU anti-LGBTQ Uganda di CNN dan Reuters didominasi oleh metafora ontologi sebanyak tujuh data, dua data untuk metafora structural, dan empat data untuk metafora orientasional. Selain itu, terdapat tiga konsep yang ditemukan dalam berita RUU anti-LGBTQ Uganda pada CNN dan Reuters yang berhasil membentuk "hukum" *adalah LAW IS WAR, LAW IS AN ENEMY, dan LAW IS A WEAPON*. Peneliti menyarankan agar peneliti selanjutnya melakukan investigasi yang lebih menyeluruh terhadap metafora konseptual yang digunakan dalam berita politik di media internasional lintas budaya, seperti media berbasis Barat dan Asia, media berbasis Timur Tengah dan Barat, dan sebagainya.



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher attempt to reveal the background of the study. This chapter conducts of why the researcher chose the topic and the object, as well as research questions. Then, the researcher discussed the benefits of this research as well as the Scope and Limitations of the Research.

### **A. Background of Study**

Humans interpret everything in this world with their cognition. This cognition serves to provide concepts that easily to understand. The concept is obtained from the results of one's own experience as well as from the experiences of others which are then expressed in the form of metaphors. In addition, Lakoff and Johnson (2003) state that metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not just in language but also in thought and action. From this statement, it means that metaphor is not only used in communication but also in the way people think and act. In daily life, language is full of metaphor. For example, the metaphor *time is money* is commonly used in daily life. It shapes people's mind that *time* is valuable. Because of this metaphor, the perception of time in people's mind is that it has the same value as money.

Recent developments in the field of cognitive linguistics have sparked renewed interest in metaphor research, including in the area of discourse analysis in news articles. As in writing news article, journalists use metaphors to convey the meaning of news. This is done to increase the comparative effect of a concept. The submission of a news article is informative and interesting, one of which



makes it interesting is the use of metaphors in writing. In addition, it has been stated that the use of metaphors in the media regularly influences public perceptions without the public's knowledge of the underlying concepts (Kennedy & Kennedy, 1993). As a result, one can conclude that metaphor plays a key role in the process of shaping people's perspectives by using a conceptual level or conceptual metaphor approach.

News articles are written to share a journalist's perspective on contemporary issues. In terms of research representation for all interest groups, the author must offer a fair perspective from the area. Some knowledge, facts, and perspectives about a subject are then written in news texts published by online news media. According to van Dijk (1991), most people's knowledge of political or social issues comes from what we read or see every day. News in the media is considered interesting by many people around the world. The ease of access to media is also the reason why this happens. Additionally, journalists use figurative language, sometimes known as "figurative language", to make their writing more interesting to read.

In conceptual metaphor theory, there is a mapping between two metaphorical domains, specifically the target domain, and the source domain. Kövecses (2010) states that "the conceptual domain from which we draw metaphorical expressions to understand other conceptual domains called the source domain, whereas the conceptual domain understood in this way is the target domain". For example, the *argument is a war*, *war* is the source domain and

the *argument* is the target domain because that is the term we are trying to understand through the source domain.

The domain of war is used symbolically for all types of human struggles and conflicts. Currently, the issue of LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer) has become controversial. Various mass media and social media mention this a lot. Both as news, discussion of phenomena and cases made to convey information. The news regarding Uganda anti-LGBTQ bill issues are getting intense. This is happening since the Uganda parliament passed an anti-LGBT bill on March 21, 2023, which banned all aspects of LGBTQ in the country, and brought legal action. Considering that Uganda, as reported by [state.gov](http://state.gov) and [christianeducatorsacademy.com](http://christianeducatorsacademy.com), is a religious and culturally diverse country. The largest religions in Uganda are Christian, Islam, Baha'i beliefs, and traditional African religions, which are clearly against the issue of LGBTQ. Therefore, the content of the news text relating to this problem has been extensively publicized in various mass media since the ratification was released by the media. The news will be reported on in the current mass media, along with information about the state of the government and the public's reaction to the ratification of the anti-LGBTQ bill in Uganda.

The two online news media that are credible and have been administratively and factually verified by the Press Council are Reuters and CNN. They both are international news sites that present various kinds of news focused on news including general news, business, sports, technology, entertainment, etc.

Both news media also consistently present the latest topics of the Uganda anti-LGBTQ so that it becomes one of the public's reference media in obtaining information. This study analyzes the metaphors used in two newspapers based on western culture, most of which are pro-LGBTQ because they relate to human rights. The two newspapers are considered reliable in their respective countries, so the researcher is interested in analyzing the language they use in these newspapers to find out the depiction of anti-LGBTQ policies endorsed by Uganda. Regarding it, Reuter and CNN have several news articles with commentaries on connected subjects.

Furthermore, to lead readers, both news media use style in their news texts. Word choices are used to support the intended meaning so that readers can have a better understanding and convey information. Based on temporary observations in the opinion column regarding the issue of Uganda anti-LGBTQ bill in both media indicates the existence of metaphorical language. Those media shed the light on the relationship between emotion and cognition, and contemporary consumption culture has increased the appeal of metaphor as a tool for evoking feelings that are rarely fully understood.

Analysis through conceptual metaphor in many subjects has already been investigated by several researchers. To highlight, this study drives something new from what other studies have not addressed by seeking to combine one theory and one research specific as the knife of the analysis and tackling the issue of the law emphasis in the conceptual metaphor, which also receives relatively little study.

All of these are likely to provide different results, which may contradict previous attempts. Such research is critical for the advancement of conceptual metaphor and may help to better understand modes of thought, cultural values, attitudes, and judgments in conceptual metaphor and pragmatics.

Meanwhile, some researchers focus on the types and use of conceptual metaphors (Hardiyanti, 2019; Lazar & Bram, 2021). These studies look at the usage of conceptual metaphors in song lyrics and Instagram posts using Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) theory. The results of these research emphasize the importance of conceptual metaphor in communicating ideas and highlight the variations between how male and female teenagers employ it in their Instagram captions (Hardiyanti, 2019), as well as the message in the song lyrics (Lazar & Bram, 2021). Besides, other scholars use the same theoretical analysis, Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) regarding their research in news headlines (Adam, 2020; Aqromi, 2020). Adam (2020) examines metaphors in the medical field to describe financial problems, and also further identifies what causes illness and what can cure a disease. Meanwhile, Aqromi (2020) has observed the use of metaphor to gain an expression regarding the newspaper headlines. Therefore, it is more closely linked with the concepts of the use of conceptual metaphor as a whole object, not focusing on a single subject.

The other previous researchers examined the conceptual metaphors within news (Alzawaydeh & Alghazo, 2018; Lahlou & Rahim, 2022; Velini & Syarif, 2019). Alzawaydeh and Alghazo (2018) compares metaphors in English and

Arabic football headlines news with Pragglejaz Group's theory (2007) theory and it shows that Arabic headlines had a more metaphorical tone than English headlines. A number of different metaphors are used since the authors of the two publications come from different cultural backgrounds (Velini & Syarif, 2019). The other comparison of two media was made by comparing The Jakarta Post and New York Times, using Kovecses's theory (2010). The metaphors used by the NYT and JP are different from one another. JP writers do not speak English as their first language, while NYT writers do. As a result, these two newspapers use different metaphors and figures of speech. However, the similarities between the metaphors used by JP and NYT are that the target domain of the metaphor is politics, since politics became the main topic of news.

Moreover, Lahlou and Rahim (2022) identify conceptual metaphors used in North African French-language news discourse, which adds to existing research on how disease is conceptualized in languages other than English, and thus on the universality and specificity of language. According to the study's findings, all of the newspapers examined use the same conceptual metaphor to describe the COVID-19 pandemic.

Therefore, previous researcher have analyzed the function of conceptual metaphor in speech (Abdel-Qader & Al-Khanji, 2022). Abdel-Qader and Al-Khanji (2022) analyze the speech of American President's speech, Joe Biden, using Pragglejaz Group's (2007) and found that metaphor is used for a variety of purposes, including simplification, persuasion, and emotional expression.

Moreover, the persuasiveness in conceptual metaphors has been analyzed, especially in public figure's speech (Rofiq, 2020; Wanti, 2022). Regardless, their study topics are likely to be similar, as they are both public figures.

Rofiq (2020) examines the types of metaphors that exist in English and Indonesian speeches by Indonesian religious leaders. The study found the acquisition of emotions and the soul of the audience by using conceptual metaphor mapping. The acquired results are the discovery of the persuasive power achieved in speech through the power of the conceptual metaphor obtained. Wanti (2022) also supports the research on conceptual metaphors by examining speeches of several female leaders. Both utilize the same extra conceptual metaphors theory, J-Charteris Black (2004, 2011), regarding persuasion to reach their absolute conclusion. Both scholars believe that implementing conceptual metaphors in speech will disclose the speaker's persuasion to the audience.

Nevertheless, Adam and Wahyuni (2020) have examined the image of climate change in The Guardian online news using conceptual metaphor theory by Kovecses (2010). The result of this study is that many concepts portray the climate crisis, one of them is war. This study is similar to the present study yang mana menggunakan online news sebagai media penelitian, Therefore, the weakness of these studies lies on the concept of surface analysis in the concept of conceptual metaphor.

As a result, this study is unique because it addresses a gap in earlier research by addressing the "conceptual mapping" that the current study applies to

discover the idea of metaphor. This also supported by Sarjono (2021) stated that by using the conceptual metaphor by Kovecces (2010) will support the audience to make them easily grasp the abstract concept of the topic. This shows that conceptual metaphors that use the “source domain and source target” offer a place for the reader, neither for newbie or expert in the term being analyzed.

Furthermore, researchers have previously investigated conceptual metaphors as a linguistic component in a variety of media, including music lyrics, instagram posts’ captions, speeches regarding politics, and news. However, little research has examined the theme of "law" in news, this study thus focuses on metaphors connected to "law" in news texts related to CNN and Reuters' Uganda anti-LGBTQ bill news in March 2023. Because the issue of the anti-LGBTQ bill is about people's beliefs or opinions, it is essential to investigate which components of the view of make up "law" not solely academically but also practically.

## **B. Problems of the Study**

Based on the discussion above, these studies tend to focus on:

- a. What are the types of metaphorical expression that found in Uganda anti-LGBTQ bill in CNN and Reuters news articles?
- b. How CNN and Reuters employ conceptual metaphor to conceptualize “law” in their news about Uganda anti-LGBTQ bill?

### **C. Significance of the Study**

It is possible to derive several benefits from this study, either theoretical or practical implications. This research attempts to contribute to the findings of other studies in linguistics, particularly on the subject of conceptual metaphors. It is expected that this research described the form of application of linguistic theory analysis, particularly in the usage of conceptual metaphors, in greater detail. Advantages on a practical level are essential for readers to understand the use of metaphors regularly utilized by opinion writers. Moreover, for practical implications, it is also hoped that this research will encourage students to perform additional in-depth analyses on conceptual metaphors due to their participation in this study.

### **D. Scope and Limitation of the Study**

This study is covered by the semantics field, particularly metaphorical studies, because it refers to the meaning of words or phrases in a sentence in Reuter's news articles Uganda anti-LGBTQ issues. This study is limited to the prevalence of anti-LGBTQ in the Reuters news media during March 2023. News texts outside of these dates are not counted, and regardless of the classification created, any texts mentioning law outside of the period because the outcomes may or may not be the same.

### **E. Definition of Key Terms**

To avoid apprehension the researcher defines the precise meaning below:

- a. Metaphor : The application of language for purposes other than those for which it was intended. It was designed to imply



similarity or relationship between two items by using the "actual" sense.

- b. Conceptual Metaphor : A way of understanding one idea (or conceptual domain) in terms of another. The metaphorical terms required to comprehend another conceptual domain known as the source domain are where the conceptual domain derives from. In this study, Metaphor will show some concept that found in Uganda anti-LGBTQ bill news
- c. Uganda anti-LGBTQ bill : An amendment of legislation implemented by the Ugandan parliament that limits the freedom of speech on LGBT issues and stresses the penalties for specific types of homosexual behavior.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Metaphor

Metaphor has several different definitions in English linguistics; it is a complicated concept that varies from one language to other. Metaphor is used frequently in daily life, according to Lakoff and Johnson (2003), not merely in speech but also in thinking and deed (i.e. It is a property of concepts and not words). The concept that cognitive linguistics studies in relation to metaphor is that humans derive most of their understanding of a language's meaning from semantic ideas. In order to suggest some resemblance or build a relationship between the two objects, metaphor is used to refer to something other than what it was meant for or what it "actually" signifies, according to Knowles, M., and R. Moon (2004).

Metaphor objective words or phrases which lead to semantic tension are categorised in the following ways by Charteris-Black (2004): reification, personification, and depersonification. Reification is the use of an abstract concept to refer to something concrete in another context by use of a word or phrase. *The inflation is the entity* and *The Soul is a Fragile Object* are two examples of ontological metaphors based on reification. Personification is the use of a term or phrase to describe something that is dead nonetheless alludes to something living but in a different condition. For example, *a party is a person*. Depersonification is the use of language to refer to live things in other contexts as lifeless objects. For example, *the man's stone hands cause him to drop the plate he was holding*. The object (stone) as an adjective for the man's hands, rather than a noun.

The conceptual nature of metaphor and its hierarchical structure are further emphasized by Lakoff (1993). He contends that the phenomena of metaphor includes both specific verbal utterances and mental mappings. Since the mappings are the ones that state the generalizations and are the ones that are primary, it is crucial to keep them separate. For Lakoff, a metaphor can be seen as a mathematical mapping from a source domain (love) to a destination domain (journey). The mapping is really well organized. According to some ontological relationships, entities in the domain of love (such as lovers, their shared objectives, their challenges, their romantic relationship, etc.) consistently correspond to entities in the domain of a trip (the travelers, the vehicle, destinations, etc.).

Maps are at the superordinate level as opposed to the fundamental level. For instance, a love connection equates to a car in the LOVE IS A JOURNEY mapping. Cars, trains, boats, and airplanes are examples of basic level categories that fall under the superordinate category of "vehicle." It's important to keep in mind that the examples of vehicles are typically taken from this range of basic-level categories: car (long bumpy road, spinning our wheels), train (off the track), boat (on the rocks, foundering), and plane (just taking off, bailing out). It's important to keep in mind that the examples of vehicles are taken from the superordinate category *vehicle*, not the basic level category. The general mapping is *car*. As a result, while the exceptional examples are at the basic level, the generalization is at the superordinate level (Lakoff, 1993)

Furthermore, Instead of transmitting meaning, metaphor is a cognitive process that is utilised to engage with another notion that is more well understood in order to understand unknown concepts (Imre, 2010). Thus, a belief will develop that will guide one's thoughts and deeds. This is in line with Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) assertion that metaphors produce a conceptual framework that leads to thoughts and behaviors. The analogy principle, which entails conceptualizing one element in terms of other elements, is referred to as metaphorical conceptualization. These ideas serve as the foundation for the researcher's study of conceptual metaphor.

### **1. Metaphor in Political News**

Politics is planned, organized, and realized through words, making language one of the most effective instruments in political news, particularly when the subject is controversial. Instances of the informative and persuasive language functions are delivered simultaneously in news articles. Metaphors can be used to produce news that is both strong and informative. Metaphors aid in creating of a clear, comprehensible, and meaningful political speech and assist to direct public perception (Siriam & Widyastuti, 2023), offer new perspectives and expertise, and make it easier to inform people by evoking their emotions. In their evaluation of seven research on metaphor in political discourses, (Otiento et al., 2016) found that metaphors were present throughout the debate. Marriage, war, weather, financial transactions, battle, and travel are a few of the source domains from which the politics domain is mapped

## B. Types of Metaphors

According to Kovesces (2010), metaphor are divided into three types:

### 1. Orientational Metaphor

Metaphor with a spatial concept. Instead, their cognitive role is to organize an arrangement of goals into a cohesive system within ours. By using some fundamental human spatial orientations, such as up, down, in, out, front, and back, speakers can make a group of target concepts cohesive through the use of orientational metaphors.

Example:

*Happy is up; Sad is down*

*I'm feeling up, that boosted my spirit,  
I'm down, I'm depressed*

Physical basis: The opposite of a happy posture is a slouching posture, which is usually linked to sadness and depression.

### 2. Ontological Metaphor

This metaphor is known as personification. Personification is a way of seeing an event, activity, emotion, idea, etc., as an entity and substance. In personalizing non-humans as humans, we can begin to understand them a little better. It can also be applied to a variety of situations, as many other metaphors have different uses. Without further explanation about the type of object, substance, or container, ontological conceptual metaphors allow speakers to make sense of their experiences with respect to objects, substances, and containers in general. Example:

*Inflation is entity*

We need to combat inflation  
 Inflation is backing as onto a corner  
 Inflation makes me sick

The sample data above shows that a circumstance regards inflation as an entity that allows us to talk about it, measure it, discover its specific attributes, and examine these things so that we can cause, respond to, and possibly even believe that we understand it.

**3. Structural Metaphor**

A notion that is constructed figuratively using another concept is called a structural metaphor. This structural metaphor is built on the source and target domains. The foundation of structural metaphors is the systematic relationships in commonplace events. For example,

*Argument is war*

"Your statements are unjustified,"  
 "He attacked every weak point in my argument,"  
 "His criticism was spot on," and so on.

This metaphor suggests debating in the manner of a fight or physical combat.

**C. Conceptual Metaphor**

Conceptual metaphors show things that are thought, perceived, and experienced by a person about the state of the real world. In other words, everything that is experienced, perceived, and thought is embedded in semantic memory that can be used at any time. As Black said and emphasized by Ungerer and Schmidt (1996), metaphor acts as a cognitive tool. This is in line with Esager

(2011), the concept of this metaphor is formed from various frameworks of thought from language and culture that are interconnected and then conceptualized in the same way. Therefore, conceptual metaphors have a dynamic nature because they clarify what a person thinks, feels, executes, and constantly changes according to their thoughts, emotions, and experiences different from the existing culture.

Metaphor has two components, termed: target and source. According to Kovecses (2010), who supports Lakoff and Johnson's (1980; 2003) theory, the source is often more concrete while the goal is typically more abstract. The similarities between the features of the source and the target are discovered in order to comprehend the metaphor's meaning. The foundation of a metaphor will be discovered by contrasting the two traits.

The selection of a particular source for a target is done because it is based on the experience that the body feels when experiencing the perceived condition. For example, exemplified by Kovecses (2003) + *affection is warmth* + it is based on experience when someone getting affection from others, the other one feels warm, then it becomes the metaphor.

As previously explained, conceptual metaphors indicate a process that exists in the realm of explaining an entity based on feelings, experiences, and thoughts about a reality that actually exists or is imagined to exist, using other entities that are more concrete or can be visualized or felt by the body. Therefore, according to Kovecses (2010) there are components that can be explained as

follows: 1) the domain of the source, the domain of the target, and the basis of the metaphor. These three components are the basic components in conceptual metaphors.

Kovecses (2010) explains that the source domain is a concept domain that contains metaphorical expressions to understand other domains. In addition, Kovecses (2010) adds that specifically, most of the source domains appear not only focusing on one target concept but also on several target concepts. Source domains that have more concrete characteristics are the basis for explaining targets that are more abstract. For example, in the following metaphorical sentence:

"LOVE IS A JOURNEY",

In the example above, it can be understood how abstract *love* is described so that it is easier to understand because it is compared to *journey*. People can understand what is meant by *love* being targeted based on the similarity of characteristics possessed by *journey* as a source. The similarity of characteristics or characteristics that exist in the two components becomes the basis of the metaphor, for example, if on a journey there are goals, obstacles, distances traveled, and in life there are life difficulties, life progress, life goals, and so on.

#### **D. Conceptual Metaphor Mapping**

Mappings serve as the conceptual metaphor's appliances, assisting individuals in comprehending how it performs. According to Lakoff (2003), mapping is a fixed component of the conceptual system. In line with Kövecses, the definition of mapping is significantly identified. According to him, mappings



are a collection of predetermined conceptual correspondences between the constituent parts of the source domain and the target domain (Kövecses 2010). People can understand one domain in terms of another thanks to mappings between a source domain and target domain. To comprehend how mappings contribute to a conceptual metaphor, use the example of SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE PLANTS as a conceptual metaphor. The examples below come from Kövecses (2010):

#### SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE PLANTS

*He works for the local **branch** of the bank.*

*Our company is **growing**.*

*They had to **prune** the workforce.*

*The organization was **rooted** in the old church.*

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

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

(Kovecses 2010)

The mappings between a plant and a social system can be obtained in the following ways, per the metaphorical linguistic terms above (Kövecses 2010).

**Table 1.** SOCIAL ORGANIZATION ARE PLANTS

Source: PLANT	Target: SOCIAL ORGANIZATION
a) The whole plant	a) The entire organization
b) A part of the plant	b) A part of organization
c) Growth of the plant	c) Development of the organization
d) Removing a part of the plant	d) Reducing the organization
e) The root of the plant	e) The origin of the organization
f) The flowering	f) The best stage, the most successful stage

The metaphor "SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IS A PLANT" is a product of mapping rather than being a particular word or phrase, but, The mapping is what connects the source domain of plants with the target domain of social organisations. Kovecses (2010) uses mapping as an example of how we often conceptualize things. The mapping is not arbitrary; rather, it is based on information and experience from the real world. This mapping provides us with numerous linguistic metaphor expression meanings, making some mental metaphors simple to comprehend. When analyzing a conceptual metaphor, the mapping will be centered if you are aware of the mapping set that applies to a specific source-target pair.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

There are four sub-chapters in the method of research, covering the research design, data and data sources, data collecting, and data analysis. The research design will describe the many methods used in this study. The study data that will be used is described in the data and data source. The data collection explains the data sources and units of analysis. Last, the data analysis covers the approach utilized in the analysis and the stages of data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

This study used qualitative research methods since this research aims to elaborate conceptual metaphors for studies of social phenomena. It follows Denzin (1989) said that qualitative research reflects a detailed description of the feelings, opinions, and experiences; and interprets the meaning of their actions (Rahardjo, 2020). In addition, The researcher want to elaborate this conceptual metaphor studies with social phenomena, so the qualitative descriptive method is suitable because this method can accommodate ideas that can be narrated in detail and descriptively (Punch, 2013). In this research, the conceptual metaphor of war in Uganda anti-LGBTQ bill news is used to present descriptive information in textual form. According to the sort of qualitative research used, the words, phrases, and metaphorical sentences in news items make up the data for this study.

## **B. Data and Data Sources**

The data of this study are various variations of words or metaphorical phrases in sentences relating to "war" taken from the Reuters news media regarding the anti-LGBTQ bill passed in Uganda. The data source used in this research is the text in the news about the Ugandan anti-LGBTQ bill published on CNN and Reuters which was taken on March 21, 2023, because during that period, issues related to the Anti-LGBTQ Bill were intensively reported. CNN and Reuters are two major international news media that are often used as the main reference for other news media. The choice of news coverage regarding the anti-LGBTQ bill in Uganda is based on the fact that the LGBTQ issue itself is still a controversial issue, such as the pros and cons of LGBTQ people and humanity.

## **C. Data Collection**

Data for this study were gathered using a number of approaches. The researcher originally started to look for CNN media in the news, however it turns into a discovery that the news genuinely pertains to Reuters media. Reuters was the first media to report on the anti-LGBTQ bill that Uganda passed. Furthermore, researcher gather some relevant news in the period of March 2023.

The researcher gathered as much as two CNN news items and five Reuters news pieces, bookmarked them, went through the news extensively, and started sorting out the words involving "the anti-LGBTQ law." The researcher started sorting and marking words and sentences that included metaphorical expressions after obtaining associated lexemes.

During the data collecting process, a total of 33 data linked to law were acquired. Along with metaphorical sorting, such that only 26 data were utilized in chapter 4 as discussion analysis.

#### **D. Data Analysis**

The researcher went through various rounds of analysis after gathering data. For minimizing errors of judgment, the researcher created three tables for different types of metaphor, which are ontology, structural, and orientational metaphor, then classified the data points in accordance with those tables. Additionally, in order to comprehend the full conceptual metaphor incorporated in the anti-LGBTQ Uganda news on CNN and Reuters, the researcher employs metaphor mapping to define the concept of law by dividing the source domain with the target domain.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

The results and analysis of the study are presented in this chapter. The data found in this research was collected from CNN and Reuters news media about Uganda anti-LGBTQ bill news. In this phase, the researcher examined the data using Kovecses (2010) theory.

In this chapter, the researcher will explain the first research question in sub-chapter 1. Types of Metaphor, after which the author will give data and analysis on the second research topic in sub-chapter 2. Conceptual Metaphor as a tool for displaying data and analysis findings.

#### **A. Findings**

##### **1. Types of Metaphor**

There are three types of metaphorical expression categorized by Kovecses (2010): structural, orientational, and ontological. In this study, CNN in Uganda anti-LGBTQ news contained 13 metaphorical expression, with ontological being the most frequent. There were 7 metaphors employed by both news, with ontological being the most frequently used. Reuters also frequently employed ontological metaphors. The researcher will give more detailed explanations of each data point that includes metaphors CNN and Reuters used in their Uganda anti-LGBTQ news, such as ontological, structural, and orientational.

##### **a. Ontological Metaphor**

According to Kovecses (2010), when we see things such as events, actions, emotions, and ideas as beings and things, we use ontological metaphors. Although

they allow us to conceptualize and discuss things, events, and processes, ontological metaphors are not as precise or abstract as if they were clearly of a physical nature. s in news items make up the data for this study.

### **Datum 1**

*It's a significant **blow** to the LGBTQ+ community in Uganda,*

The anti-LGBTQ law is an abstract entity, and the term "it's" is used in the context to refer to it, making the line above an example of an ontological metaphor in the form of personification.

### Analysis

The term "blow" is a verb that people frequently use, thus if it is used in conjunction with someone, the statement is not metaphorical. **Blow** in literal meaning is to move or make something move in the air, we can see that the meaning of the sentence above is that the anti-LGBTQ bill has made a difference to the LGBTQ people in Uganda.

### **Datum 2**

*The law would also **make** it a duty of a gay person's family and community to report individuals in same-sex relationships to the authorities.*

Because the term "the law" refers to the anti-LGBTQ bill, which is an abstract object paired with the word "make," which can typically be done by people, the line above is an example of an ontological metaphor in the form of personification.

### Analysis

The term "make" is a verb that people frequently use, thus if it is used in conjunction with someone, the statement is not metaphorical. As "make" in the language above refers to create some obligation to people obey, it is clear that these actions have generated threats from a number of groups, in particular LGBTQ people.

### Datum 3

*The text of the bill **says** the law is intended to “protect the traditional family”*

The phrase above is an example of an ontological metaphor in the form of personification since the word "text of the bill" is an abstract entity and the verb "says" is a human action that is typically only performed by people.

### Analysis

Because the word "says" is a verb that people frequently use, this statement is not metaphorical if it is paired with someone. This measure might be interpreted as demonstrating how the anti-gay law helps preserve the traditional family.

### Datum 4

*The law could **lead** to mass arrests of LGBTQ people*

Because the term "lead," which is often performed by individuals or a group leader, is juxtaposed with the word "text" of the bill, an abstract object, the



line above is an example of an ontological metaphor in the form of personification.

#### Analysis

Because the term "lead" is a verb that people frequently use, this statement is not metaphorical if it is paired with someone. One may argue that this law will have an impact on LGBTQ persons.

#### Datum 5

*It **punishes** with up to 10 years in prison any person who "holds out as a lesbian, gay, transgender, a queer or any other sexual or gender identity that is contrary to the binary categories of male and female".*

Because the text word "it," which refers to the bills, is an abstract entity and is placed next to the word "punishes," which refers to something that people can typically do, the line above is an example of an ontological metaphor in the form of personification.

#### Analysis

"Punishes" is a verb that people frequently use, thus if the word is used in conjunction with a person, the statement is not metaphorical. It is known that violators of anti-LGBTQ laws risk up to 10 years in prison.

#### Datum 6

*The law **bans** promoting and abetting homosexuality as well as conspiracy to engage in homosexuality.*

The phrase above is included in ontological metaphor in the form of personification as the word "law" text is an abstract entity and the word "ban" contrasts with it, which is typically what people can accomplish.

Analysis

This statement is not metaphorical if the word "ban" is used in conjunction with a person because "ban" is a verb that is frequently employed by people. It appears that the law passed by the Ugandan government forbids any LGBTQ-related activity.

#### **Datum 7**

*It could **provide** carte blanche for the systematic violation of nearly all of their human rights and serve to incite people against each other.*

Because the phrase "it" is used to describe an abstract entity and the word "provide" which often refers to what people can accomplish, is placed next to it, the line above is an example of an ontological metaphor in the form of personification.

Analysis

The term "provide" is a verb that people frequently employ, thus when it is used in conjunction with a person, the statement is not metaphorical. It may be seen as that the law can against people.

#### **b. Structural Metaphor**

According to Kovecses (2010), the process of conveying a source domain's structure to a more abstract destination domain is known as a structural metaphor. It is figuratively organized within one another and is based on how commonplace experiences relate to one another.

**Datum 8**

*An investigation by a parliamentary committee ordered in January into reports of alleged promotion of homosexuality in schools has already **sparked a wave** of discrimination and violence against members of the LGBTQ community, activists say.*

**Analysis**

The combination of waves and sparks in the previous line makes it a figurative expression. There are waves in the ocean if the **waves** are joined with the sea. Waves, meanwhile, are elevated water lines that flow across the sea's surface. Additionally, the metaphorical word used above means that the results of the investigation have led to prejudice towards a group of people.

**Datum 9**

*The bill is expected to eventually **go** to Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni for assent. Museveni last week derided homosexuals as "deviants."*

**Analysis**

Because the word go is placed next to the word expected, the sentence above acquires a metaphorical meaning. When the words "go" and "route" are used together, then the statement is not metaphorical. Besides, we can also understand the meaning of the previous sentence is that the bill is as expected by its authors.

**c. Orientational Metaphor****Datum 10**

*Anti-gay legislation passed in 2013 which triggered cuts to aid and investment was struck **down** by the court on procedural grounds.*

**Analysis**

Because "down" is used to indicate a spatial orientation in the aforementioned statement, an orientational metaphor is present. In the previous sentence, it was stated that there were procedural issues that prevented the court from applying the anti-gay statute. Here, the legislation that was enforced is

represented as an item that was damaged by the court and exhibits the spatial orientation of being under control.

### **Datum 11**

*The new legislation constitutes a further **crackdown** on LGBTQ+ people in a country where same-sex relations were already illegal – punishable by life imprisonment.*

#### Analysis

Because it uses a spatial orientation like “down”, the previous statement contains an orientational metaphor. The language above means that the reason why those who fall within the legal definition of LGBTQ+ are subject to punishment is because the government has deemed their connection with them unlawful. Here, LGBTQ+ people are presented as objects that are harmed by law with a spatial orientation to be objects of control or power down.

### **Datum 12**

*"It's a moment of shock for the LGBTQ community," said Mugisha, whose charity which advocates for LGBTQ rights was **shut down** last year.*

#### Analysis

Because "down" is used to indicate a spatial orientation in the aforementioned statement, an orientational metaphor is present. The closing of organisations that promoted LGBTQ rights following the presence of anti-gay laws is what the above phrase is referring to. Here, charities enforcing LGBTQ+ rights are presented as objects that are harmed by law with a spatial orientation as objects of control or power down.

### **Datum 13**

*Uganda's parliament on Thursday **took up** a bill that would criminalize identifying as LGBTQ, with lawmakers saying the current ban on same-sex relations does not go far enough.*

#### Analysis

Because "up" is used to indicate a spatial orientation in the aforementioned statement, an orientational metaphor is present. The anti-LGBTQ measure was enacted by the Ugandan parliament, as shown in the aforementioned statement. The term "took" in this context refers to a human-arranged item. This shows that the subjective spatial direction is "up."

## **2. Conceptual Metaphor**

Based on the data that has been collected, this research discovered three conceptual metaphors that CNN and Reuters media employed in their coverage of the Uganda anti-LGBTQ bill to conceive their ideas about the law. These metaphors are: Law is war, Law is an enemy, and Law is a weapon.

### **a. LAW IS A WAR**

The most data, 5 points of data with 4 lexemes, has been obtained successfully from CNN and Reuters news media for the conceptual metaphor "LAW IS WAR." This metaphor serves as proof of the conceptual metaphors that have been constructed. The target and source domains must be taken into perspective, according to Kövecses, Z. (2010), to create a conceptual metaphor that will make the combined data more appropriate, coherent, and

relevant. As a result, the researcher gives LAW IS A WAR metaphor results in **table 2** and the conceptual mapping in **table 3**.

**Table 2. LAW IS A WAR**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Excerpt</b>	<b>Lexemes</b>
1.	CNN	but Uganda's law, if passed, would appear to be the first to <b>criminalize</b> merely <b>identifying</b> as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ), according to Human Rights Watch.	<i>Violate, against, Criminalize, Protect</i>
2.	CNN	The law could lead to mass arrests of LGBTQ people and mob violence <b>against</b> them, leaving people scared of being outed.	
3.	CNN	It also <b>criminalizes</b> the "promotion" of homosexuality and "abetting" and "conspiring" to engage in same-sex relations.	
4.	CNN	The objective of the bill was to establish a comprehensive and enhanced legislation to <b>protect</b> traditional family values, our diverse culture, our faiths, by prohibiting any form of sexual relations between persons of the same	

		sex and the promotion or recognition of sexual relations between persons of the same sex,” Basalirwa said on Tuesday.	
5.	Reuters	I support the bill to <b>protect</b> the future of our children	

**Table 3. Conceptual Mapping of LAW IS WAR metaphor**

<b>Source: WAR</b>	<b>Target: LAW</b>
WIN	a) Heterosexual people b) Religious people c) Indigenous observants d) Legal marriage
LOSE	a) African LGBTQ+ people b) People who spread homosexuality
WEAPON	a) Anti-LGBTQ+ bill
DESTROY	a) African LGBTQ+ people

### **Analysis**

As can be seen from the mapping above, the appeal of the war metaphor today stems from the international situation during the war. The WAR domain is more tangible since it is more closely related to our everyday life. Since the opponent we are up against isn't a person. The LAW domain can be thought of as the target domain or as something more abstract. Table 3 shows that numerous

components in the form of a lexeme that can support a WAR domain, such as Violate, against, Criminalise, and Protect, are necessary in order to create a WAR domain. The LAW domain will be closely related to the WAR domain.

A conceptual mapping (see Table 4) is required to determine that domain A and domain B correspond to one another. The expression, "LAW IS WAR" describes law as something that is opposed. Given that the anti-LGBTQ laws in Uganda, which stick with culture and religion, have been passed. We have to follow the rules, one of which is not being a member of the LGBTQ community, to continue to maintain traditional families that can protect and carry on bloodlines. Then, CNN and Reuters also subtly conceptualized their belief that if we support the LGBTQ community and help propagate homosexuality in Uganda, we are losing the struggle against the law.

#### **b. LAW IS AN ENEMY**

The LAW IS AN ENEMY metaphor is the second most common conceptual metaphor found by researchers, with a total of 8 data points and 7 lexemes that can support the conceptual metaphors that have been built. According to Tables 4 and 5, the researcher conceptually mapped news articles on CNN and Reuters regarding the anti-LGBTQ Uganda Bill using the theory of Kövecses, Z. (2010).



**Table 4. LAW IS AN ENEMY Metaphor**

No.	Source	Excerpt	Lexemes
1.	CNN	That law was ultimately <b>struck down</b> .	<b>Struck down, Against, Draconian, Undermine, Violate, Criminalize, trying to erase</b>
2.	CNN	Lawmaker Fox Odoi-Oywelowo spoke out <b>against</b> the bill	
3.	Reuters	Frank Mugisha, a prominent Ugandan LGBTQ activist denounced the legislation as <b>draconian</b> .	
4.	Reuters	The law would <b>undermine</b> fundamental human rights	
5.	CNN	Law would <b>violate</b> Ugandans' rights.	
6.	CNN	One of the most extreme features of this new bill is that it <b>criminalizes</b> people simply for being who they are	
7.	CNN	Lawmaker Fox Odoi-Oywelowo saying it "unfairly <b>limits</b> the fundamental rights of LGBTQ+ persons."	
8.	Reuters	This law criminalises being an LGBTQ person, but also they	

		are <b>trying to erase</b> the entire existence of any LGBTQ Ugandan	
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**Table 5. Conceptual Mapping of LAW IS AN ENEMY Metaphor**

<b>Source: ENEMY</b>	<b>Target: LAW</b>
ENEMY	e) Anti-LGBTQ bill
FIGHT	c) African LGBTQ+ people d) People who protect human right
WRESTLE	b) Struggling of dealing with human right

### **Analysis**

From the data above, it describes Law as an enemy that must be defeated. The ENEMY domain serves as a source domain since it is in keeping with human nature to have foes to contend with, but the LAW domain serves as a more abstract domain because the law is an intangible concept. According to the information in Table 4, the ENEMY domain is made up of lexeme components that are strongly related to the ENEMY metaphor, such as struck down, against, draconian, and undermine.

The interaction between domain A and domain B can be seen through conceptual mapping. The issue of sexual deviation is something that the law is opposed to in the context of the LAW IS THE ENEMY metaphor. Given that

the topic of the news reported by CNN and Reuters is antagonism to LGBTQ+ people, in order to win the battle against the law and live in safety in their nation, Ugandans must become “straight” or stay away from practices that lead to LGBTQ practices.

**c. LAW IS A WEAPON**

**Table 6. LAW IS A WEAPON metaphor**

No.	Source	Excerpt	Lexemes
1.	CNN	The proposed Ugandan law was introduced as a private lawmaker's bill and aims to allow the country to <b>fight</b> "threats to the traditional, heterosexual family", according to a copy seen by Reuters	<b>Fight, shot, set their sight on</b>
2.	CNN	We hope that the bill can <b>shot</b> against the same-sex relationship	
3.	Reuters	The bill <b>sets their sights on</b> eliminating sexual perversions	

**Table 7. Conceptual mapping of LAW IS A WEAPON metaphor**

<b>Source: WEAPON</b>	<b>Target: LAW</b>
THE GUNNERS	a) Anti-LGBTQ+ bill
THE TARGET	a) African LGBTQ+ people b) People who spread homosexuality

### Analysis

According to the data presented above, the WEAPON domain works as a source domain because it conforms to human nature to attack things, but the LAW domain works as a more abstract domain because the law is an intangible concept. Based on the information in Table 6, the WEAPON domain consists of lexeme components that are closely related to the WEAPON metaphor, such as Fight, shot, and set their sight on.

The interaction between domain A and domain B can be seen through conceptual mapping. The issue of sexual deviance is something that is attacked by law in the context of the LAW IS A WEAPON metaphor. From this, it can be seen that the news topics reported by CNN and Reuters are attacks on LGBTQ+ people, and people who spread homosexual practices are subject to anti-LGBTQ laws passed by the Uganda Parliament.

## **B. Discussion**

This section will contain the results of the researcher's examination of eight stories about anti-LGBTQ sentiment in Uganda published by CNN(3) and Reuters(5). Kövecses (2002) states that conventional conceptual metaphors are often found in the news. The metaphor appears in the form of some specific terms used in explaining the issue of Uganda's anti-LGBTQ bill. The coverage of the anti-LGBTQ bill news on CNN and Reuters shows results tend to reject the anti-LGBTQ law established by Uganda. Through classifying metaphorical expressions and conceptualizing metaphors by Kovecses' theory (2010), the concept of law in news writing can be seen.

Thirteen metaphorical phrases have been identified by researchers and are divided into three categories based on the theory of Kovecses (2010): ontological metaphors, structural metaphors, and orientational metaphors. There are thirteen metaphorical phrases in the classified data, including seven ontological metaphor, two structural metaphors, and four orientational metaphors. The researcher discovered that ontological metaphors are a common type in the news concerning Uganda's anti-LGBTQ bill from both media, CNN and Reuters. We can observe that these metaphors conceptualize things in ontological metaphors, including actions, feelings, and processes. Because they give their experiences and thought processes a metaphorical form, CNN and Reuters, two news organizations, commonly use ontological metaphors. Based on the seven data points mentioned above in the first discussion, the researcher will describe ontological metaphors in this section. By describing the condition of inanimate objects as if they were alive

with metaphorical utterances, humans create the idea and experience known as ontological metaphor. We use the most often stated lexemes as an example (see datum 1-4), and the focus of our research is law. Here, we know quite well that law is a set of laws that are neither physical nor touchable, yet both are regarded as living creatures that we must obey, and humans usually follow other humans.

The second discussion is structural metaphor. The information that follows will be about structural metaphor. A statement is termed a structural metaphor if it compares something physical with something abstract to another notion. The researcher discovered a source domain in the form of "discrimination" that is juxtaposed with "spark a wave" in the anti-LGBTQ law in CNN and Reuters news, for instance (see datum 8). There are a total of two structural metaphors in this passage. By connecting the lexeme "sparks" to the precipitate lexeme, we can observe that datum 8 has a discriminating domain that resembles the "sparks a waves".

Oriental metaphors are the third category of metaphor. Oriental metaphors provide spatial notions that change based on the user's physical knowledge or cultural background (Kovecses, 2010). The researcher discovered four orientational metaphors in this study. Oriental metaphors attempt to generate coherence by using analogies of opposites like up and down, good and terrible, and so forth. For instance, the word Happy goes up while Sad goes down. The author discovers that not all statements including the word "spatial orientation" are positive; some might potentially be interpreted negatively.

Negative terms like crackdown, shut down, and took up are the only ones used in this study.

This paper shows the use of metaphor as a way of expression in the main letters of newspapers. This is supported by Aqromi (2020) and Velini and Syarif (2019), who found that the use of metaphors helps drive the meaning and expression of writers in news writing. More than that, it shows how metaphorical expressions and figures of speech can influence the reader. Metaphors in the news are generally innovative and unconventional.

Moreover, from the findings of the analysis of metaphors in Uganda anti-LGBTQ bill news on CNN and Reuters, there are identified metaphors. Based on the conceptual mapping of law, CNN and Reuters, this study finds three different types of conceptual metaphors which are Law is War, Law is an Enemy, and Law is a Weapon. All of the common source domains claimed by Kovecses (2010) were identified, the most widely used type of source domain is to describe "law" as the target domain is war and enemies.

CNN and Reuters show their alignment with anti-LGBTQ issues through the use of words that have the potential to influence the views of readers. In their news, the two outlets used a lexeme that displayed a disapproving bias towards the contentious anti-LGBTQ law.

CNN uses lexemes such as "struck down," "draconian," "undermine," "violate," "criminalize," and "trying to erase" to describe their views on these

laws. These words imply that the law is a devastating threat, cruel and undermines the rights of LGBTQ individuals. CNN clearly conveys their alignment with the LGBTQ community by using these words that cast a negative light on the law.

Reuters also did not lose in showing their alignment on this issue. They use lexemes such as "violate," "against," "criminalize," and "protect" to describe their views on anti-LGBTQ laws. This Lexeme implicitly implies that the law violates individual rights, is contrary to the principles of justice, and requires protection for the LGBTQ community. Reuters clearly conveyed their disapproval of this law through the use of words that gave a negative impression of the law.

In addition, CNN and Reuters also use a lexeme that shows their bias against anti-LGBTQ legislation by using the concepts "law is a war" and "law is a weapon." CNN uses words like "fight," "shot," and "set their sights on" to describe how the legislation was met with resistance. The use of this concept indirectly leads the reader to see this law as something that must be fought or as a weapon used against the LGBTQ community.

In conclusion, CNN and Reuters have demonstrated their alignment with the anti-LGBTQ issue by using words that have negative connotations to the law. Uses of lexemes such as "struck down," "draconian," "undermine," "violate," "criminalize," "trying to erase," "against," "protect," "fight," "shot," and "set their sight on" shows clear disapproval and partiality towards the LGBTQ community. While the media have the freedom to voice their views, it should be remembered that objectivity and fairness are important principles of responsible journalism.



Based on these data, it can be seen that the metaphorical source domain used is the term commonly used in hostilities for the target domain of law. Generally, one concept (usually abstract) is represented by several other concepts. It can easily visualize what an anti-LGBTQ bill is by imagining that the law is the enemy. Enemies can activate people's understanding that it must be bad, dangerous, annoying, and terrible. This would be more efficient than explaining that law is a kind of policy that can attack human freedom. In this case, using this metaphor the media CNN and Reuters need the public to conceptualize that anti-LGBTQ laws are the enemy of LGBTQ people, in which to win them, society must obey the law, in the context of not being part of LGBTQ people.

The findings of this study suggest that political news writers in both media frequently employ metaphors when producing news articles. They make an effort to define and explain legal words using metaphors. Considering that CNN and Reuters' writers are native English speakers, this is a typical occurrence. Native speakers instinctively utilize metaphorical language (Ventrone, 2017). Hence, they typically do so in everyday contexts. This assertion suggests that native speakers also employ figurative language when writing news articles.

The findings of this study are in line with an earlier study by Syarif and Velini (2019). They studied conceptual metaphors used in political news pieces in *The Jakarta Post* and *The New York Times*. Their findings indicate that politics is the article's primary target domain. Politics is often linked to war. This study also reveals that conflict is the most frequent source of political news on CNN and

Reuters regarding the anti-LGBTQ bill in Uganda. However, because "law" is the target political domain in this study, the target domain is not exactly the same.

In addition, the media news describing War on Law vividly emphasized this idea. While some individuals perceived the media positively as a means of persuading them not to denigrate and follow the Law in force, others felt that the way the Law was represented in the media reinforced their bad feelings toward the Law (Hardiyanti, 2019). This means that the law metaphor used by CNN and Reuters could be interpreted negatively.

Law is an Enemy became a prominent conceptual metaphor, with a total of 8 metaphorical expressions. The findings of this study line up with previous studies conducted by Sarjono (2021). He studied portraying coronavirus through metaphors in online mass media headlines. According to the findings of his research, the common source domains employed in this article are war and enemy. However, the target domains are not the same, because the goal in this investigation was Law, whereas the target in his studies was the coronavirus.

However, this study differs from the findings of the analysis of the metaphorical conceptual data collected in The Jakarta Post (Adam & Wahyuni, 2020). Their finding is metaphors in the media can convey positive actions to take preventive actions. However, in this study, the researcher found that metaphors in the media not only show negative connotations towards the government that has issued anti-LGBTQ policies, but also can influence readers to go against the laws

enacted by the state of Uganda in order to defend deviant actions in the name of human rights.

To sum up, the metaphors in CNN and Reuters are simply the result of a media's cognitive process to emphasize the similarities in the source and target domains. The metaphorical expression used is a cognitive process of the writer to conceptualize the experience felt by his body in describing the events and experiences felt, thinking naturally. The tools to represent cognitive processes are metaphors which are part of the language.

Practically, the findings of this study should provide an overview of the role of metaphor in newspapers. In the news media, conceptual metaphors reflect the media's perceptions, experiences, and thoughts. Metaphors are used not just to express messages, but also to demonstrate things.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

In this chapter, the researcher will provide conclusions from the findings and discussion of this research. In addition, this chapter provides suggestions for further research related to the topic of conceptual metaphors

#### **A. Conclusion**

The employment of metaphors in the news as rhetorical devices that influence people's opinions is common. The material used in this study uses metaphors in several sentences to illustrate the anti-LGBTQ bill. As seen by the news in the mass media, the LGBTQ issue is currently becoming divisive, so there is no doubt that there are differences of opinion between parties that agree with those who disagree with the existence of Uganda's anti-LGBTQ bill. Additionally, media coverage of the anti-LGBTQ measure has harmed people's life by stigmatizing and instilling fear among LGBTQ individuals.

Based on the finding and discussion in the chapter before, the researcher concludes that there are three different categories of metaphorical expressions: ontological, structural, and orientational metaphors. Seven ontological metaphors, two structural metaphors, and four ontological metaphors comprise the 13 metaphorical expression data that were discovered. On the other hand, CNN and Reuters employ ontological metaphors the most because they conceptualize their experiences and thought processes into beautiful metaphorical expressions that nonetheless transmit the meaning they have conceptualized in their minds.

The writers came to the conclusion that there are three conceptual metaphors for legal descriptions, namely, LAW IS WAR, LAW IS AN ENEMY, and LAW IS A WEAPON. According to the conceptual mapping of law, the two online news sources primarily portray anti-LGBTQ laws and bills as enemies or acts of war. The anti-LGBTQ law was extensively discussed in the media by CNN and Reuters. The consequences of the law—punishment, discrimination, and other outcomes—explain the law

### **B. Suggestion**

This research only reveals the concept of metaphor in the news to answer research questions which consist of knowing the types of metaphorical expressions and describing how the concept of "law" in the news regarding the Ugandan anti-LGBTQ bill. Further, the current study merely focuses on western media, especially CNN and Reuters, so there is no comparability component among cross-cultural media base. Therefore, the author suggest that future researchers conduct more thorough investigation of the contextual metaphors used in political news among international media, such as Western and Asia media, Middle Eastern and Western media, and so on by applying a gender perspective to magnify the point of view

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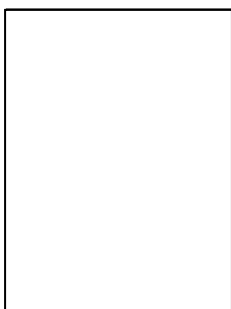
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## CURICULUM VITAE



**Endhira Kusuma Wardhani** was born in Malang, September 21<sup>st</sup> 2001. She graduated from SMAN 2 Malang in 2018.

During her study at Senior High School, she participated in PASKIBRAKA for a year. She started her higher education in

2018 at the Department of English Literature at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2023. During her study at the university, she participated in organizations, such as English Letters Student Association as a member of the Public Relation department for two periods. Along with her studies in college, she working as a freelancer as a private teacher.

## APPENDIX

Link 1 : <https://edition.cnn.com/2023/03/21/africa/uganda-lgbtq-law-passes-intl/index.html>

### **Uganda parliament passes bill criminalizing identifying as LGBTQ, imposes death penalty for some offenses**

By [Larry Madowo](#) and Catherine Nicholls, CNN  
Updated 2:50 PM EDT, Wed March 22, 2023  
Video Ad Feedback

CNN —

[Ugandan lawmakers](#) on Tuesday approved some of the world’s harshest anti-gay laws, making some crimes punishable by death and imposing up to 20 years in prison for people identifying as [LGBTQ+](#).

The new legislation constitutes a further crackdown on [LGBTQ+](#) people in a country where same-sex relations were already illegal – punishable by life imprisonment. It targets an array of activities, and includes a ban on promoting and abetting homosexuality as well as conspiracy to engage in homosexuality, Reuters reported.

According to the bill, the death penalty can be invoked for cases involving “aggravated homosexuality” – a broad term used in the legislation to describe sex acts committed without consent or under duress, against children, people with mental or physical disabilities, by a “serial offender,” or involving incest.

“A person who commits the offense of aggravated homosexuality and is liable, on conviction to suffer death,” read the amendments, which were presented by the chairperson for legal and parliamentary affairs Robina Rwakoojo.

Opposition lawmaker Asuman Basalirwa introduced the Anti Homosexuality Bill 2023 to parliament, saying it aims to “protect our church culture; the legal, religious and traditional family values of Ugandans from the acts that are likely to promote sexual promiscuity in this country.”

“The objective of the bill was to establish a comprehensive and enhanced legislation to protect traditional family values, our diverse culture, our faiths, by prohibiting any form of sexual relations between persons of the same sex and the promotion or recognition of sexual relations between persons of the same sex,” Basalirwa said on Tuesday.

Lawmaker Fox Odoi-Oywelowo spoke out against the bill, saying it “contravenes established international and regional human rights standards” as it “unfairly limits the fundamental rights of LGBTQ+ persons.”

And Ugandan LGBT advocate Frank Mugisha told Reuters that the **law** could lead to mass arrests of LGBTQ people and mob violence against them, leaving people scared of being outed.

“The last time the legislation was around, there were cases of suicide so, this time, this law is worse than the one that was here before because it has a death penalty and many people would be worried, many people would be scared,” he said.

“We will go to all courts in Uganda. If need be, we will go to the international court as well but, we definitely have to go to court and challenge this law,” added Mugisha.

Rights advocacy group [Human Rights Watch](#) (HRW) warned earlier this month that the law would violate Ugandans’ rights.

“One of the most extreme features of this new bill is that it criminalizes people simply for being who they are as well as further infringing on the rights to privacy, and freedoms of expression and association that are already compromised in Uganda,” HRW Uganda researcher Oryem Nyeko said in a statement that called on politicians in the country to “stop targeting LGBT people for political capital.”

The bill is expected to eventually go to Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni for assent. Museveni last week derided homosexuals as “deviants.”

Anti-LGBTQ+ sentiment is deeply entrenched in the highly conservative and religious East African nation.

Uganda made headlines in 2009 when it introduced an anti-homosexuality bill that included a death sentence for gay sex.

The country’s lawmakers passed a bill in 2014, but they replaced the death penalty clause with a proposal for life in prison. That law was ultimately struck down.

Link 2 : <https://edition.cnn.com/2023/03/10/africa/uganda-bill-criminalize-lgbtq-intl/index.html>

## **Uganda considers bill to criminalize identifying as LGBTQ**

**Story by Reuters**

Updated 1443 GMT (2243 HKT) March 10, 2023

(CNN)Uganda's parliament on Thursday took up a bill that would criminalize identifying as LGBTQ, with lawmakers saying the current ban on same-sex relations does not go far enough.

Anti-LGBTQ sentiment is deeply entrenched in the highly conservative and religious east African nation, with same-sex relations punishable by up to life in prison.

More than 30 African countries ban same-sex relations, but Uganda's law, if passed, would appear to be the first to criminalize merely identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ), according to Human Rights Watch.

The proposed Ugandan law was introduced as a private lawmaker's bill and aims to allow the country to fight "threats to the traditional, heterosexual family", according to a copy seen by Reuters.

It punishes with up to 10 years in prison any person who "holds out as a lesbian, gay, transgender, a queer or any other sexual or gender identity that is contrary to the binary categories of male and female".

It also criminalizes the "promotion" of homosexuality and "abetting" and "conspiring" to engage in same-sex relations.

The law is similar in some ways to a [law passed in 2013](#) that stiffened some penalties and criminalized lesbianism. It drew widespread international condemnation before it was struck down by a domestic court on procedural grounds.

After the new bill was read in parliament, Speaker Anita Among sent it to a committee for scrutiny and public hearings before it is brought back to the House for debate and a vote.

Among urged members of parliament to reject intimidation, referencing reported threats by some Western countries to impose travel bans against those involved in passing the law.

"This business of intimidating that 'you will not go to America', what is America?" she said.

An investigation by a parliamentary committee ordered in January into reports of alleged promotion of homosexuality in schools has already [sparked a wave](#) of discrimination and violence against members of the LGBTQ community, activists say

#### **REUTERS MEDIA**

**Link :** <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/uganda-passes-bill-banning-identifying-lgbtq-2023-03-21/>

### **Uganda passes a law making it a crime to identify as LGBTQ**

KAMPALA, March 21 (Reuters) - Uganda's parliament passed a law on Tuesday making it a crime to identify as LGBTQ, handing authorities broad powers to target gay Ugandans who already face legal discrimination and mob violence.

More than 30 African countries, including Uganda, already ban same-sex relations. The new law appears to be the first to outlaw merely identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ), according to rights group Human Rights Watch.

Supporters of the new law say it is needed to punish a broader array of LGBTQ activities, which they say threaten traditional values in the conservative and religious East African nation.

In addition to same-sex intercourse, the law bans promoting and abetting homosexuality as well as conspiracy to engage in homosexuality.

Violations under the law draw severe penalties, including death for so-called aggravated homosexuality and life in prison for gay sex. Aggravated homosexuality involves gay sex with people under the age of 18 or when the perpetrator is HIV positive, among other categories, according to the law.

"Our creator God is happy (about) what is happening ... I support the bill to protect the future of our children," lawmaker David Bahati said during debate on the bill.

"This is about the sovereignty of our nation, nobody should blackmail us, nobody should intimidate us."

The legislation will be sent to President Yoweri Museveni to be signed into law.

Frank Mugisha, a prominent Ugandan LGBTQ activist denounced the legislation as draconian.

"This law is very extreme and draconian ... it criminalises being an LGBTQ person, but also they are trying to erase the entire existence of any LGBTQ Ugandan," he said.

Museveni has not commented on the current proposal but he has long opposed LGBTQ rights and signed an anti-LGBTQ law in 2013 that Western countries condemned before a domestic court struck it down on procedural grounds.

In recent weeks, Uganda authorities have cracked down on LGBTQ people after religious leaders and politicians alleged students were being recruited into homosexuality in schools.

This month, authorities arrested a secondary school teacher in the eastern district of Jinja over accusations of "grooming of young girls into unnatural sex practices".

She was subsequently charged with gross indecency and is in prison awaiting trial.

The police said on Monday they had arrested six people accused of running a network that was "actively involved in the grooming of young boys into acts of sodomy.

**Link 2 :** <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/uganda-bill-one-worlds-most-extreme-anti-lgbtq-laws-white-house-2023-03-22/>

## **Uganda bill one of the world's most extreme anti-LGBTQ laws- White House**

WASHINGTON, March 22 (Reuters) - Uganda's anti-gay bill passed on Tuesday is concerning and represents one of the most extreme actions taken against the LGBTQ community in the world, White House spokesperson Karine Jean-Pierre said on Wednesday

Uganda's parliament passed a law on Tuesday making it a crime to identify as LGBTQ, handing authorities broad powers to target gay Ugandans who already face legal discrimination and mob violence.

**Link :** <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/gay-activist-says-uganda-lgbtq-community-in-shock-new-law-2023-03-22/>

## **Gay activist says Uganda LGBTQ community 'in shock' at new law**

KAMPALA, March 22 (Reuters) - Members of Uganda's LGBTQ community are in shock and fear being arrested after parliament passed a new law that makes it a crime to identify as gay, and imposes tough sentences that include the death penalty in certain cases, an activist said on Wednesday.

The "Anti-Homosexuality Bill, 2023" was passed with a near-unanimous majority by lawmakers in the east African country where anti-gay sentiment runs deep.

U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken said on Wednesday the law would undermine fundamental human rights and "reverse gains in the fight against HIV/AIDS" and urged authorities to reconsider implementation of the law.

Frank Mugisha, one of a few Ugandans who live openly as gay, told Reuters he was scared the law will trigger "mass arrests of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) persons and mob violence toward LGBTQ communities."

"LGBTQ persons are going to fear going to health centres for services... there's going to be a lot of trauma and cases of mental health that will lead to a lot of suicide," he said.

Same-sex relations were already illegal in Uganda, but supporters of the new law say it is needed to punish a broader array of LGBTQ activities, which they say threaten traditional values in the conservative and religious East African nation.

It includes steep sentences that include death for "aggravated homosexuality" and life in prison for same-sex relations. Aggravated homosexuality involves same-sex relations with people under the age of 18 or when the perpetrator is HIV positive, among other categories, according to the law.

The legislation will next be sent to President Yoweri Museveni, who has repeatedly denounced homosexuality, to be signed into law.

"It's a moment of shock for the LGBTQ community," said Mugisha, whose charity which advocates for LGBTQ rights was shut down last year.

Mugisha said he would challenge the law in court on grounds that it was unconstitutional, and violated various international treaties to which Uganda is a signatory. He did not say when he would file a case.

A case such as his would stand a good chance of striking down the law, according to two Kampala-based lawyers contacted by Reuters.

"The law violates fundamental constitutional rights like privacy and free speech, so purely based on the law, I think it will be a strong case," said lawyer Adrian Jjuko.

Anti-gay legislation passed in 2013 which triggered cuts to aid and investment was struck down by the court on procedural grounds.

**Link :** <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/uganda-considers-bill-criminalise-identifying-lgbtq-2023-03-09/>

## **Uganda considers bill to criminalise identifying as LGBTQ**

KAMPALA, March 9 (Reuters) - Uganda's parliament on Thursday took up a bill that would criminalise identifying as LGBTQ, with lawmakers saying the current ban on same-sex relations does not go far enough.

Anti-LGBTQ sentiment is deeply entrenched in the highly conservative and religious east African nation, with same-sex relations punishable by up to life in prison.

More than 30 African countries ban same-sex relations, but Uganda's law, if passed, would appear to be the first to criminalise merely identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ), according to Human Rights Watch.

The proposed Ugandan law was introduced as a private lawmaker's bill and aims to allow the country to fight "threats to the traditional, heterosexual family", according to a copy seen by Reuters.

It punishes with up to 10 years in prison any person who "holds out as a lesbian, gay, transgender, a queer or any other sexual or gender identity that is contrary to the binary categories of male and female".

It also criminalises the "promotion" of homosexuality and "abetting" and "conspiring" to engage in same-sex relations.

The law is similar in some ways to a law passed in 2013 that stiffened some penalties and criminalised lesbianism. It drew widespread international condemnation before it was struck down by a domestic court on procedural grounds.

After the new bill was read in parliament, Speaker Anita Among sent it to a committee for scrutiny and public hearings before it is brought back to the House for debate and a vote.

Among urged members of parliament to reject intimidation, referencing reported threats by some Western countries to impose travel bans against those involved in passing the law.

"This business of intimidating that 'you will not go to America', what is America?" she said.

An investigation by a parliamentary committee ordered in January into reports of alleged promotion of homosexuality in schools has already sparked a wave of discrimination and violence against members of the LGBTQ community, activists say.

**Link :** <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/legal-hurdles-faced-by-lgbt-people-africa-2023-03-22/>

### **Factbox: Legal hurdles faced by LGBT+ people in Africa**

NAIROBI, March 22 (Reuters) - Uganda's parliament passed a bill on Tuesday making it a crime to identify as LGBTQ, handing authorities broad powers to target gay Ugandans who already face legal discrimination and mob violence.

Same-sex relations are legal in only 22 of Africa's 54 countries, and are punishable by death or lengthy prison terms in some, according to a global review by the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA).

Africa accounts for nearly half of the countries worldwide where homosexuality is outlawed, according to the review, which was last updated in December 2020.

Here is the state of play on LGBT+ rights in Africa:

- The maximum penalty for same-sex relations is death in four African countries: Mauritania, Nigeria (in states where sharia law is applied), and Somalia.
- An Islamic sharia court in Nigeria's northern state of Bauchi sentenced three men to death by stoning in July last year after convicting them on charges of engaging in homosexuality.



- Life imprisonment is the maximum penalty for same-sex relations in Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, while jail terms of up to 14 years are possible in Gambia, Kenya and Malawi.
- The High Court of Kenya in 2019 upheld a law criminalising consensual same-sex sexual activity, saying it was "an effective method to contain the country's HIV epidemic".
- In 2017, Chad criminalised same-sex acts in what the ILGA review called "a worrying example of legal regression in the region".
- A draft bill that sought to toughen already severe laws against same-sex relations in Senegal was thrown out before being put to a vote because existing legislation was deemed sufficiently clear and the resultant penalties severe enough.
- Although homosexuality is not a crime in Egypt, discrimination against the LGBT+ community is rife. Gay men are frequently arrested and typically charged with debauchery, immorality or blasphemy.
- Ivory Coast does not criminalise gay sex but there have been recorded cases of detention and prosecution.
- Tanzania has banned provision of condoms and lubricants to LGBT+ health clinics and, since 2018, increased the use of forced anal examinations.
- Convictions on the grounds of sodomy in Tunisia have reportedly been on the rise.
- Broad protection against discrimination based on sexual orientation exists in three countries: Angola, Mauritius and South Africa. Employment protection exists in the same three countries plus Botswana, Cape Verde, Mozambique and Seychelles.
- South Africa is the only African country where gay marriage is legal and where the constitution protects against discrimination based on sexual orientation. In March 2018, the cabinet approved a bill criminalising hate crimes and hate speech. However, South Africa has high rates of rape and homophobic crime.
- Botswana decriminalised homosexuality in June 2019, and in November 2021 the court of appeal upheld the ruling.
- Gabon's Senate voted in June 2020 to decriminalise homosexuality.