

**A STUDY OF CONCEPTUAL METAPHORS IN THE JAKARTA POST
AND BBC NEWS ON KANJURUHAN TRAGEDY-RELATED NEWS**

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

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AND BBC NEWS ON KANJURUHAN TRAGEDY-RELATED NEWS**

THESIS

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2024

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “A Study of Conceptual Metaphors in The Jakarta Post and BBC News on Kanjuruhan Tragedy-Related 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 the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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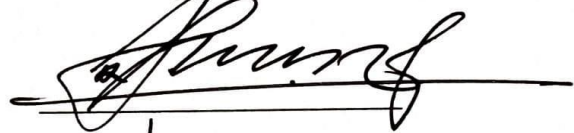
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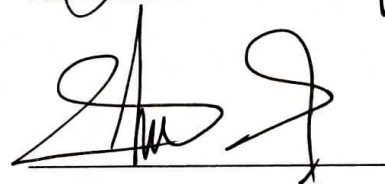
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MOTTO

“Stay on the right track even if the path is winding”

- Muhammad Syauqi Fawaid

DEDICATION

Alhamdulillahirabbil'amin, I dedicate this precious thesis to myself for all forms of hard work and struggle. Thankyou to myself, who is always responsible for the completion of this thesis during my busy time. In addition, of course I dedicate this thesis to my parents who have always supported me in completing my education by paying the financial burden for several years. To my brother and sister as well, who always help release fatigue when at home.

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Furthermore, I would like to thank my friend, Shinta, who is in the same guidance as me, who always helps me when I miss information. To my friend, Saddam Syafier Afyzon, who took part in helping me straighten out my opinions when I lacked focus.

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This sheet of paper embodies all forms of support, hard work, happiness, and prayers conveyed from very valuable people. Furthermore, this thesis could be better and there could also be shortcomings. All forms of criticism and suggestions for better sustainability are highly expected in improving the results of this study.

The researcher

Muhammad Syauqi Fawaid

ABSTRACT

Fawaid, Muhammad Syauqi (2023). *A Study of Conceptual Metaphors in The Jakarta Post and BBC News on Kanjuruhan Tragedy-Related News.* Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Zainur Rofiq, M.A.

Keywords: BBC News, Conceptual Metaphor, Image Schema, The Jakarta Post.

Metaphor is figurative language used as a rhetorical tool to describe a concept by using terms or concept images that are different but relevant in a particular context. Metaphors are often found in various media portals, including news media. Metaphors create images or imagination for the listener or reader. The aims of this research are: (1) to examine what types of conceptual metaphors often appear or dominate in online news from BBC News and The Jakarta Post, (2) to explain the image schema represented in the news based on the results of analysis of conceptual metaphors or domains. A total of 30 online news articles from BBC News and The Jakarta Post on the topic of the Malang Kanjuruhan Stadium football tragedy published from early October to mid-November 2022 were used as data. This research uses a qualitative description method and uses two theories to answer the research questions, namely the conceptual metaphor theory proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) to identify domains in metaphorical sentences and the image schema theory proposed by Cruse and Croft. (2004) to find image schemas represented by conceptual metaphors. The researcher found the types of conceptual metaphors in the online news media BBC News and The Jakarta Post varied greatly. From the various conceptual metaphors, the researcher found that the SADNESS IS A DARK TIME domain was the dominant metaphor used in describing circumstances and situations in the news. Furthermore, the image schema consists of conceptual metaphors from identity, existence, space, power and container schemas. However, the image schema that dominates is the identity schema.

ABSTRAK

Fawaid, Muhammad Syauqi (2023). *A Study of Conceptual Metaphors in The Jakarta Post and BBC News on Kanjuruhan Tragedy-Related News.* Skripsi. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Zainur Rofiq, M.A.

Kata kunci: BBC News, Metafora Konseptual, Skema Citra, The Jakarta Post.

Metafora adalah bahasa kiasan yang digunakan sebagai alat retorika untuk menggambarkan sebuah konsep dengan menggunakan istilah atau gambaran konsep yang berbeda namun relevan dalam konteks tertentu. Metafora sering dijumpai di berbagai portal media, termasuk media berita. Metafora menciptakan gambaran atau imajinasi bagi pendengar atau pembaca. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) mengkaji jenis metafora konseptual apa saja yang sering muncul atau mendominasi dalam berita online BBC News dan The Jakarta Post, (2) menjelaskan skema citra yang direpresentasikan dalam berita berdasarkan hasil analisis metafora konseptual atau domain. Sebanyak 30 artikel berita daring dari BBC News dan The Jakarta Post dengan topik tragedi sepak bola Stadion Kanjuruhan Malang yang dipublikasikan pada awal Oktober hingga pertengahan November 2022 digunakan sebagai data. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskripsi kualitatif dan menggunakan dua teori untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian, yaitu teori metafora konseptual yang diajukan oleh Lakoff dan Johnson (1980) untuk mengidentifikasi domain-domain dalam kalimat metaforis dan teori skema citra yang diajukan oleh Cruse dan Croft (2004) untuk menemukan skema citra yang diwakili oleh metafora konseptual. Peneliti menemukan jenis-jenis metafora konseptual dalam media berita online BBC News dan The Jakarta Post sangat bervariasi. Dari berbagai metafora konseptual tersebut, peneliti menemukan bahwa domain SADNESS IS A DARK TIME merupakan metafora yang dominan digunakan dalam menggambarkan keadaan dan situasi dalam berita. Selanjutnya, skema citra terdiri dari metafora konseptual dari skema identitas, eksistensi, ruang, kekuasaan, dan wadah. Namun, skema citra yang mendominasi adalah skema identitas.

مستخلص البحث

فوايد، محمد سيوقي (٢٠٢٣). دراسة الاستعارات المفاهيمية في جاكارتا بوست وبي بي سي نيوز عن الأخبار المتعلقة بمأساة كانجوروهان. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المستشار زينور رفيق، م.

الكلمات المفتاحية: بي بي سي نيوز، الاستعارة المفاهيمية، مخطط الصورة، جاكارتا بوست

الاستعارة هي لغة مجازية تستخدم كأداة بلاغية لوصف مفهوم ما باستخدام مصطلحات أو صور مفاهيمية مختلفة ولكنها ذات صلة بسياق معين. غالبًا ما توجد الاستعارات في بوابات الوسائط المختلفة، بما في ذلك وسائل الإعلام الإخبارية. تخلق الاستعارات صورًا أو خيالًا للمستمعين أو القراء. أهداف هذا البحث هي: (١) دراسة أنواع الاستعارات المفاهيمية التي غالبًا ما تظهر أو تهيمن في الأخبار عبر الإنترنت في بي بي سي نيوز وجاكرتا بوست، (٢) لشرح مخطط الصورة الممثلة في الأخبار بناءً على نتائج المفاهيم المفاهيمية. أو تحليل استعارة المجال. تم استخدام ما مجموعه 30 مقالًا إخباريًا عبر الإنترنت من بي بي سي نيوز وجاكرتا بوست حول موضوع مأساة كرة القدم في ملعب مالانج كانجوروهان، والتي نُشرت في أوائل أكتوبر إلى منتصف نوفمبر 2022، كبيانات. يستخدم هذا البحث منهج الوصف النوعي ويستخدم نظريتين للإجابة على أسئلة البحث وهما نظرية الاستعارة المفاهيمية التي اقترحها لأكوف وجونسون (١٩٨٠) لتحديد المجالات في الجمل المجازية ونظرية مخطط الصورة التي اقترحها كروز وكروفت (٢٠٠٤) لتحديد المجالات في الجمل المجازية. اكتشاف مخططات الصور الممثلة بالاستعارات المفاهيمية. وجد الباحثون أن أنواع الاستعارات المفاهيمية في وسائل الإعلام الإخبارية عبر الإنترنت في بي بي سي نيوز وجاكرتا بوست تختلف بشكل كبير. ومن خلال الاستعارات المفاهيمية المختلفة، وجد الباحثون أن مجال الحزن هو زمن مظلم كان الاستعارة المهيمنة المستخدمة في وصف الظروف والمواقف في الأخبار. علاوة على ذلك، يتكون مخطط الصورة من استعارات مفاهيمية من مخططات الهوية والوجود والفضاء والقوة والحاوية. ومع ذلك، فإن مخطط الصورة الذي يهيمن هو مخطط الهوية

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the study, research question, the objective, scope and limitations, significance of the study, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

As social creatures, humans cannot be separated from communication through language in everyday life. Language is the main source of media for humans to convey their ideas. Through language, humans can exchange ideas and information. In addition, information related to an idea can be understood through the use of language in the information. Thus, understanding information is deeper if you understand the use of language. Therefore, language use is also influential in human communication.

One of the uses of language in everyday life is the use of figurative language. The use of this language is intended to describe another meaning by using another object as a depiction of meaning. Indiana (2022) stated that human deliver the idea by using the meaning of the word but not directly using the actual interpretation of the word. Furthermore, figurative language deviates substantially from the standard meaning or word order that proficient language users understand in order to accomplish a particular meaning or purpose (Abrams, 2012, p. 130). Thus, human often use figurative language when communicating or conveying information.

Metaphor is one type of figurative language that is often used to communicate in everyday life. Metaphor is a series of languages that always take a part in a sentence when communicating in our daily lives (Safira, 2002). A metaphor is understood as medium

that allows the language users to express something. Metaphor is a word or phrase that used literally, refers to one type of object is applied to another type of thing clearly, without making any comparisons (Abrams, 2012, p. 130). Therefore, humans often use metaphors when communicating or conveying information because humans can convey the meaning of an object using other objects.

Furthermore, the origin of conceptual metaphor theory was first introduced by two figures, namely Lakoff and Johnson through the book entitled *Metaphor We Live By* in 1980. According Lakoff and Johnson (1980), there are three categories of metaphors, namely structural metaphors, ontological metaphors, and orientation metaphors. The book provides the result of a combination of mental construction with the analogy principle, which involves a conceptualization of certain elements with other elements. In the theory of conceptual metaphor, it is stated that the cross-mapping of source related to targets can produce conceptual metaphors (Shevchenko and Shastalo, 2021).

In addition, the meaning contained in conceptual metaphors can be understood more deeply by using image schemas. The definition of image schema is a series of image structures from our minds that are obtained based on one's experience in relating and interacting with the world (Saeed, 2015). Image schema is important in constructing conceptual metaphors because the depiction of the world is formed through image schema. Cruse and Croft (2004) state that image scheme is created by the existence of space, scale, container, force, identity, existence, and unity or multiplicity. The image scheme helps to understand the abstract meaning of a conceptual metaphor to be focused and concrete.

Therefore, this study discusses the metaphor and image scheme in Kanjuruhan-Malang Stadium tragedy news portals *The Jakarta Post* and *BBC News*. The metaphor often used on the news in delivering information. In addition, the researcher finds that there are linguistic elements in the news that leading public opinion using a metaphorical word. Furthermore, Matamoros and Elias (2020) stated that reader get an information from the news media could lead them in forming a perspective that news writers want from an issue ore event based on existing opinions, attitudes, and behavior.

The researcher decided to take a data from portals *The Jakarta Post* and *BBC News* because both are trusted and verified online news media. In addition, they also have a lot of news topics related to the Kanjuruhan-Malang tragedy. Furthermore, the researcher would like to find out what kind of conceptual metaphor can be found in portals *The Jakarta Post* and *BBC News*, and what is more dominant in it as well as what views are read in the minds of the writers when they determine to use the word metaphor in the Kanjuruhan-Malang tragedy news. Thus, by exploring and understanding the conceptual metaphors that exist in the news media, researcher expect that reader can apply and realize the metaphors often used to attract the attention of readers even though sometimes there is incomplete information.

Several studies related to this research have been done by a number of researchers in recent years. There are studies that have same object as this study. First, an article entitled *Framing Analysis of the Reporting of the Malang Kanjuruhan Tragedy in the Online Media* by Adawiya and Nugroho (2024). The study focuses on examining the framing and narrative techniques Narasi.tv used when covering the tragedy at Kanjuruhan Stadium. The research aims to comprehend the impact and effects of the way this media

informs the public about the tragedy at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang through the use of content analysis techniques.

Second, an article entitled *A Critical Discourse Analysis of News Report on Kanjuruhan Tragedy in Tempo and CNN Indonesia* by Nuryani and Wibisono (2023). The article uses Fairclough three-dimensional framework and Hallyday's systemic functional grammar as tools. Furthermore, the researcher selects the news about the chronology of the Kanjuruhan tragedy based on two different news media Tempo and CNN Indonesia. After analysis, the researcher found that Tempo tends to blame police institution towards Kanjuruhan tragedy but CNN Indonesia tends to blame the supporter.

Third, an article entitled *Tragedi Suporter Kanjuruhan Malang: Analisis Twitter Sebagai Alat Komunikasi Digital Pemerintah dan Organisasi Sepakbola Indonesia* by Ferianto (2023). The study aims to explain how to use Twitter as a communication tool for the Ministry of Youth and Sport and PSSI regarding the Supporter Tragedy at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang. The study uses a qualitative method using a descriptive approach. The data sources of the study are Kemenpora and PSSI Twitter account. The result show that Kemenpora and PSSI's communication on the Kanjuruhan tragedy on Twitter focused on stakeholder cooperation, performance evaluation, accountability, and support for the victims.

Fourth, an article entitled *Konstruksi Pemberitaan Tragedi Kanjuruhan (Analisis Framing Di Detik. Com)* by Duku and Yahya (2023). The purpose discussed in the study is to find out how to analyze framing and news construction related to the Kanjuruhan tragedy in the online media Detik. com. The study used qualitative research methods. The theory used in this study is the Zhongdang and Pan Kisocki framing theory using four

framing tools, namely, syntax, script, thematic and rhetorical. The researcher discovered that the Detik.com media attempted to be objective by presenting themselves as a neutral party and using the principle of balance, according to the findings of the study that involved the analysis of eight news pieces. However, Detik.com attempts to influence public opinion in a number of news items. It can be seen from the several frames built into the news text.

Fifth, an article entitled *Pelanggaran Prinsip Kesantunan Berbahasa dalam Kolom Komentar Akun Instagram Najwa Shihab pada "Tragedi Kanjuruhan"* by Azizah (2022). The study aims to identify and describe circumstances in which social media users' language in the comment section of @najwashibab's post regarding the "Kanjuruhan Tragedy" violates the concept of politeness. The research data was obtained from comments made in one of the posts on the "Kanjuruhan Tragedy" on the Instagram account @najwashihab. According to the study, there were numerous infractions of the politeness principle in the language used by social media users in the comment section of @najwashibab's post regarding the "Kanjuruhan Tragedy" case.

In addition, there are several studies that conduct the same theory as this study. First, an article entitled *Conceptual metaphors in North African French-speaking news discourse about COVID-19* by Lahlou and Rahim (2022). The study analyses the conceptual metaphors used in COVID-19 discourse in French-language newspapers. The study explored the linguistic metaphors used in COVID-19 discourse in these newspapers and conceptual metaphors that underlie and motivate them, using a conceptual metaphor theory framework (CMT). Therefore, two North African French-language newspapers, namely *Libération*, published in Morocco, and *La Presse de Tunisie*, published in Tunisia,

formed the corpus of the current study. The results showed that the most frequent framing of COVID-19 was in terms of WAR, followed by DISASTER and KILLER, respectively.

Second, an article entitled "*Not Soldiers but Fire-fighters*" – *Metaphors and Covid-19* by Semino (2020). The paper talks about the many pandemic metaphors and explains their significance and usage. First, the researcher look at war metaphors, which were especially common and contentious during the early stages of the pandemic. Next, a summary of substitute metaphors is presented, utilizing the multilingual, crowd-sourced "#ReframeCovid" collection of metaphors for Covid-19. Lastly, it is suggested that fire metaphors are particularly appropriate and versatile in communication about different aspects of the pandemic, including contagion and different public health measures aimed at reducing it. This is based on both the #ReframeCovid collection and a systematic analysis of a large corpus of English news articles.

Third, a paper entitled *The Conceptual Metaphor of Modesty in English and Ukrainian* by Shevchenko and Shastalo (2021). The article focuses on how English and Ukrainian linguistic interpretations of the world define modesty, a culturally regulated notion. The paper examines at the concept in terms of conceptual integration theory and cross-domain mapping as it is lexicalized in English and Ukrainian. According to the paper, conceptual metaphors of modesty share common mental models across genetically unrelated languages and differ primarily in their verbal form and discourse frequency. From a cross-cultural standpoint, linguistic and cultural factors both contribute to the variety in conceptual metaphors of modesty. Compared to Ukrainian conceptual

metaphors, the source domains that are cross-mapped onto the target modesty in English conceptual metaphors have a wider semantic range.

Fourth, an article entitled *Laughter vs fear: conceptual metaphor in the literary world of Martin Amis* by Petrenko, S. , Petrenko, A. , Petrenko, T., Golik, N. , & Tishchenko, S. (2019). The article describes the cognitive processes that underlie how humor is seen and interpreted when it is present in comedic situations that can serve as the basis for literary plots. The writers were able to define and describe the cognitive-psychological basis for M. Amis's satirical and hilarious approach to reality in his novel "Money" thanks to their research. The majority of the metaphors in the book make the reader feel sad while also bringing up some important philosophical points.

Fifth, a thesis entitled *Metaphor Analysis on Covid-19 Vaccine Issues in New York Times Online News* by Ula (2021). The purpose of the study was to determine the type of conceptual metaphor and how the image was represented in the news. The data of this research are ten online news articles from New York Times about Covid-19 Vaccine issues. The results showed that the authors used three different types of metaphors when writing their articles. Then, for image schemas, the type that frequently appears is "force".

Based on the previous studies above, researchers found a gap between this research and previous studies. The object of study in previous studies often examines framing in their research, while this study examines metaphors and image schemes. Moreover, the use of Lakoff and Johnson's theory is often used to find metaphors in a case, but the previous studies above have not applied the theory to examine the Kanjuruhan Malang tragedy news. Thus, this study aims to examine the type of conceptual metaphors that often appear or dominate in online news and explain the image

schema represented in the news based on the results of analysis of conceptual metaphors or domains.

B. Research Questions

According to the research of background, the following two problems have been identified in this research:

1. What are the dominant conceptual metaphors between *The BBC News* and *The Jakarta Post*?
2. How are these conceptual metaphors explained within the image schemas theory of Cruse & Croft (2004)?

C. Significance of the Study

This study aims to develop practical contributions to linguistics. Practically, this study can provide knowledge about conceptual metaphor, so everyone who has read this study will be able to increase their knowledge about the significance of the use of metaphors according to the Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) theory and also understand certain images that arise when knowing and reading a metaphorical word or sentence.

D. Scope and Limitations

This study focuses on examining conceptual metaphor in online news media *The Jakarta Post* and *BBC News Media* with the latest issue taking the Kanjuruhan-Malang Stadium tragedy on October 1, 2022 using the theory of conceptual metaphor by Lakoff and Johnson (1980). Furthermore, the researcher examine the image scheme using the theory Cruse and Croft (2004) to reveal schemes and concepts created by metaphors in the news. The researcher took 15 data samples from each news media which occurred on October 1, 2022. In the process of obtaining data, the researcher has selected the topic of

news reports that are related to the issue of the Football Tragedy at the Kanjuruhan Stadium-Malang which occurred on October 1st, 2022. The implementation of this data restriction is to enable the readers so that a better understanding of the metaphors found in online news media can be obtained.

E. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, here the researcher wants to define some definitions of key terms

1. **Conceptual Metaphors:** a combination of new and previous knowledge about metaphorical expressions which include the source domain and the target domain which are related to each other to understand more abstract concepts.
2. **The Image Schema:** recurring structures in the unconscious mind of action, as well as dimensions that are embodied in thought.
3. **The Jakarta Post:** is a news outlet or newspaper published in Indonesia that speaks English that was founded on April 25, 1983, and it is a combination of four Media Indonesia at the instigation of Information Minister Ali Moertopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi.
4. **The BBC News:** is the world's largest news broadcaster. Today BBC News is a reliable source of international news. Founded on 14 November 1922 in the United Kingdom, BBC News supplies news to the BBC News Channel, BBC One, and BBC World News.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This section describes the approaches and ideas used by many scientists in analyzing research to provide readers with in-depth knowledge. In this chapter, the researcher outlines the theories that served as the basis for this research. The main theory of this research is semantics, which consists of semantics, metaphor, conceptual metaphor and image schema.

A. Semantics

The use of semantics is often used in methods of analyzing a form of word, phrase, clause, or sentence. Often people define semantics as a study that studies a meaning. That's true, but it would be more precise if the definition of semantics is a field within linguistics that examines the connection between the form of a language and its meaning (Kroeger, 2018). Fredge (in Horty, John, 2007) says that semantics has various kinds of vocations, such as semiotics, semiology, or semasiology, as well as the science that studies philosophically and scientifically in knowing a meaning contained in linguistic elements both naturally and artificially.

In the science of semantics, we are required to clearly describe the meaning contained therein to clarify the meaning of the sentence or word, even though several vocabulary words are not age-described either in their natural form or in other ways that must be described. Semantics can be said to be the study of meaning. Nielson (2007) states that semantics is related to grammatical meaning. In other words, semantics can be understood as part of learning to understand the meaning of language in the field of

linguistics. This can be seen in a structured form and can also be expressed in the form of communication both in writing and orally.

From the several definitions above, semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language form and meaning. It clarifies the meaning of words and sentences, plays a role in understanding grammatical meaning, and contributes to overall language comprehension. Semantics examines how meaning is structured and communicated in written and oral forms. The use of semantics in this research is very important, considering that semantics is the parent of the theory used in researching conceptual metaphors.

B. Metaphor

A metaphor is a figurative word that is applied to everyday life to give a response by not using the real word. Most of us use metaphors to give real expressions but don't use real words. Looking at the third edition of the Cambridge University dictionary, namely the Advanced Learner, describes metaphor as someone's expression of something that describes an object literally by using other words that essentially refer to a meaning that has the same characteristics as the object. For example, we consider the word Black Panther as a metaphor in the sentence "Challa was a Black Panther in the war". We can say that words that use metaphors are intended to present the effect of intelligence on the object, whether in speaking or giving a speech in front of many people.

Kovecses (2010) identified five traditional ideas. The first is that metaphor is a word property; it is a linguistic phenomenon. The second type of metaphor is used for artistic or rhetorical purposes, such as when Shakespeare says, "All the world is a stage." The basis for the third metaphor is the similarity between the two things contrasted and

distinguished. The fourth reason is that using metaphor effectively requires a unique talent because it is an intentional and conscious use of language. The last figure of speech is a metaphor, which is unnecessary; we only employ it for dramatic effect because it's not a required component of daily human intellect or reasoning, much less ordinary human communication.

A conceptual metaphor, based on the concept of metaphor, consists of two conceptual domains, one of which is understood in terms of the other. When we use metaphorical expressions to understand another conceptual domain, this is known as the source domain. In contrast, the target domain is a conceptual domain that is understood in a similar way (Kovecses, 2010). The literal items, properties, processes, and relationships that comprise the source domain are connected semantically and seem to be collectively retained in the mind. The source domain is usually tangible (Corpus Linguistics and Metaphor, 2005). Examples of metaphor source domains include the human body, health and illness, animals, plants, building and construction, tools and machinery, games and sports, money and economic transactions (business), and cooking. The quality or experience that is defined or connected to the source domain is then the target domain. "Target domains are abstract, diffuse, and lack clear delineation," according to Kovecses (2010). Emotion, desire, morality, thought, society or nation, politics, human relationships, communication, time, life and death, religion, and events and action are all examples of target domains in metaphor.

To put it another way, the existence of conceptual metaphors is revealed by metaphorical linguistic expressions. One type of evidence for the existence of conceptual metaphor is the terminology of a source domain used in the metaphorical process. One

important generalization resulting from this conceptual metaphor is the use of more concrete or physical ideas as sources and more abstract concepts as the destination. War, journey, food, and plants are more abstract concepts than argument, love, idea, and social organization.

In other words, metaphors are figurative expressions used in everyday life to convey meaning without using literal words. They serve to provide real-life or expressive descriptions through indirect language. Metaphors are seen as a linguistic phenomenon and can be used for artistic or rhetorical purposes. They rely on a similarity between two entities being compared and require conscious and deliberate word usage. While not essential to everyday communication, metaphors can have a powerful impact when used effectively. Conceptual metaphors involve two domains, with one understood in terms of the other. The source domain consists of concrete concepts, such as the human body or nature, while the target domain represents abstract qualities or experiences. Conceptual metaphors are revealed through metaphorical linguistic expressions and often involve using more concrete concepts as the source and more abstract concepts as the target.

C. Conceptual Metaphor

Conceptual metaphor is a figurative language where the language itself is a conceptual domain that is understood in another conceptual domain (Lakoff, 2003). For example, conceptual domain A with the words "the dark day" refers to conceptual domain B, namely "the day of mourning". the selection and use of the word "dark" serve as a symbol to show a dark or sad feeling. In addition, conceptual metaphors or conceptual analogies are developed to take over what someone says or thinks about a particular topic. conceptual metaphors themselves can provide the function of directing the entire

discourse as well as being able to broaden it. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), there are three categories of metaphors, namely structural metaphors, ontological metaphors, and orientational metaphors.

1. Structural Metaphor

According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), are instances where one concept is figuratively constructed in terms of another. These metaphors' cognitive purpose is to help listeners comprehend goal A through source B's organization. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) said that each distinct structural metaphor imposes a consistent structure on the concept it structures and is internally consistent. Also, structural metaphors, according to Goss (1995), a structural metaphor "must not be overtly stated or defined," but rather serves as a guide to meaning and behavior in the discursive environment in which it is used. For example "Life is a Journey". Here, the domain 1 (Abstract) is "Life" and then domain 2 (Concrete): Journey. "She's at a crossroads in her life." and "He's on the right path." The abstract concept of life is understood in terms of a concrete journey, with implications of paths, directions, destinations, and obstacles, shaping how we perceive and navigate our lives. Target domains are provided with frameworks by source domains; these dictate how we see and discuss the things and things we do that the target domains relate to, as well as how we act or carry out actions, such as in an argument.

2. Ontological Metaphor

In comparison to structural metaphors, ontological metaphors offer less cognitive structure for the target concepts. The cognitive function of an ontological metaphor appears to grant general categories of abstract target notions an ontological status. For

example, when we say "the mind is a container," we are using an ontological metaphor to understand the abstract concept of the mind in terms of a physical container.

Typically, ontological metaphors let us recognize more clearly defined structures in situations where there is little to none. Personification is a type of ontological metaphor that we can understand. Personification is the process of giving inhuman entities human characteristics. Personification is prevalent not only in literature but also in daily speech.

3. Orientational Metaphor

Lakoff and Johnson (1980) claim that this is a metaphor in which ideas are connected spatially. Additionally, orientational metaphors provide less conceptual structure to the target concept than ontological metaphors. Rather, given our conceptual framework, their cognitive task is to organize a set of target concepts into a logical whole. They are called "orientation metaphors" because most of the metaphors that perform this function relate to basic human spatial orientation.

There are different types of metaphors with distinct cognitive functions. Structural metaphors provide a framework for understanding concepts by organizing them in terms of other concepts. These metaphors guide meaning and behavior without being explicitly stated. Ontological metaphors grant abstract target notions an ontological status, allowing us to perceive clearer structures in situations where they may not exist. Personification is an example of an ontological metaphor, giving human characteristics to non-human entities. Orientational metaphors spatially connect concepts and help organize them within our conceptual framework. They provide less conceptual structure compared to ontological metaphors and often relate to fundamental human spatial orientations.

D. Image Schemas

According to Todd Oakley cited in (Geeraerts and Cuyckens, 2007), it is said that in Cognitive Linguistics, the term image involves a response in the form of an impression in all acts of conceptualization. All humans produce mental images all the time. These are created by concepts that develop through the representation of a conglomeration of perceptual, visual, haptic, auditory, olfactory, motoric, and gustatory experiences. Images are usually depictions of certain things or events. Mental images, also called images schema, originate from direct perception.

Image schemas are the most crucial component of human comprehension of the world, claims Kovesces (2006). In addition, a quote from Johnson cited in (Kovesces, 2006) indicates that a image schema is a recurring pattern that appears in the interaction of perception and experience. Therefore, it can be said that the concept of a image schema arises as a result of the association of the human mind with experience.

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

Space	Up-Down, Front-Back, Left-Right, Near-far, Center Periphery, Contact.
Scale	Path.
Container	Containment, In-Out, Surface, Full-Empty, Content.
Force	Balance, Counterforce, Compulsion, Restraint, Enablement, Blockage, Diversion, Attraction.
Unity / Multiplicity	Merging, Collection, Splitting, Iteration, Part-Whole, Mass Count, Link.
Identity	Matching, Superimposition.
Existence	Removal, Bounded Space, Cycle, Object, Process.

Based on the several definitions above, in Cognitive Linguistics, the term "image" refers to the impression or response that occurs during conceptualization. It is believed that all humans constantly generate mental images, which are formed by the combination of various sensory experiences such as perception, visualization, hearing, touch, movement, smell, and taste. These mental images serve as representations of specific objects or events. Images schema, also known as mental templates, play a crucial role in human understanding of the world. They are recurring patterns that arise from the interaction between perception and experience. Therefore, the concept of a image schema emerges as the human mind associates with and processes its experiences.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the researcher's methods and processes for identifying and analyzing data. This chapter explains how the researcher conducted research to examine Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) type of conceptual metaphor theory and discusses the results of image schemas based on Cruse and Croft's (2004) theory.

A. Research Design

In general, this research was conducted entirely using descriptive qualitative methods. According to Creswell (2019) qualitative research, description is used to describe the phenomena studied in detail and thoroughly. This approach allows the researcher to better understand the context, nuances, and complexities of the phenomenon under study. Moleong (2007) stated that descriptive data, namely data obtained in the form of writing or speech. Additionally, Moleong (2007) cites Bogdan and Taylor (1975), that descriptive data presented in the form of written or spoken words is produced by the qualitative research methodology. Qualitative research is a general term in the process of observing ethnographic, personal, interview, anthropological, observational, naturalistic, text, field, or participant studies. The relationship between variables is very important. This is due to the importance of knowing the natural variables where they are identified.

The application of a qualitative descriptive approach method is necessary in conducting this research because it aims to describe data in the context of the use of conceptual metaphors related to the Kanjuruhan tragedy on *BBC News* and *The Jakarta*

Post. Therefore, this research uses a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the types of conceptual metaphors and image schemas used in the use of metaphors.

B. Data Source

The data sources used in this study are two sources of online news media, namely BBC News and The Jakarta Post. The researcher has chosen the news from BBC News and The Jakarta Post about the tragedy that occurred at the Malang Kanjuruhan Stadium which was published from the beginning of October, 2022 to the middle of November, 2022. The researcher obtained 30 pieces of news related to the Kanjuruhan Stadium Tragedy, Malang on 01 October 2022. In obtaining data, the researcher took data from *BBC News* website (<https://www.bbc.com/news>) and *The Jakarta Post's* website (<https://www.thejakartapost.com/>). The data is taken in the form of words or sentences containing metaphors.

C. Data Collection

The researcher collects the data by doing several steps. First, the researcher visited the online news media *BBC News* and *The Jakarta Post* website. Second, the researcher decided to select news about the Kanjuruhan Stadium tragedy in Malang 2022 based on publications from the beginning of October, 2022 to the middle of November, 2022. Third, the researcher downloaded all the necessary data which the researcher then read. Fourth, the researcher identified the data that indicated metaphors in it by using Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) theory. Fifth, the text converted into a format compatible to concordance software that used antconcordance. Furthermore, the researcher entered keywords and classify the domain results based on Lakoff & Johnson's (1980) theory.

D. Data Analysis

The researcher applies Lakoff & Johnson (1980) and Cruse & Croft (2004) in analyzing the data. First, the researcher analyzed and identified various kinds of conceptual metaphors based on the domain obtained from data analysis as proposed by Lakoff & Johnson (1980). Then, the researcher classify the metaphor into several types. Furthermore, the researcher identify the image schema that underlie concepts in human language and thought based on theory from Cruse & Croft (2004). Third, the researcher makes a conclusion based on data analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The study's results are shown in this chapter along with a discussion of them. The information in this chapter was gathered through data analysis using the conceptual theory of metaphor from Lakoff & Johnson (1980) in conjunction with the theory of image schema from Cruse & Croft (2004). The domains found and dominated in the chosen BBC News and The Jakarta Post news media are the ones that were chosen.

A. Findings

In this study, the researcher managed to find 30 sentences containing conceptual metaphors in two selected news media, namely BBC News and The Jakarta Post. The researcher presents the data found using a table to make it clearer.

Table 4. 1 The data containing conceptual metaphors

NO	SOURCE	METAPHORS	DOMAIN
1.	BBC News	“Fifa called the disaster a dark day for all involved in football.”	SADNESS IS A DARK TIME
2.	BBC News	“Gianni Infantino says it is a dark day for football.”	SADNESS IS A DARK TIME
3.	BBC News	“This is something that's a black day for all of us - a tragic and devastating incident.”	SADNESS IS A DARK TIME
4.	BBC News	“Fifa president Gianni Infantino says it is a " dark day " for football.”	SADNESS IS A DARK TIME
5.	BBC News	“This is a dark day for all involved in football and a tragedy beyond comprehension.”	SADNESS IS A DARK TIME

6.	The Jakarta Post	“Someone must be held accountable for this dark episode in Indonesian soccer.”	SADNESS IS A DARK TIME
7.	The Jakarta Post	“One of the darkest days for football.”	SADNESS IS A DARK TIME
8.	BBC News	“The burnt-out wreckage of vehicles can be seen in photographs. But anger against officials is rising. ”	ANGER IS AN OBJECT
9.	BBC News	“But public anger has been more squarely directed at the police and their use of tear gas.”	ANGER IS AN OBJECT
10.	BBC News	“Public anger has escalated - with mourners chanting murderers at officials”	ANGER IS AN OBJECT
11.	BBC News	“The incident has led to public anger with much of it directed at the police.”	ANGER IS AN OBJECT
12.	BBC News	“I’m mentally shattered . I feel a heavy burden.”	FEELING IS AN OBJECT
13.	BBC News	“Barcelona said they were pained by the tragic events at Kanjuruhan Stadium.”	FEELING IS AN OBJECT
14.	BBC News	“ My thoughts are with everyone affected by this tragedy.”	FEELING IS AN OBJECT
15.	The Jakarta Post	“Police have named six suspects in an investigation into the stampede , including match organizers and three officers who were present.”	HUMAN IS ANIMAL
16.	The Jakarta Post	“Jokowi to order stadium audit after deadly stampede. ”	HUMAN IS ANIMAL
17.	BBC NEWS.	“They heard the roar of the crowd.”	HUMAN IS ANIMAL
18.	The Jakarta Post	“A stadium into a killing field. ”	SPORT IS BATTLE
19.	BBC News	“Fans died in the arms of players. ”	SPORT IS BATTLE

20.	BBC News	“Indonesia holds a special place in my heart. ”	FEELING IS AN OBJECT IN THE CONTAINER
21.	The Jakarta Post	“ Our thoughts and prayers go out to those.”	FEELING IS AN OBJECT IN THE CONTAINER
22.	BBC News	“The incident had tarnished the face of the game in Indonesia.”	SPORT INCIDENT IS A DIRT
23.	The Jakarta Post	“It certainly tarnishes the reputation of the country”	SPORT INCIDENT IS A DIRT
24.	BBC News	“The police overstepped their mark in efforts to control the crowd.”	POLICE IS STRAFBAAR FEIT
25.	BBC News	“Indonesia football crush was a massacre. ”	FOOTBALL MATCH IS MASSACRE
26.	BBC News	“Police were unnecessarily brutal - and that along with the clouds of stinging gas. ”	GAS IS AN ORGANISM
27.	The Jakarta Post	“ A huge wake-up call for Indonesia to look at all these security.”	COUNTRY IS A HUMAN
28.	The Jakarta Post	“Arema FC fans, for a match against fierce rivals Persebaya Surabaya. But after a 3-2 defeat, the first home loss for more than two decades to their adversaries, fans streamed down to the pitch. ”	HUMAN IS A LIQUID IN THE CONTAINER
29.	The Jakarta Post	“Focus on monetization at the cost of public safety. ”	HUMAN LIFE IS MONEY
30.	BBC NEWS	“The country must thoroughly transform. ”	COUNTRY IS A LIVING CREATURE

1. Conceptual Metaphors

The researcher displays the analyzed data from the conceptual metaphors found in BBC News and The Jakarta Post.

a. SADNESS IS A DARK TIME

- 1) **Datum 1:** “FIFA called the disaster a **dark day** for all involved in football.”

The first datum was obtained from the BBC News. The use of "dark day" suggests a metaphorical connection between the disaster and a period of sadness or emotional difficulty. In the conceptual metaphor, “sadness” is retrieved to a dark time, emphasizing the gravity and somber nature of the situation. This metaphorical understanding conveys the depth of the emotional impact, framing the event as a moment of collective sorrow and emphasizing the profound sadness experienced by those involved in football. According to Antconcordance (v-4.2.4) these metaphoric instantiations form the larger metaphor of SADNESS IS A DARK TIME.

- 2) **Datum 2:** “Gianni Infantino says it is a **dark day** for football.”

The use of the metaphorical word dark day is used in datum 2. Not much different from the previous datum, the phrase “dark day” is a concrete target domain, namely “dark time”. the word “dark time” itself is used to represent “sadness” (difficulty, despair, loss of life, etc.). In this case, “dark time” is used to describe an incident that killed many people during football activities at Kanjuruhan Stadium. Therefore, the form of

conceptual metaphors SADNESS IS A DARK TIME
(Antconcordance, v-4.2.4)

- 3) **Datum 3:** “This is something that's a **black day** for all of us - a tragic and devastating incident.”

In the third datum, it was found that the phrase "black day" had been used metaphorically in the BBC News media. The metaphorical use of the phrase explains a sad event that happened that night. metaphorical “black day” is also included in the big umbrella series of “dark time”. This can be validated because it means that sad situations, human death, and feelings of grief are the symbols of the color black and include concrete events. It can be said that SADNESS IS A DARK TIME (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

- 4) **Datum 4:** “Fifa president Gianni Infantino says it is a **dark day** for football.”

There is a phrase used metaphorically in this datum, namely "dark day". It is said so because the phrase "dark time" here was an expression given to a tragic event and the conceptual metaphor on the phrase “dark time” also tells the destruction of a valuable thing, namely life. So it is said that SADNESS IS A DARK TIME (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

- 5) **Datum 5:** “This is a **dark day** for all involved in football and a tragedy beyond comprehension.”

From the BBC News media, datum 5 is obtained with the use of conceptual metaphors in the word "dark day". The phrase refers to a concrete situation that falls into the conceptual metaphor "dark time". The word describes a gloomy or dark event that happens to living things. In this context, “dark time” is addressed to a sad incident in the sport of football. In addition, SADNESS IS A DARK TIME (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

- 6) **Datum 6:** “Someone must be held accountable for this **dark episode** in Indonesian soccer.”

The researcher found the phrase "dark episode" in datum 6 of The Jakarta Post media that has been used for a metaphorical sentence. "Dark episode" can be interpreted as a series of times that have happened. Based on a brief analysis, the conceptual metaphor "dark time" also includes the metaphorical word "dark episode". In this context, the use of the phrase describes a sad thing in the past happening again, namely the tragedy of murder in a football event which is gloomy, dark, mourning, etc. Therefore, SADNESS IS A DARK TIME (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

- 7) **Datum 7:** “One of the **darkest days** for football.”

In datum 7, the researcher found that the phrase that has been used for metaphorical sentence in *The Jakarta Post* news is

"the darkest day". The phrase refers to a concrete situation and its biggest conceptual metaphor for the "darkest day" is "dark time". It was metaphorically used to describe sadness (about deep sorrow, disaster, gloom, being deeply struck, etc.). These metaphoric instantiations form the larger metaphor of SADNESS IS A DARK TIME (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

Table 4. 2 Conceptual mapping of SADNESS IS A DARK TIME

SOURCE DOMAIN	TARGET DOMAIN
- Lack of happiness	- Lack of light
- Emotional fear	- Fear
- Emotional silence	- Silence
- Black	- Death

b. ANGER IS AN OBJECT

- 1) **Datum 8:** "The burnt-out wreckage of vehicles can be seen in photographs. But **anger against officials is rising.**"

In datum 8, the researcher found the phrase "anger against officials is rising" that was metaphorically used. This metaphor highlights that anger towards officials is not only a feeling but also something that can be observed and has a concrete impact. By using this metaphor, the author wants to emphasize the intensity and clarity of the public's discontent, portraying it as something visible like the visual evidence of a burning vehicle. The phrase

"ANGER IS AN OBJECT" is metaphorically used to imply that anger is not just an abstract emotion, but something tangible and visible, like the photo of the burning vehicle. As such, this metaphor communicates the idea that anger, like a physical object, is increasingly conspicuous and tangible in response to the situation described (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

- 2) **Datum 9:** "But public anger has been more squarely directed at the police and their use of tear gas."

In datum 9, the researcher found the phrase that obtained by BBC News. This metaphor suggests that "anger" is not just an abstract emotion but is treated as something tangible and focused – an object that can be aimed or directed, much like a physical entity. In this context, the use of "more squarely directed" implies a targeted and specific focus on public anger, highlighting a concrete and visible manifestation of discontent. The metaphor emphasizes the intensity and palpability of the public's dissatisfaction, framing it as if it were a visible and directed force, similar to an object. According to Antconcordance (v-4.2.4) "ANGER IS AN OBJECT" can be inferred from the statement that "public anger has been more squarely directed at the police and their use of tear gas."

- 3) **Datum 10: “Public anger has escalated** - with mourners chanting "murderers" at officials.”

At this datum 10, the word "escalated" implies that anger is considered to be more than just an abstract feeling; instead, it is seen as something concrete, measurable, and potentially growing in a quantifiable way. Although the term "escalated" is not used explicitly, it suggests that anger is more than just a subjective emotion and has become more pronounced and intense, like the properties of an item that can become bigger or larger. Although it does not use it directly, the conceptual metaphor of the phrase "Public anger has increased" in datum 10 is "ANGER IS AN OBJECT" (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

- 4) **Datum 11: “The incident has led to public anger** with much of it **directed at the police.**”

The researcher found the metaphor used in datum 11. The phrase "directed at the police" shows the specific and targeted nature of anger, describing it as if it were directed at a specific entity. This metaphor shows a real and targeted part of public discontent, framing it as something that has a clear purpose and effect, like an object focused on a specific goal. Anger is not just a vague emotion, but is treated as something real and focused, similar to an object, as this metaphor suggests. "ANGER IS AN

OBJECT" is interpreted metaphorically in the given text with the phrase "mostly directed at the police" (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

Table 4.3 Conceptual mapping of ANGER IS AN OBJECT

SOURCE DOMAIN	TARGET DOMAIN
- Emotion	- Escalated
- Anger	- Explosive

c. FEELING IS AN OBJECT

1) **Datum 12:** "I'm mentally shattered. I feel a heavy burden."

In datum 12, the sentence "I feel mentally broken" appears in the provided text. Although it does not use the phrase "FEELING IS AN OBJECT" directly, "I feel a heavy burden" conveys a comparable meaning. The phrase "a heavy burden" suggests that the emotional state is described as if it were a real object with real weight. This linguistic choice highlights the physical and heavy aspect of emotional discomfort by likening it to a touchable, weighty object, even though it is not a direct metaphorical expression.

2) **Datum 13:** "Barcelona said they were pained by the tragic events at Kanjuruhan Stadium."

The researcher discovered the metaphorical used in datum 13, namely "pained by the tragic events" at the Kanjuruhan Stadium". The use of the term "pained" suggests that the emotion of sadness or distress is portrayed as if it were tangible and

palpable object. While not a direct metaphor, this language choice conveys the depth and palpable nature of the emotional response, framing the feeling of pain as something that can be experienced in a tangible way, similar to the impact of an object. thus 'pained by the tragic events' falls under the conceptual metaphor classification of FEELING IS AN OBJECT (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

- 3) **Datum 14:** “**My thoughts are with everyone** affected by this tragedy.”

Based on the context of the datum 14, expressing that "thoughts are with everyone" implies a deep sense of empathy or concern for those impacted by the tragedy. The conceptual metaphor "feeling is an object" suggests that emotional connection and empathy are conveyed through the language of thought or mental processes. While the statement doesn't explicitly mention emotions, the use of "thoughts" implies a heartfelt consideration and compassion, aligning with the conceptual metaphor where feelings are communicated through the language of thought or cognitive expressions. Thus, this datum is classified into the conceptual metaphor of FEELING IS AN OBJECT (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

Table 4. 4 Conceptual mapping of FEELING IS AN OBJECT

SOURCE DOMAIN	TARGET DOMAIN
- Heavy Burden	- Mentally Shattered
- Feeling	- Transferable object

d. HUMAN IS ANIMAL

- 1) **Datum 15:** “Police have named six suspects in an investigation into **the stampede.**”

In the context of the text, “the stampede” usually refers to the sudden, frenzied, and uncontrolled rush of a large group of people or animals. By using the term "stampede" to describe a human crowd, this metaphor suggests instinctive and primitive behavior similar to that of animals in frantic and collective movements. The metaphor conveys an impression of wild and uncontrollable human behavior, emphasizing the instinctive and sometimes chaotic nature of large groups in certain situations. Thus, the term "stampede" belongs to the conceptual metaphor "HUMAN IS ANIMAL" (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

- 2) **Datum 16:** “Jokowi to order stadium audit after **deadly stampede.**”

In datum 16, the phrase "stampede" usually refers to a sudden, frenzied, and uncontrolled movement or rush, often associated with panic and chaos. In this metaphorical sense, it

suggests that, when faced with a critical situation, human behavior can exhibit characteristics reminiscent of the instinctive and sometimes chaotic responses observed in animals. The use of the word "deadly" further emphasizes the severity and potential consequences of these collective, chaotic human reactions, drawing a parallel between human actions and instinctive behaviors found in the animal world. The phrase "deadly stampede" implies a metaphorical understanding that "HUMAN IS ANIMAL" in the context of tragic events (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

3) **Datum 17:** "They heard the **roar** of the crowd."

The phrase "They heard the **roar** of the crowd" was metaphorically used. Here, the word "roar" describes the sound of the crowd and suggests a powerful, animalistic, and collective expression of emotion. In the conceptual metaphor "football fan is an animal," the crowd's roar symbolizes the passionate and intense nature of football fandom, drawing a parallel between the enthusiastic response of fans and the vocalizations associated with animals. This metaphorical understanding highlights the fervor and emotional engagement of football fans during a match.

Table 4. 5 Conceptual mapping of HUMAN IS ANIMAL

SOURCE DOMAIN	TARGET DOMAIN
- Panic	- Roar
- Fans	- Stampede
- Hierarchy	- Dominance

e. SPORT IS BATTLE

1) **Datum 18: “A stadium into a killing field.”**

In datum 18, the use of the term "killing field" as a metaphorical use of the phrase suggests the transformation of the sports arena into a place of extreme violence and tragedy, equating the competitive nature of sport with the intensity of a battlefield. This metaphor highlights the severity of the situation, depicting the sporting event not as a friendly competition but as a place where something catastrophic and potentially harmful has occurred, similar to a battlefield where conflict and casualties occur. The phrase "A stadium turned into a killing field" implies the metaphorical understanding that SPORTS IS BATTLE (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

2) **Datum 19: “Fans died in the arms of players.”**

From the BBC News news media, datum 19 was obtained with the use of conceptual metaphors in the words "died in the arms of players". The use of the word "dead" in a sporting context

suggests a level of intensity and sacrifice often associated with combat. The metaphorical meaning here could imply that the competitive nature of sports is similar to a battle, where players may experience emotional or physical challenges, and the mention of "in the arms of players" could emphasize the friendship and common struggle among teammates. This interpretation is in line with the metaphorical idea that SPORTS can be a form of BATTLE (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

Table 4. 6 Conceptual mapping of SPORT IS BATTLE

SOURCE DOMAIN	TARGET DOMAIN
- Stadium	- Killing field
- Teams	- Armies
- Player	- Solider
- Game	- Battle

f. FEELING IS AN OBJECT IN THE CONTAINER

3) **Datum 20:** "Indonesia holds a **special place in my heart.**"

The sentence "Indonesia has a special place in my heart" does not directly use the conceptual metaphor "feelings are an object in a container", but it can be metaphorically understood as such. The phrase "has a special place" suggests that emotions or feelings towards Indonesia are treated as if they were real objects that occupy a certain space and are valued. While not a direct

metaphor, this expression conveys a sense of depth, significance, and personal attachment, framing the emotional connection as something concrete and valuable, similar to an object placed in a special location in a container. Therefore, it can be said that datum 18 falls into the conceptual category of metaphor FEELING IS AN OBJECT IN THE CONTAINER (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

4) **Datum 21:** “Our **thoughts** and prayers **go out** to those.”

In this datum, the use of "thoughts and prayers" suggests that the sentiments of empathy and support are offered as if they were tangible objects placed into a container of thoughts. While not a direct metaphor, this choice of language conveys the intent to share and extend the comforting emotion by likening it to a tangible object, which emphasizes the sincere nature of the expression. The phrase "Our thoughts and prayers are with them" has similar implies using the conceptual metaphor FEELING IS AN OBJECT IN A CONTAINER (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

Table 4. 7 Conceptual mapping of FEELING IS AN OBJECT IN THE CONTAINER

SOURCE DOMAIN	TARGET DOMAIN
- Thought	- Mind
- Feeling	- Heart

g. SPORT INCIDENT IS A DIRT

- 1) **Datum 22:** “The incident had **tarnished the face** of the game in Indonesia.”

In this datum, the phrase "tarnished the face" implies that the incident has negatively affected the image or reputation of the sport in Indonesia, likening the impact to a form of staining or soiling. In this metaphorical context, the sports incident is portrayed as something undesirable, close to dirt or tarnish, emphasizing the negative consequences and the blemishing of the sport's perceived integrity or reputation. Therefore, it can be said that datum 20 falls into the conceptual category of metaphor SPORT INCIDENT IS A DIRT (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

- 2) **Datum 23:** “It certainly **tarnishes the reputation** of the country.”

The statement "It certainly 'tarnishes the reputation'" of the country" implies a metaphorical meaning aligning with "sports incident is a dirt." In this context, the use of "tarnishes the reputation" suggests that the incident has negatively impacted and stained the overall image and standing of the country. The metaphorical connection to "dirt" indicates that the incident is seen as something undesirable and damaging, very close to a substance that can mar or soil the reputation of the country. This metaphor emphasizes the negative consequences and the potential lasting effects of the incident on how the country is perceived.

Table 4. 8 Conceptual mapping of SPORT INCIDENT IS A DIRT

SOURCE DOMAIN	TARGET DOMAIN
- Kanjuruhan tragedy	- Tarnished
- Incident	- Dirt

h. POLICE IS STRAFBAAR FEIT

- 1) **Datum 24:** “The **police overstepped their mark** in efforts to control the crowd.”

The expression "overstepped their mark" suggests that the police exceeded the limits or boundaries of their authority, potentially engaging in actions that may be considered unlawful or unacceptable. The metaphorical connection to "strafbaar feit," which translates to a criminal offense or punishable act, implies that the actions of the police may be perceived as crossing legal or ethical lines. This metaphor emphasizes a sense of wrongdoing or transgression in the conduct of law enforcement.

Table 4. 9 Conceptual mapping of POLICE IS STRAFBAAR FEIT

SOURCE DOMAIN	TARGET DOMAIN
- Police action	- Criminal acts
- Police officer	- Perpetrators
- Abuse of power	- Criminal behavior

i. FOOTBALL MATCH IS MASSACRE

1) **Datum 25:** “Indonesia football crush was a **massacre.**”

By implying that the football match tragedy was similar to a massacre, the expression "Indonesia football crush was a massacre" uses a metaphorical sense. When used in this context, the word "massacre" conjures up images of extensive devastation and fatalities, suggesting a horrible and tragic incident. The use of the word "massacre" to characterize the football crush highlights the seriousness and dire repercussions of the event, drawing comparisons to a violent and catastrophic occurrence. This metaphor expresses the incident's tragic nature and the extent of its impact.

Table 4. 10 Conceptual mapping of FOOTBALL MATCH IS MASSACRE

SOURCE DOMAIN	TARGET DOMAIN
- Loosing team	- Victims
- Fans' reaction	- Shock

j. GAS IS AN ORGANISM

1) **Datum 26:** “Police were unnecessarily brutal, and that along with **the clouds of stinging gas.**”

The statement “the clouds of stinging gas” in this datum suggests a metaphorical interpretation along with GAS IS ORGANISM (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4). Here, the use of "clouds

of stinging gas" implies a pervasive and impactful presence of a harmful substance, possibly likening it to an organism that spreads and affects its surroundings. The metaphorical connection to an organism might suggest that the gas, in this context, behaves in a way that is invasive and harmful, much like an organism causing harm. This choice of language emphasizes the negative and pervasive nature of the gas, drawing attention to its impact in a manner reminiscent of a living entity.

Table 4. 11 Conceptual mapping of GAS IS ORGANISM

SOURCE DOMAIN	TARGET DOMAIN
- Moving	- Live
- Gas	- Venomous animal

k. COUNTRY IS A HUMAN

- 1) **Datum 27:** “A huge wake-up call for Indonesia to look at all these security.”

Context contained in datum 25, describing an event or situation as a "huge wake-up call" suggests that it serves as a powerful and impactful signal for the country to become more alert, aware, or responsive to certain issues or challenges. While not directly stating that the country is a human, the metaphorical connection implies that the country, like a person, can experience

a moment of realization and heightened awareness, prompting a need for attention and action in response to the situation at hand.

Table 4. 12 Conceptual mapping of COUNTRY IS A HUMAN

SOURCE DOMAIN	TARGET DOMAIN
- Identity	- Personality
- Relation	- Interaction
- Governance	- Leadership
- History	- Age

I. HUMAN IS A LIQUID IN THE CONTAINER

- 1) **Datum 28:** “..... but after a 3-2 defeat, the first home loss for more than two decades to their adversaries, **fans streamed down to the pitch.**”

The metaphorical sentence used in the phrase "fans flowing down the field" does not explicitly use the metaphor "humans is a liquid in the container", but it can be interpreted metaphorically to convey a similar idea. The use of the word "streamed down" suggests a smooth and continuous movement, similar to the flow of a liquid. In this metaphorical context, it implies that fans are moving down the pitch in a collective and dynamic manner, resembling the fluidity of a substance that matches the shape of its container. Although not a direct metaphor, this choice of language evokes a sense of organic and fluid movement, highlighting the

integrated and dynamic nature of the crowd descending onto the field of play. the conceptual metaphor of this datum certainly is that the HUMAN IS A LIQUID IN THE CONTAINER (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

Table 4. 13 Conceptual mapping of HUMAN IS A LIQUID IN THE CONTAINER

SOURCE DOMAIN	TARGET DOMAIN
- Streamed down	- Pitch
- Liquid	- Fans

m. HUMAN LIFE IS MONEY

1) **Datum 29:** “Focus on monetization at **the cost of public safety.**”

Based on the context of the datum 27, the phrase “the cost of public safety” implies that ensuring public safety comes with a certain financial cost. When viewed through the conceptual metaphor "human life is money," it suggests that the value placed on public safety is measured, at least in part, by the resources and financial investments allocated to it. This metaphorical understanding emphasizes the idea that the allocation of funds reflects the priority and value placed on preserving and protecting human lives within the context of public safety initiatives.

Table 4. 14 Conceptual mapping of HUMAN LIFE IS MONEY

SOURCE DOMAIN	TARGET DOMAIN
- Safety	- Value
- Personal sacrifice	- Cost

n. COUNTRY IS LIVING CREATURE

1) **Datum 30:** “The country must thoroughly **transform.**”

In the context of ‘the state must “transform thoroughly”’, the word ‘transform’ can be seen as a metaphor by comparing the state to something that undergoes significant and fundamental changes. Like a caterpillar turning into a butterfly, which indicates a complete change in form, function and appearance, the use of the word ‘transform’ implies that the state needs to undergo deep and comprehensive changes in its structure, systems or policies. This metaphor implies that the state will not only improve or adjust, but will fundamentally reinvent itself to reach a new state. In this case, the word ‘transformation’ refers to the Kanjuruhan stadium in Malang having to be rebuilt according to the safety standards set by the world football body, FIFA. For example, broadcasting matches cannot be done at night, security officers such as police and soldiers must know and understand the laws in the stadium as well as the participation of the football club to be responsible and

there are strict consequences from the PSSI (Antconcordance, v-4.2.4).

Table 4. 15 Conceptual metaphors of COUNTRY IS LIVING CREATURE

SOURCE DOMAIN	TARGET DOMAIN
- Reproduction	- Population growth
- Evolution	- Adaptation

B. Discussion

A discussion section will be the next step to be completed following the data analysis. The researcher covered the findings of the data analysis in this section, specifically the conceptual metaphors discovered in two relevant news sources regarding the October 1, 2022, tragedy at the Kanjuruhan-Malang stadium. The objective of this is to respond to the research questions mentioned in the first chapter. The researcher then employed theoretical reasoning to examine conceptual metaphors using Lakoff & Johnson's (1980) theory and image schema according to Cruse & Croft's (2004) theory.

The researcher provides an explanation of the image schema based on each domain that has been found in the conceptual metaphor analysis with Cruse & Croft, (2004) theory.

a. SADNESS IS A DARK TIME

According to Cruse & Croft's (2004) theory, the sentence used in this section is "Sadness is a dark time", which is identified as a *space schema*.

It is known that the word "sadness" is identified as a *space schema* because

it is included in the "*down mood*" classification. The reason is that the meaning contained in the sentence shows something sad, scary, terrible, or unpleasant events. In addition, this sentence can be seen from the point of view of the existence schema because "sadness" is a process in the dark time event.

b. ANGER IS AN OBJECT

Based on the image schema theory proposed by Cruse & Croft (2004), the conceptual metaphor used "anger is an object" is indicated as a *space schema*, which shows an *up* or rising emotion. What stands out from this schema is the image created by the word expression "anger" which produces a burning or angry feeling and tends to be something dangerous. So this phrase can also be classified in the *existence schema* category of the *process*.

c. FEELING IS AN OBJECT

The image schema in this phrase is the *existence, object schema* (Cruse & Croft, 2004). This can be seen in the word "feeling". It is an object because feeling here is something that exists and can be felt and owned by every living being. In addition, "feeling" is said to be an object because it has the privilege of directing "feeling" itself to a target.

d. HUMAN IS ANIMAL

The imagery schema (Cruse & Croft, 2004) found in this phrase is classified as an *identity schema*, namely *superimposition*. This can be seen in the word "human" followed by the word "animal". The word "human"

looks normal, but after the word "animal" follows it, the word gives identity to the "human" who has the soul. The main point of *superimposition* here is to provide additional information in giving *identity* to a certain thing.

e. SPORT IS BATTLE

The imagery schema (Cruse & Croft, 2004) found in this phrase is the *force schema*, more specifically the *counterforce schema*. This can be seen in the word "battle" which indicates resistance between two camps. In addition, in "battle" there is also a pressure that requires the two sides to exchange pressure. So according to Cruse & Croft's (2004) image schema theory, the phrase "sport is battle" is included in the *counterforce classification*.

f. FEELING IS AN OBJECT IN THE CONTAINER

Similar to one of the points above, this sentence is included in the *existence classification*, namely the object schema. This is evident from the way the word is used "feeling" which implies something that exists or is real and can be felt. In addition, in this sentence, there is word "container" that when viewed will refer to the *containment* classification. Where, there is the word "container" which becomes a container or place that accommodates or holds an object, namely feelings.

g. SPORT INCIDENT IS A DIRT

According to Cruse & Croft's (2004) image schema theory, the phrases in this section are classified into *identity*, more specifically

matching schema. This can be seen in the phrase containing the words "incident" and "dirt", both of which have matching meanings. It is said so because "dirt" is something contaminated or negative. Meanwhile, the word "incident" itself can be interpreted as something bad or negative because an "incident" is something that is bad or has a negative impact, and no one wants an incident. Therefore, the words "incident" and "dirt" are both bad and fall into the match of identity classification.

h. POLICE IS STRAFBAAR FEIT

The process of force schema proposed by Cruse & Croft, (2004) is found in the phrase "police is strafbaar feit", a legal term meaning a criminal event or punishable act and a criminal offense. In the phrase, the subject shows the emotionally involved activity of change, namely the abuse of power, which causes the event to occur. Therefore, the phrase is classified into the *existence schema*, namely the *process schema*.

i. FOOTBALL MATCH IS MASSACRE

The image schema (Cruse & Croft, 2004) found in the phrase "football match is massacre" can be classified into several *force schemas*, namely *counterforce*, *compulsion*, and *restraint*. This can be noted from the word "massacre" which depicts the act of resistance between the two sides, namely *counterforce* accompanied by coercion by means of violence in resistance within the stadium resulting in one of the camps being unable to freely save themselves, namely *restraint*. And when

examined again, the consequences that occur from these three schemas are very suitable for the phrase "football match is massacre".

j. GAS IS ORGANISM

According to Cruse & Croft (2004), the image schema in the phrase "gas is an organism" is classified in the *identity schema*, namely *superimposition*. This is evident from the way the word is used. This is evident from the way the word is used. "gas" which is then followed by the phrase "is an organism". So it is seen in the phrase that there is an identity given to "gas" as an "organism" because gas is considered as something that has the properties of an organism, which can mutually react to stimuli or molecules that are and can affect living things.

k. COUNTRY IS A HUMAN

The phrase "country is a human" is included in the *Containment of container* classification based on the theory of Cruse & Croft, (2004). This can be seen in the phrase in the use of the word "country" which can be said to be a container or place. In addition, the word "human" in the phrase can also be classified as *content*. This can be seen from the overall phrase, where "human" here is a content in a containment, namely "country".

l. HUMAN IS A LIQUID IN THE CONTAINER

According to Cruse & Croft's (2004) image schema theory, this phrase can be classified as a *container schema*, namely *containment*. Judging from the word used in the phrase, namely "container" which is a place that refers to the stage in the phrase. In addition, there is an *identity*

schema classification in the phrase, namely *superimposition*. This is because the phrase "human is liquid" makes it seem as if humans at that time had properties like "liquid", that is, liquid. So in a tragedy, humans are like a stream of water that flows from top to bottom.

m. HUMAN LIFE IS MONEY

The imagery schema found in this phrase is an *identity schema*, namely a *superimposition schema*. It can be classified into it because there is an overlap between the use of the word "Money" and "human life". In this phrase, it can be seen that the word "money" has arguably the same nature as "human life", which is equally important and equally valuable.

n. COUNTRY IS LIVING CREATURE

Cruse & Croft's (2004) image schema found in the sentence "country is living creature" is classified as an *existence schema*, namely the *object schema*. The reason is because the word "living creature" is something that can be detected. In addition, the word "living creature" also plays a role in the formation of a "place or country" which can also be classified as a *containment schema*, because the "living creature" here is an object in *containment*, which is a "place" that plays a role in the change or existence of the "place" itself

Based on the data, the researcher found as many as 30 examples of metaphorical instances (taking the forms of words or sentences) in the news media and this number classified into 14 conceptual metaphors. That amount obtained based on the researcher's experience and reinforced by the use of auxiliary media in the form of software which

has features allowing to analyze a group of words such as lexical, collocation and other keywords from a large amount of data (words). So that it can produce concrete data in writing studies that can be serve as a solid data for the present study.

In accordance with this research question, researcher analyzed conceptual metaphors found in BBC News and *The Jakarta Post* media which is then followed by an explanation of the image schema submitted by Cruse & Croft (2004). Based on the results of the previous analysis, there were 14 types of conceptual metaphors from the 30 data obtained. The researcher found that the domain that dominated the data obtained in the news was the conceptual metaphor domain SADNESS IS A DARK TIME. The researcher found 7 samples of phrases or sentences that indicated metaphors that were included in SADNESS IS A DARK TIME.

The researcher classified conceptual metaphors from the collected news media based on words that are related to sadness. Identified in datum 1, the researcher found the word "disaster" which represents sadness that occurs as a result of an event. The words "a tragedy" and "devastating incident" are terms found in datum 3. Then, in datums 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, the researcher found the phrase "dark day" which is also used as an amplifier in interpreting sadness. Apart from that, the phrase "dark episode" was also found which can give the meaning of a gloomy situation related to sadness, which is a dark time.

Additionally, the metaphor "SADNESS IS DARK TIME" arguably stands out, as the emotion is metaphorically linked to darkness, trauma, death, considering the gravity and grim nature of these events. For example, the metaphorical phrase "SADNESS IS DARK TIME" resonates with global tragedies, especially in the 20th century, such as

what happened in Britain as the first major football crowd disaster at Glasgow Rangers' Ibrox stadium in 1902 resulting in 25 people dying and 500 others being injured. as a result of being hit by a stand. The football disaster in Britain is increasing, resulting in the death toll reaching 251 people. Similar things also happened in Argentina (1968), Lebanon (1968), Turkey (1968 and 1974), Egypt (1979), Nigeria (1979), Greece (1981), Columbia (1982), Nepal (1988), Guatemala (1996), South Africa (2001), and Ghana (2001) which also caused the deaths of at least 20 fans. Apart from that, the 1950 Brazil World Cup event in Maranaco caused national sadness for Brazilians due to the defeat in the match against the Uruguayan football club. This left a deep scar of sadness and trauma in Brazilian football culture due to the shame it endured.

History has been strongly focused on the discipline of cognitive science, especially in terms of the world sport of football. Darby, Johnes, & Mellor (2004) emphasize that the use of the word "disaster" in sports is often used by fans, journalists, and even the players themselves in the field of football in the context of defeat. The Oxford English Dictionary defines a disaster as an embarrassing incident such as a defeat which is also included in the domain of sadness. This is very related to the SADNESS IS A DARK TIME domain because it can cause trauma for fans. One of the things that affects it (trauma) is life-threatening situations, whether it is a disaster, accident or other violence.

Analyzing the results of conceptual metaphor using Cruse & Croft's (2004) theory allows the identification of image schemas that underlie concepts in human language and thought. Image schemas are representations or mental images that can be understood directly through experience, in accordance with Johnson's theory (1980). In this research,

the researcher found the dominant is *identity schema* and *existence schema*. The *identity schema*, which can be found in the domains “human is animal”, “sport incident is a dirt”, “gas is organism”, “human life is money”, and “human is liquid” are reflected in the sub-classifications “*superimposition*” and “*matching*”. It describes how humans conceptualize themselves as animals or how sporting events are considered as dirt and also trade events. This emphasizes the concept of identity in conceptual metaphors.

Meanwhile, existence schemas appear in the domains of "feeling is an object in the container", “country is living creature”, “feeling is an object”, police is a strafbaar feit”, and "anger is an object", with variations of types such as "*Object*" and "*Process*". This shows how humans experience emotions as *objects* in containers and *processes* that exist in their minds. This explanation is based on Cruse & Croft’s (2004) theory, that expand the understanding of conceptual metaphor with the concept of image schema. This allows a more specific understanding of how humans organize and understand abstract concepts through concrete mental representations.

Additional evidence of the importance of image schemas in understanding abstract concepts can be found in scientific works such as "Metaphors We Live By" by Lakoff & Johnson (1980), which introduced the idea of conceptual metaphors influencing human thought and language. By combining these theories, conceptual metaphor analysis becomes richer and deeper, helping us understand the basis of human thought better.

In short, this research has answered research problems regarding the use of conceptual metaphors and how these conceptual metaphors are explained in image schema theory. Not only that, the researcher explored further how the image schema is represented based on the domain found. In other words, namely, the image schema

presented in this research is to understand further what classification the metaphor means. In this research, the news topic about the Kanjuruhan-Malang Stadium tragedy in 2022 was chosen as the research object. Since the tragedy occurred, many national and international media have covered this incident because it broke the record for the second most deaths in the world in a football event.

In this study, the overarching conceptual metaphor is "sadness is a dark time", which can be inferred from the author's use of words consistent with sadness. This metaphor depicts grief as a dark and gloomy period, highlighting the aspects of darkness and difficulty in the experience of grief. Furthermore, the dominating image schema in this study is *identity* and *existence* classification. This indicates that the results of this study gain a focus on categorizing and understanding aspects of *identity* and *existence* and also can be the focus of analysis in the context of the research being conducted. Thus, the use of these conceptual metaphors and image schemas enriches the understanding and interpretation of the issues of *sadness*, *identity*, and *existence* within the scope of this research.

Based on the results of the research above, the researcher states that there are studies in previous studies that support and do not support the findings of this research. Some studies that do not support the results of this study are *Framing Analysis of the Reporting of the Malang Kanjuruhan Tragedy in the Online Medi* (Adawiyah & Nugroho, 2024), *A Critical Discourse Analysis of News Report on Kanjuruhan Tragedy in Tempo and CNN Indonesia* (Nuryani & Wibisono, 2023) and *Tragedi Suporter Kanjuruhan Malang: Analisis Twitter Sebagai Alat Komunikasi Digital Pemerintah dan Organisasi Sepakbola Indonesia* (Ferianto, 2023). Although these studies have the same object, the

results of these studies reveal that there are parties who are blamed for the news. The study entitled *Pelanggaran Prinsip Kesantunan Berbahasa dalam Kolom Komentar Akun Instagram Najwa Shihab pada “Tragedi Kanjuruhan”* (Azizah, 2022) also does not support the results of this study because the study looked for the politeness of the language used regarding the Kanjuruhan tragedy, while this study looked for metaphors and image schemas in the news of the Kanjuruhan tragedy.

On the other hand, there are several studies that are in line with this research. First, a study entitled *Konstruksi Pemberitaan Tragedi Kanjuruhan (Analisis Framing Di Detik. Com)* by Duku and Yahya (2023), which revealed the influence of the Kanjuruhan tragedy news on the community. In addition, research entitled *Conceptual metaphors in North African French-speaking news discourse about COVID-19* (Lahlou & Rahim, 2022), *“Not Soldiers but Fire-fighters” - Metaphors and Covid-19* (Semino, 2020), *The Conceptual Metaphor of Modesty in English and Ukrainia* (Shevchenko and Shastalo, 2021), *Laughter vs fear: conceptual metaphor in the literary world of Martin Amis* (Petrenko , Petrenko, Petrenko, Golik, & Tishchenko, 2019), and *Metaphor Analysis on Covid-19 Vaccine Issues in New York Times Online News* (Ula, 2021). Those researches in line with the results of this study which reveal the existence of meaning in an object and the influence produced by the meaning. Although this research and previous research use different objects, the results of this research and previous research produce almost the same conclusion, namely the existence of other meanings in metaphors and the impact related to these meanings.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the analysis and findings of this research. This chapter also offers suggestions for further research focused on the study of metaphor.

A. Conclusion

This study applied the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980) regarding Conceptual Metaphors and Image Schema theory proposed by Cruse and Croft (2004). The object of this research is news about the tragedy at Kanjuruhan Malang from two news media, namely The Jakarta Post and BBC News. This study aims to explain how metaphorical language is used in an event in the news and how are these conceptual metaphors explained within the image schemas theory of Cruse & Croft (2004) in identify the image schema underlying concepts in human language and thought. The researcher delivers findings in this subsection following an analysis of thirty collection of data from The Jakarta Post and BBC News. Based on the conceptual metaphor theory by Lakoff and Johnson (1980), this study revealed 30 data containing metaphors which were then classified into 14 different types of conceptual metaphors. Besides, this research contributes to the understanding and application of Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) theory of Conceptual Metaphor and Cruse and Croft's (2004) Image Schema theory.

In the findings and discussion, the researcher found that dictions related to tragic events in the news media tend to produce the results of the conceptual metaphor

SADNESS IS A DARK TIME as the domain or conceptual metaphor that is dominant in the news as a form of expression of a tragic event. Reflections on this domain are based on how the researcher feels, interprets and confirms the diction as a conceptual metaphor with tangible evidence.

Apart from that, the researcher also discovered how image schemas represent conceptual metaphors based on the domains found. The researcher classify based on the theory of Cruse & Croft (2004) where there are 5 types of image schemas found based on metaphors in the news, namely; identity, existence, space, force, and container. In this study, the dominant image schema is “*identity*” and “*existence*” while the image schema that rarely appears is “*space*”. Apart from that, the researcher can say that image schema can help or increase readers' understanding in understanding the context of conceptual metaphors contained in a text.

Overall, the conceptual metaphors and image schemas identified in this research provide a lens for understanding and interpreting news media representations of tragic events across different contexts. By connecting these findings to broader global sporting tragedies the understanding about cognitive frameworks related to human experience, emotions, and behavior in the face of adversity can be examine more deeply.

B. Suggestion

The researcher hopes that this research can provide something new for readers in the future, especially regarding the development of figurative language which is often used in the news media regarding various issues. Therefore, the researcher suggests that future the researcher who want to conduct similar research can further explore

things that have not been revealed by using the latest news data. Apart from that, it is recommended that future researchers be able to enrich the analysis of conceptual metaphors by combining other theories which of course can open up better insights into language.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Muhammad Syauqi Fawaid was born in Probolinggo, 14 May 2001. The author is the second child of Moch. Noer Cholis Hasjim and Ummul Faridah. Tunas Luhur Paiton High School was his last education before entering university. During his time at school, he was an active organiser who served as vice chairman of the student council and vice chairman of ADIWIYATA in the same year. 2019 was the year when he became a new student at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang with the selection of English Literature Study Programme.

During his university life, he became a very active student in activities on and off campus. Some of those activities are members of the Department of Student Association (HMJ) of the English Literature Department. In addition, as someone who has artistic skills in the field of music, so when he entered university, he decided to join the UKM Choir Gema Gita Bahana UIN Malang and won his first competition when competing at UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung in 2023 and in the same year, he and his choir team won the international choir competition, the Malaysian Choral Eisteddfod held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

APPENDIX

Data source: **BBC News**

1. Kanjuruhan stadium: Indonesia to demolish site of arena disaster. **<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-63301863>**

Indonesia has announced plans to demolish the stadium where at least 131 football fans died and hundreds were injured in a stampede this month.

President Joko Widodo said the Kanjuruhan stadium in Malang would be rebuilt according to safety standards set by the sport's governing body Fifa.

He said the country must "thoroughly transform" how it manages the sport.

Mr Widodo made the announcement after meeting Fifa president Gianni Infantino earlier on Tuesday. Indonesia is set to host the 2023 under-20 World Cup, and the pair agreed to form a joint task force ahead of the event. Speaking alongside Mr Widodo, the Fifa chief said it was imperative that fans attending the tournament were provided with a safe environment.

"This is a football country, a country where football is a passion for over 100 million people," he said. "We owe it to them that when they see a match they are safe and secure."

On 1 October, fans were caught in a deadly crush as they attempted to leave the Kanjuruhan stadium after the defeat of the home side Arema FC by Persebaya Surabaya. Six people, including police officers and organizers, are facing criminal charges over the crush, which is one of the world's worst stadium disasters.

They will be charged with criminal negligence causing death, which carries a maximum sentence of five years. An investigation published last week ruled that the tragic incident had been sparked by police firing tear gas into the stands - a crowd control measure banned by Fifa.

The report also found several other contributing factors, including the stadium being filled beyond capacity and locked exit doors, as well as a push by league officials to hold the game at night to secure higher television ratings.

Investigators also called on the Indonesian Football Association's board to step down, urging them to "resign as a form of responsibility".

But Mr Infantino has already assured organizers that Indonesia will not have the 2023 under-20 event stripped from it.

Some 24 countries will compete in venues across six Indonesian cities next summer. The Kanjuruhan stadium was not due to host any games during the competition.

2. Indonesia: Fans 'died in the arms' of players in stadium crush.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-63114568>

Football fans "died in the arms" of players during a crush at Indonesia's Kanjuruhan stadium, the home team coach has said, as the number of children killed in the tragedy rose to 32.

Javier Roca said the crush at the match in Java, in which 125 people lost their lives, left him "mentally shattered".

Authorities say the youngest victim of Saturday's disaster was just three.

Some 18 officers are being investigated after police fired tear gas at fans who invaded the pitch when the match ended.

The police chief in the city of Malang where the game was played has been sacked. At least nine other officers were suspended.

More than 320 other people were injured as supporters were trampled on and suffocated in crushes as they fled the gas. Indonesia's deputy minister of children and women affairs said the children were aged between three and 17.

An eyewitness told the BBC that police had fired numerous gas rounds "continuously and fast" after the situation with fans became "tense". Home team Arema FC supporters ran onto the pitch when the match ended in a 3-2 defeat to their rivals Persebaya Surabaya.

Videos on social media show fans clambering over fences to escape. Separate videos appeared to show lifeless bodies on the floor.

One witness, Chandra, told the BBC that a sea of smoke in the stands caused instant panic among spectators. "Little kids were crying, women were fainting, screams were heard everywhere, all were flocking out," he said.

Another fan, Eko, said he couldn't get out of the stand's exits due to the number of people trying to escape.

"I went back to the top of the stands with friends. Then I used a scarf to keep the smoke away. After that I jumped into the field and went down through the side door," he said.

Ester Andayanengtyas told the BBC her 17-year-old daughter Debora suffered serious injuries, including a broken neck and swelling on the brain during the panic.

"I asked her not to watch the game that day. She didn't return home, in the morning her friends were looking for her," Ms Andayanengtyas said. "We looked for her in the ER, but she wasn't there. The hospital told us to look at the mortuary. The confusion happened because my daughter didn't carry an ID."

Other witnesses reported hearing parents crying out "where is my child" among the chaos, and one man told the BBC that he saw parents collapsing while protecting their children.

"A mother fainted while hugging her child, next to her the boy fainted," he said. "Then some supporters picked up the mother and the boy to get out of the stadium. They were carried away unconscious - maybe because of the tear gas."

Muhamad Dipo Maulana, 21, who was at the match, told BBC Indonesian that after the game had ended a few Arema fans went on the pitch to remonstrate with the home team players but were immediately intercepted by police and "beaten".

More spectators then took to the pitch in protest, the supporter said.

"Police with dogs, shields, and soldiers came forward," Mr Dipo told the BBC. He said he had heard more than 20 tear gas shots towards spectators at the stadium.

Police spokesperson Dedi Prasetyo told reporters that the officers under investigation "were responsible for holding" the weapons and said they were being questioned by an internal affairs team.

A police chief has now been sacked following the investigation.

He added that several other officers, including the field security team, and some officials from the Indonesian football league, were also under investigation.

Indonesia's human rights commission said it will conduct its own inquiry into the disaster, and President Joko Widodo has ordered that all matches in Indonesia's top league must be stopped until the official probe has been carried out.

Amnesty International said the police response amounted to "use of excessive force by the state" to control an unarmed crowd, and protesters in the capital Jakarta on Sunday night carried placards that read "stop police brutality".

Indonesia's police force has been previously criticized for its frequent use of tear gas in tightly-packed stadiums.

Meanwhile, Mr Roca, the Arema FC coach, told the Spanish broadcaster Cadena Ser that he thought "the police overstepped their mark" in efforts to control the crowd.

The announcement of the investigation comes after world football's governing body Fifa called the disaster "a dark day for all involved in football and a tragedy beyond comprehension".

Fifa's own regulations say no "crowd control gas" should be carried or used by stewards or police at matches and the body has requested a report on the incident from the Indonesian football federation.

Security Minister Mahfud MD wrote on Instagram that the stadium had been filled beyond capacity, with over 42,000 tickets being sold for the game in the 38,000 capacity stadium.

"It had gotten anarchic. They started attacking officers, they damaged cars," said Nico Afinta, police chief in East Java, adding that two police officers were among the dead.

"We would like to convey that... not all of them were anarchic. Only about 3,000 who entered the pitch," he said.

Fleeing fans "went out to one point at the exit. Then there was a build-up, in the process of accumulation there was shortness of breath, lack of oxygen", the officer added.

3. Fifa president Gianni Infantino says it is a 'dark day' for football after the Indonesian stadium disaster.

<https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63107682>

Fifa president Gianni Infantino says it is a "dark day" for football following the death of at least 125 people in a crush at a football match in Indonesia. About 180 people were also hurt after Arema FC's loss to rivals Persebaya Surabaya in East Java on Saturday.

The crush took place after police tear-gassed fans who invaded the pitch.

"The football world is in a state of shock following the tragic incidents that have taken place in Indonesia," Infantino said.

"This is a dark day for all involved in football and a tragedy beyond comprehension."

As panic spread in Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang, thousands surged towards the exits, where many suffocated.

Fifa, the world's governing football body, states that no "crowd control gas" should be carried or used by stewards or police at matches.

Infantino added: "I extend my deepest condolences to the families and friends of the victims who lost their lives following this tragic incident.

"Together with Fifa and the global football community, all our thoughts and prayers are with the victims, those who have been injured, together with the people of the Republic of Indonesia, the Asian Football Confederation, the Indonesian Football Association, and the Indonesian Football League, at this difficult time."

The head of the Asian Football Confederation, Sheikh Salman bin Ebrahim Al Khalifa, told Reuters in a statement he was "deeply shocked and saddened to hear such tragic news coming out of football-loving Indonesia".

La Liga and the Spanish Football Federation (RFEF) have agreed that clubs will observe a minute's silence before kick-off in Sunday's games as a mark of respect.

A statement by La Liga said the silence would "offer condolences to the Indonesian people, especially the families of the deceased, as well as wishing a quick recovery to those injured".

'There should never be violence at a football match'

Players wore black armbands in Sunday's two Premier League matches, and several clubs offered their condolences to the victims of the disaster.

Liverpool tweeted: "We are deeply saddened to hear of the events at Kanjuruhan Stadium, Malang, Indonesia. The thoughts of everyone at Liverpool Football Club are with all those affected at this time."

In the UK, a crush developed at the Hillsborough Stadium in Sheffield in 1989, resulting in the deaths of 97 Liverpool fans attending the club's FA Cup semi-final against Nottingham Forest.

England captain Leah Williamson posted on Twitter: "My thoughts are with everyone affected by this tragedy. Indonesia holds a special place in my heart."

Spain defender Sergio Ramos called the incident "heartbreaking" while ex-England forward Wayne Rooney said it was "devastating".

Ajax's club account tweeted: "We are deeply saddened by the tragedy in Malang, Indonesia. There should never be violence at a football match."

Barcelona said they were "pained by the tragic events" at Kanjuruhan Stadium, adding they "reject all acts of violence both on and off the field".

4. Indonesia football crush was a 'massacre' - man who lost family.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-asia-63153616>

131 people were killed in a crush at an Indonesian football stadium on Saturday, when thousands of fans rushed on to the pitch after the home team lost a game at Kanjuruhan stadium in Malang, East Java.

Police responded by firing tear gas.

Devi Athok's two daughters and their mother were killed in the crush, one of the worst disasters in football history. Speaking to the BBC, he and others described what they saw happen that night.

Authorities on Monday launched an investigation - following allegations of heavy-handed policing, and public anger has escalated.

5. Indonesia football stadium disaster

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w172yg1rv43yclq>

We'll reflect on the conversation in Indonesia after one of the world's worst ever football stadium disasters. At least 125 people were killed at the match at the Kanjuruhan stadium in Malang in East Java. We'll hear how the authorities are responding to criticism that the use of tear gas against fans who had entered the pitch led to the deadly crush. We'll hear the voice of one survivor.

We'll hear how Brazilian voters are feeling after the first round of their presidential election, with current president Jair Bolsonaro and former president Lula da Silva now due to face each other in a run-off vote later this month.

A UN committee has called for Ukraine to release thousands of disabled people from institutions. Testimony gathered by BBC journalists was part of the evidence considered by the UN, so we'll speak to one of the team behind the reporting.

6. Indonesia stadium disaster.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w3ct4182>

Indonesia continues to search for answers and comfort after more than 130 fans died at a football match. There appears to have been a deadly combination at the Kanjuruhan stadium in Malang, East Java, of overcrowding, tear gas being fired by police and blocked exits during the ensuing panic.

The president of Fifa, the game's world governing body, called it a "dark day" for football.

Host James Reynolds has spent the past week hearing from survivors, who describe how they feel lucky to be alive and now want nothing more to do with football. He also brings together two Indonesian sports broadcasters for their assessment of what went wrong.

The match between local club Arema FC and Persebaya Surabaya will forever be remembered as one of the world's worst football disasters but unfortunately there have been others in the past.

Herbert Mensah was chairman of a football club 21-years-ago when 126 lives were lost at the Accra Sports Stadium in Ghana. In January 2022, Irene Ndombi was at a match in Cameroon where at least eight people were killed and 38 injured in a crush.

We brought these two survivors together to hear their reactions and to discuss how they have coped with their own emotional aftermath.

"You don't even want to hear or to imagine that a situation like that is occurring elsewhere," says Irene. "Because each time you hear there is an accident or a stampede, it automatically brings you back to that same scene."

7. Tear gas fired by Indonesia police blamed for deadly football match crush, report says

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-63487099>

Tear gas fired by Indonesian police triggered last month's deadly crush at a football match which left 135 people dead, a report says.

The country's human rights commission also said that most of the deaths at the Kanjuruhan stadium in Malang, East Java, were caused by asphyxiation.

Komnas HAM also pointed to the excessive use of force by officers on 1 October. Six people, including officers and organizers, now face criminal charges. The disaster happened after Arema FC fans ran onto the pitch following their team's defeat to rivals Persebaya Surabaya, and tear gas was then fired, the body said. Hundreds then tried to flee through the exits, which caused a deadly stampede. Rules by Fifa, the world's governing football body, specifically state that no "crowd control gas" should be carried or used by stewards or police at matches.

Fifa described the crush as "a dark day for all involved in football and a tragedy beyond comprehension".

At a news briefing on Wednesday, Komnas HAM said the use of tear gas was the main cause of what was one of the world's worst football disasters.

"There needs to be legal responsibility," said chairman Ahmad Taufan Damanik. The commission also accused the organizers of favoring commercial interests over safety standards.

And it urged the Indonesian authorities to audit all the stadiums across the vast country, warning that matches should be suspended if no improvements were made within three months.

Indonesia is due to stage the U20 World Cup in 2023. The commission's report echoes a government investigation that also found inadequate safety protocols and locked gates contributed to the tragedy.

Shortly after the disaster, the Indonesian football association (PSSI) launched an investigation, saying that the incident had "tarnished the face" of the game in Indonesia. Violence at football matches is not new in Indonesia, and Arema FC and Persebaya Surabaya are long-time rivals.

However Persebaya Surabaya fans were banned from buying tickets for the game because of fears of clashes.

Chief Security Minister Mahfud MD posted on Instagram that 42,000 tickets had been sold for the match at Kanjuruhan stadium, which has a stated capacity of 38,000.

One of the worst football disasters, The crush in Malang is one of the worst of a tragically long line of stadium disasters.

In 1964, a total of 320 people were killed and more than 1,000 injured during a stampede at a Peru-Argentina Olympic qualifier in Lima.

In 1985, 39 people died and 600 were hurt at the Heysel stadium in Brussels, Belgium, when fans were crushed against a wall that then collapsed during the European Cup final between Liverpool (England) and Juventus (Italy).

In the UK, a crush developed at the Hillsborough stadium in Sheffield in 1989, resulting in the deaths of 97 Liverpool fans attending the club's FA Cup semi-final against Nottingham Forest.

8. 127 deaths in Indonesia stadium stampede

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w172ykwmbcpv776>

Authorities in Indonesia say at least 127 people have died and several others injured after a riot at a football match.

Also, the Ukrainian flag flies once again in a key town in the Donetsk region days after Moscow claimed the territory would be Russian forever.

And Brazil goes to the polls in presidential elections billed as the most consequential since the country's return to democracy in the 1980s.

Joining Audrey Brown to discuss these and other issues are Isabel Hilton, founder of China Dialogue - a digest that looks at the environment and politics in China; and Sadakat Kadri, a human rights lawyer and journalist.

9. Indonesia: At least 125 dead in football stadium crush

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-63105945>

At least 125 people have died in a crush at an Indonesian football match that has become one of the world's worst stadium disasters.

Hundreds were also hurt in the aftermath of home team Arema FC's loss to bitter rivals at the overcrowded stadium late on Saturday in Malang, East Java.

The crush took place after police tear-gassed fans who invaded the pitch.

As panic spread, thousands surged towards Kanjuruhan stadium's exits, where many suffocated.

Fifa, the world's governing football body, states that no "crowd control gas" should be carried or used by stewards or police at matches.

The organization's president Gianni Infantino said it was "a dark day for all involved in football and a tragedy beyond comprehension".

One eyewitness told the BBC that police had fired numerous tear gas rounds "continuously and fast" after the situation with fans became "tense".

Next to one exit gate a hole smashed through the wall testifies to the desperation to escape the crush that developed.

There are candles next to the gate, put there by supporters to remember the victims.

The doors themselves are slanted outwards, a sign of the sheer level of force from the inside.

'It had gotten anarchic' - Police

Indonesian officials at one stage put the death toll in the disaster as high at 174 people, but this was later revised downwards.

President Joko Widodo has ordered that all matches in Indonesia's top league must be stopped until an investigation has been carried out.

Videos from the stadium show fans running onto the pitch after the final whistle marked the home team's 2-3 defeat, and police firing tear gas in response.

"It had gotten anarchic. They started attacking officers, they damaged cars," said Nico Afinta, police chief in East Java, adding that two police officers were among the dead.

"We would like to convey that... not all of them were anarchic. Only about 3,000 who entered the pitch," he said.

Fleeing fans "went out to one point at the exit. Then there was a build-up, in the process of accumulation there was shortness of breath, lack of oxygen", the officer added.

Videos on social media show fans clambering over fences to escape. Separate videos appear to show lifeless bodies on the floor.

The Indonesian football association (PSSI) said it had launched an investigation, adding that the incident had "tarnished the face of Indonesian football".

Violence at football matches is not new in Indonesia, and Arema FC and Persebaya Surabaya are long-time rivals.

However Persebaya Surabaya fans were banned from buying tickets for the game because of fears of clashes.

Chief Security Minister Mahfud MD posted on Instagram that 42,000 tickets had been sold for the match at Kanjuruhan stadium, which has a stated capacity of 38,000.

President Widodo called for this to be the "last soccer tragedy in the nation" after ordering that all Liga 1 games should be paused pending an investigation.

'It was bang, bang, bang' - Eyewitness

Muhamad Dipo Maulana, 21, who was at the match, told BBC Indonesian that after the game had ended a few Arema fans went on the pitch to remonstrate with the home team players but were immediately intercepted by police and "beaten".

More spectators then took to the pitch in protest, the supporter said, adding that the situation became "tense".

"Police with dogs, shields, and soldiers came forward," Mr Dipo told the BBC.

He said he had heard more than 20 tear gas shots towards spectators at the stadium.

"There was a lot, like bang, bang, bang! The sound was continuous and fast. The sound was really loud and directed to all the stands," he added.

Mr Dipo said he saw people in disarray, panicking and suffocating while trying to get out of the stadium. There were many children and old people who were affected by the tear gas, the eyewitness added.

One of worst football disasters

The stampede is one of the worst of a tragically long line of stadium disasters.

In 1964, a total of 320 people were killed and more than 1,000 injured during a stampede at a Peru-Argentina Olympic qualifier in Lima.

In 1985, 39 people died and 600 were hurt at the Heysel stadium in Brussels, Belgium, when fans were crushed against a wall that then collapsed during the European Cup final between Liverpool (England) and Juventus (Italy).

In the UK, a crush developed at the Hillsborough stadium in Sheffield in 1989, resulting in the deaths of 97 Liverpool fans attending the club's FA Cup semi-final against Nottingham Forest.

10. Indonesia: Investigation launched after football stadium tragedy

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/63107718>

The Indonesian football association has announced it has launched an investigation after one of the world's worst stadium disasters took place in the country.

The tragedy occurred after a top league game had finished on the island of Java.

Indonesia's President Joko Widodo has ordered a safety review and stopped all matches in the country's top football division until the investigation is complete.

It's thought that at least 125 people have died and more were hurt after a stampede at a match between Arema FC and Persebaya Surabaya.

The tragedy unfolded after supporters came on to the pitch at Java's Kanjuruhan Stadium following the game between the two rival teams.

Police clashed with fans which resulted in the police firing tear gas at the supporters.

As fans tried to leave the stadium, many of them got caught up in a crush.

Gianni Infantino, President of Fifa - football's governing body - described it as "a dark day for all involved in football". Tear gas use in the stadium is against Fifa's rules.

11. Indonesia football crush: How the disaster unfolded

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-63113027>

Indonesians are demanding answers after a football match between two rival clubs turned into one of the worst disasters in the sport's history.

On Saturday night, thousands of fans rushed onto the pitch after their home team lost a game at Kanjuruhan stadium in Malang, East Java. Police responded by firing tear gas.

In the panic to escape, people were trampled and crushed at the exits. At least 125 - including dozens of children, one as young as three - were killed, the authorities say.

Some fans died in the arms of the players they had come to cheer on just hours earlier, the coach of home team Arema FC revealed.

"I can only mention a terrifying scenario," Sergio Silva, a Portuguese star for the side said. "Police cars on fire, everything broken, corridors with blood, people's shoes.

"People were desperate, they had seen people die and were trying to escape," he told Portuguese sports newspaper, A Bola.

Authorities on Monday launched an investigation - following allegations of heavy-handed policing. Public anger has escalated - with mourners chanting "murderers" at officials. At least 18 police officers are being investigated for their actions on the field.

So how did this all unfold? Here's what we know so far.

A fraught history

There had been concerns in the lead-up to the game - between Arema FC and long-time rivals, Persebaya Surabaya, another East Java-based team - as violence between fans was not unprecedented.

So extra precautions were put in place - including more security "for preventive measures", Maiké Ira Puspita, deputy secretary-general of the Indonesian Football Association, told the BBC.

They also banned visiting Persebaya fans from coming to the match, meaning it was just a home crowd - an over-capacity attendance of 42,000 people - who roared on their team on Saturday night.

The FA also deployed extra police. And during the game's first half, everything was "manageable". "The security is happening like usual," says Ms Puspita. "Half-time was OK."

Eyewitnesses have disputed this, telling the BBC there were scuffles at half-time with tensions building throughout the second half. When the game ended, Arema had lost 3-2.

"And this is the point when some of the supporters ran onto the pitch. And it all just started to break out from there," Ms Puspita said.

It is unclear - and in fierce contention - what exactly happened next. Authorities are unwilling to even specify a chronology of what happened on the field.

"I think it's better for all of us to wait for the investigation team," Ms Puspita told the BBC.

But what is known is that after the final whistle blew, Arema fans moved onto the pitch, where the team's footballers were gathered in the middle. Police had already escorted Persebaya to their changing rooms, the BBC's Indonesian service reported.

Sergio Silva said many of those streaming onto the field had appeared to come to "show support, not attack". But recognising the situation was escalating, the team returned to the changing rooms.

At some point, police began to fire tear gas into the thousands-strong crowd, volleys aimed at dispersing them. One eyewitness told the BBC that police fired tear gas rounds "continuously and fast".

Witnesses say police were unnecessarily brutal - and that along with the clouds of stinging gas, officers were beating fans with batons.

The gas had an overwhelming effect - sparking a mass exodus. Fans fled down the field, heading towards the stadium's narrow exits. But with a crowd of thousands beating at each others' backs, and with many still suffering gas inhalation, it became a crush at the gates.

In the scrabble to get out, people punched and clawed holes in the wall to try and pull themselves free. The weight of people pushing against the iron gates left them bent outwards. In other places, the crush left some people dying in the changing rooms.

12. Indonesia football crush: Cries for justice as families mourn dead

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-63126820>

Nineteen-year-old Mohammad Hafis wasn't supposed to be at the Kanjuruhan stadium on Saturday night. He didn't have a ticket.

But he and his girlfriend had managed to get entry wristbands.

It was one of the ways their bodies were identified by their parents hours later, wandering the corridors of a packed hospital in the aftermath of the stadium tragedy in Malang, Indonesia.

At least 125 people - many of them teenagers like Mohammad - died in a stampede at the stadium triggered by police firing tear gas at spectators.

Officers had responded in this way to quell fans of the losing side Arema FC who stormed onto the pitch after the final whistle.

But the stinging volleys - also sprayed at fans in the stands, witnesses say - left people blinded and gasping for air. That sparked a mass exodus; fans fled to the stadium's exits where many of them died, trampled or suffocated.

Mohammad's father, Alif, remembered walking through the hospital corridors hours later, wondering if his only son was alive. He told his wife to be strong.

"When I was shown my son's dead body, I stood back. I didn't want to see him. It was too much," he told the BBC.

"Deep inside I am crying. But I have to let it go.

"My hope for football in Indonesia? Enough. This is the last. No more football in Indonesia."

All games in the Liga, Indonesia's top football flight, have been canceled as the nation grapples with the huge tragedy.

A devastated community is demanding answers and accountability for such a huge loss of life. Many of the dead were keen football fans, young men and women. At least 32 children died in the melee, including a toddler.

Questions are being asked of the match organizers. The stadium was over-capacity, which exacerbated the problem. There were 42,000 tickets sold for a 38,000-seat stadium, according to a government minister.

But public anger has been more squarely directed at the police and their use of tear gas.

The world's governing football body Fifa's said that "crowd control gas" should not be used at matches - a guideline that is frequently ignored in Indonesia. Several witnesses have told the BBC they think the crowd's stampede could have been averted.

"Why didn't the police fire the tear gas onto the pitch? Why did they fire it into the stands?

"There were a lot of women and children and many of the gates were locked. They couldn't get out," said 22-year-old survivor Aris Usmatul. She was horrified when

she made it out of the gates on Saturday to find bodies on the street and people collapsed around her.

Indonesian and international human rights groups have also emphasized this point, as have security experts. Jacqui Baker, a policing expert from Murdoch University, highlighted the violence displayed by police and the military, who had also been seconded to the match. Authorities have revealed about 2,000 officers - including several police units and soldiers - were present that night.

"We [saw] these different police forces running around the pitch, brutally kicking people, hitting people. This is completely unacceptable behavior," Dr Baker told the BBC.

National police authorities have sacked the local chief in Malang. They have suspended another nine officers and said dozens more were under investigation. Officials didn't provide details on their role in the disaster, but said the use of tear gas was being looked into. Local police had previously said they deployed tear gas to prevent anarchy.

Football violence has long been a problem in Indonesia, where violent rivalries between major teams are common. But Saturday's tragedy only involved the home town's fans of Arema FC, after organizers had earlier banned fans from the opposing side Persebaya Surabaya from visiting.

Indonesia's government has decreed 50 millions rupiahs (£2,890; \$3,300) in compensation for each of the victims' families. President Joko Widodo has ordered an investigation - pledging to root out the perpetrators and punish them.

This investigation should be done in two to three weeks, officials said.

In the meantime, the community mourns. Back at Kanjuruhan stadium, hundreds of people have lined up to lay flowers, sprinkle rose petals and pay their respects.

Fans once flocked here to show their love of football. Now crowds gather for a different reason, to this focal point of raw grief.

Arema footballers also returned to pay tribute. Wearing black armbands, several of them in tears, they knelt on the pitch and prayed.

Piles of shoes were still strewn around the stadium's perimeter. Protest signs could be seen among the tributes and crying mourners, and messages were graffitied on the walls.

One read: "My sibling was killed. We demand a thorough investigation."

13. Indonesia football disaster: Six face criminal charges over stadium crush

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-63168464>

Six people, including police officers and organizers, are facing criminal charges over a football stadium crush that killed at least 131 people, Indonesia's police chief said.

They will be charged with criminal negligence causing death, which carries a maximum sentence of five years. The disaster happened last week when police fired tear gas at fans who invaded the pitch after a defeat. Hundreds tried to flee through the exits, which caused a deadly stampede.

The incident has led to public anger, with much of it directed at the police and their use of tear gas. The local police chief in Malang, where the incident took place, was fired and nine other officers were suspended.

Those now facing charges include three police officers who had tear gassed fans, the head of the home club Arema FC's organizing committee and one of the club's security officers.

Two of the police officers had ordered their colleagues to fire tear gas, national police chief Listyo Sigit Prabowo told local media. The third knew about FIFA's safety regulations that prohibit the use of tear gas at matches but did not prevent it from being used, he added.

Authorities have said that some 2,000 officers - including several police units and soldiers - were at the stadium that night.

Videos from the incident, which took place on Saturday night in East Java, showed Arema FC fans running onto the pitch after the final whistle marked the home team's 2-3 defeat, and police firing tear gas in response.

More than 320 other people were injured as supporters were trampled on and suffocated in crushes as they fled the gas. Indonesia's deputy minister of children and women affairs said the victims included children between three and 17 years.

Footage online showed fans clambering over fences to escape. Separate videos appeared to show lifeless bodies on the floor.

"We [saw] these different police forces running around the pitch, brutally kicking people, hitting people. This is completely unacceptable behavior," Jacqui Baker, a policing expert, told the BBC after the incident.

But police said the club's officials had not complied with safety requirements, allowing in a larger crowd than the stadium could handle. They added that the exits were too narrow for people to pass through.

The stampede is one of the worst stadium disasters ever. In the UK, 97 Liverpool fans died in a crush at the Hillsborough stadium in Sheffield in 1989. They were attending the club's FA Cup semi-final against Nottingham Forest.

14. Huddle in the Locker rooms

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-63113027>

Silva said he and his teammates spent what felt like hours barricading themselves. They heard the roar of the crowd, the screams of distress in the corridors. "People were desperate, they had seen people die and were trying to escape. We ended up letting in some of these people," he said.

It was, he said, a scenario more reminiscent "of destruction, of war... nothing to do with football".

"Fans died in the arms of players," Javier Roca, the Arema coach, told Spanish broadcaster Cadena Ser. "I'm mentally shattered. I feel a heavy burden, even a heavy responsibility."

He added: "I think the police overstepped their mark."

The exact death toll is yet to be confirmed. Many fans are undergoing treatment, and some of those injured are reported to have suffered brain injuries.

Police have characterized what happened as a riot in which two officers also died. They've accused fans of attacking officers and damaging cars - the burnt-out wreckage of vehicles can be seen in photographs. But anger against officials is rising: at vigils across the nation, protests have broken out calling for police to be held accountable. In the capital Jakarta, mourners chanted "Murderer! Murderer!" and taped signs reading "Kanjuruhan Massacre" to fences.

In Malang, anti-police messages have been graffitied on the Kanjuruhan stadium.

On Monday, Mohammad Mahfud Mahmudin, Indonesia's minister for political, legal and security affairs, said the government was asking police to "reveal the perpetrators involved in the crime". He said a soldier had been seen in footage carrying out an unauthorized act, without specifying what it was.

Separately, the police have announced an investigation into 18 officers who were "holding the throwing weapons".

Indonesia is known for violent flare-ups between rival football supporters. The country's police force also has a record of brutality - and has been criticized for

frequently using tear gas, despite it being banned by Fifa, world football's governing body, as a crowd control measure.

"In many riots in football stadiums, police are accustomed to using tear gas - this is an abnormality that has been normalized," said Fajar Junaedi, a lecturer and football researcher at the Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. He noted a case in 2012, where a supporter died from being tear-gassed by police and there was no follow-up investigation.

Ms Puspita had earlier declined to answer the BBC's question on whether the police use of tear gas was a standard accepted procedure in the Liga.

She stressed the actions organizers had taken earlier in the year to help teams manage crowds, including security workshops for first league clubs and coordination with police.

"At this point, it is unfair to point fingers. This is something that's a black day for all of us - a tragic and devastating incident," she said.

15. Fifa president Gianni Infantino says it is a 'dark day' for football after the Indonesian stadium disaster.

<https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63107682>

Fifa president Gianni Infantino says it is a "dark day" for football following the death of at least 125 people in a crush at a football match in Indonesia.

About 180 people were also hurt after Arema FC's loss to rivals Persebaya Surabaya in East Java on Saturday.

The crush took place after police tear-gassed fans who invaded the pitch.

"The football world is in a state of shock following the tragic incidents that have taken place in Indonesia," Infantino said.

"This is a dark day for all involved in football and a tragedy beyond comprehension."

As panic spread in Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang, thousands surged towards the exits, where many suffocated. Fifa, the world's governing football body, states that no "crowd control gas" should be carried or used by stewards or police at matches.

Infantino added: "I extend my deepest condolences to the families and friends of the victims who lost their lives following this tragic incident.

"Together with Fifa and the global football community, all our thoughts and prayers are with the victims, those who have been injured, together with the people

of the Republic of Indonesia, the Asian Football Confederation, the Indonesian Football Association, and the Indonesian Football League, at this difficult time."

The head of the Asian Football Confederation, Sheikh Salman bin Ebrahim Al Khalifa, told Reuters in a statement he was "deeply shocked and saddened to hear such tragic news coming out of football-loving Indonesia".

La Liga and the Spanish Football Federation (RFEF) have agreed that clubs will observe a minute's silence before kick-off in Sunday's games as a mark of respect. A statement by La Liga said the silence would "offer condolences to the Indonesian people, especially the families of the deceased, as well as wishing a quick recovery to those injured"

'There should never be violence at a football match'

Players wore black armbands in Sunday's two Premier League matches, and several clubs offered their condolences to the victims of the disaster.

Liverpool tweeted: "We are deeply saddened to hear of the events at Kanjuruhan Stadium, Malang, Indonesia. The thoughts of everyone at Liverpool Football Club are with all those affected at this time."

In the UK, a crush developed at the Hillsborough Stadium in Sheffield in 1989, resulting in the deaths of 97 Liverpool fans attending the club's FA Cup semi-final against Nottingham Forest. England captain Leah Williamson posted on Twitter: "My thoughts are with everyone affected by this tragedy. Indonesia holds a special place in my heart."

Spain defender Sergio Ramos called the incident "heartbreaking" while ex-England forward Wayne Rooney said it was "devastating".

Ajax's club account tweeted: "We are deeply saddened by the tragedy in Malang, Indonesia. There should never be violence at a football match." Barcelona said they were "pained by the tragic events" at Kanjuruhan Stadium, adding they "reject all acts of violence both on and off the field".

Data source: **The Jakarta Post**

16. Six charged over Kanjuruhan soccer stadium disaster
(<https://www.thejakartapost.com/indonesia/2022/10/07/six-charged-over-kanjuruhan-soccer-stadium-disaster.html>)

Six people including police and match organizers are facing criminal charges in Indonesia over a stampede at a soccer game at the weekend that killed at least 131 people, the country's police chief said on Thursday. Saturday's stampede in the Malang, East Java, was among the world's worst sporting disasters, as hundreds

of soccer fans tried to flee a stadium riot and the firing of tear gas by police, leading to a crush worsened by several locked exits. National Police chief Gen. Listyo Sigit Prabowo told a news conference that organizers and police were among those being investigated and more people may be charged. "Based on the investigation and sufficient evidence, we have determined six suspects," Listyo said. They would be charged with criminal negligence causing death, which carries a maximum five-year prison sentence if found guilty. The suspects include three police officers over their use of tear gas, the head of the organizing committee and the chief security officer of the home club Arema FC.

The Soccer Association of Indonesia (PSSI) had earlier banned the Arema FC organizing committee chief and a security officer from soccer for life. The announcement came as anger grew over the police response to a pitch invasion. Officers reacted by firing tear gas into packed stands as fans of Arema FC tried to approach players following their defeat to fierce rivals Persebaya Surabaya on Saturday evening. The police chief said 11 officers in total fired tear gas "to prevent more spectators from taking to the field" but caused spectators "to panic and... try to immediately leave the arena." They fired eight canisters into the stands and three onto the pitch, according to the police investigation. 'Not opened completely' Hundreds of people fled for small exits, resulting in a crush that left many trampled or suffocating to death. Witnesses said the gates were closed. Listyo said the "doors were not opened completely...and the stewards were not in place" when the match ended. In the crush, "most of the dead victims suffered from asphyxia". The organizer of the soccer league, PT LIB, also "did not verify" the safety of the stadium since 2020 and the organizing committee of Arema FC "did not prepare an emergency plan", he said. Earlier, PSSI said some exits were locked.

Police described the pitch invasion as a riot and said two officers were killed, but survivors accused them of overreacting. Officers responded with force, kicking and hitting fans with batons, according to witnesses and footage, pushing the spectators back into the stands where many would die after tear gas was fired. Several witnesses said police stood by and refused to help victims. Instead, bystanders rushed to help. Nationwide audit The government had set up a fact-finding team in an effort to reveal the culprits of the deadly stampede, among the deadliest soccer-related tragedies since a crush in Peru in 1964 killed more than 300. The investigation comes as President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo ordered an audit on the stadia across the country to make sure the country's security is up to code, adding that "locked doors and steep stairs" were key factors in the incident. The Malang police chief was replaced Monday, nine officers were suspended and 19 others were put under investigation, according to police. Organizers of the match and club officials have also been blamed for the chaos. PSSI moved to sanction Arema FC on Tuesday, fining the club Rp 250 million (\$16,420) on top of the life bans for two of its officials. Maike Ira Puspita, the association's deputy

secretary-general, told AFP it had imposed sanctions on the club and its officials "due to the... negligence of the whole situation". The association has declined to comment on the police response to a pitch invasion, which has come under increasing fire since the tragedy unfolded. The government has suspended the country's national soccer league, LIB, until the investigation concludes.

17. Jokowi says FIFA will not impose sanctions over deadly Kanjuruhan stampede

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/indonesia/2022/10/09/jokowi-says-fifa-will-not-impose-sanctions-over-deadly-kanjuruhan-stampede.html>

President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo on Friday said soccer's world governing body FIFA will not impose sanctions on the country over a stadium stampede last week that killed 131 people. In a video message, the president said Indonesia would work with FIFA to improve its management of soccer matches and that FIFA president Gianni Infantino will visit Indonesia in October or November. Earlier on Friday, fans gathered for prayers mourning 131 people killed in Kanjuruhan stadium crush six days ago amid calls for a prompt investigation into one of the world's most deadly stadium disasters to enable its victims to rest in peace. Most of those killed after the match in the town of Malang, in East Java province, died of asphyxiation, caught in a panicked crush as they tried to flee after police fired tear gas in an attempt to disperse a rowdy crowd. At Al Fatih Mosque near Malang, an Islamic preacher led a tearful recital of tahlilan, or special prayers for the dead. "Many of the supporters demand the case be immediately resolved so the souls of those who died can rest in peace," said 53-year-old soccer fan Widodo after joining the prayer. Widodo had been at Saturday's match but left early fearing things could turn bad. Police have named six suspects in an investigation into the stampede, including match organisers and three officers who were present.

The deadly incident has fuelled accusations of heavy-handed policing in the soccer-mad Southeast Asian nation, with the use of tear gas inside the stadium - prohibited by world soccer's governing body FIFA - widely criticised. Messages and posters have been plastered on the stadium's doors and walls, some demanding an end to "police brutality", and Amnesty International Indonesia said on Friday that the tragedy "shows what can happen when excessive use of force by security forces is allowed to go on with impunity." A copy of a FIFA letter in the video statement dated Oct. 5 read: "Despite the severity of the event, and the fact that it could warrant a suspension by FIFA, a collaborative effort on the ... immediate actions are proposed to be undertaken..." These include a review and upgrade of stadium safety standards, police and stewarding protocols, social engagement with clubs and supporters and match scheduling. The letter said this would be carried out with the joint oversight and involvement of FIFA, the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) and the Indonesian government in collaboration with the Football Association of Indonesia (PSSI).

18. An expert explains what led to the soccer stampede at Kanjuruhan stadium
<https://www.thejakartapost.com/opinion/2022/10/06/an-expert-explains-what-led-to-the-soccer-stampede-in-kanjuruhan.html>

At least 125 soccer fans have died in Indonesia, and more than 300 have been injured, in what is being reported as one of the worst sports stadium tragedies in history. The disaster happened on Saturday night at the Kanjuruhan stadium in Malang, East Java. Up to 3,000 fans reportedly streamed onto the pitch following a Premier League game in which Persebaya Surabaya defeated Javanese club Arema 3-2. Disappointed with the loss, Arema supporters threw bottles and other objects at players and officials before storming the pitch – which eventually led to a deadly stampede. Video footage shows authorities firing tear gas, and armed with batons and shields as they chased fans in an effort to restore order. I'm an expert on crowd safety, with a specific focus on how to boost safety at large events, including sporting tournaments. Like most tragedies of this nature, the events in Malang appear to tie into a common thread.

What went wrong

News outlets have reported Saturday's event was filled beyond capacity. According to The Guardian, Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister Mahfud MD said 42,000 tickets had been issued for a stadium that holds a maximum of 38,000. In such a densely packed venue, police's decision to use tear gas would have only escalated an already confusing and chaotic situation. Also, the Kanjuruhan stadium only has one exit (which is also the entry). In competitive sporting environments, crowds already have heightened emotions. So it's not difficult to see how a frenzied crowd rushing through a single exit could lead to death and injury. These lessons have been learnt previously with the 1989 Hillsborough disaster and the 2010 Love Parade disaster (to name a few) – where a combination of police actions, poor communication, and poor access and egress for patrons has ended in tragedy.

Could this tragedy have been avoided?

Yes – and a few techniques can be used to ensure it does not happen again. For example, research has shown lighting up a stadium to let the audience know the show is over can help move them out in an orderly fashion. Audiences also like to leave a venue the same way they came in, so all exits should be open, accessible and well-lit. Beyond this, Indonesia's football crowds are well-known for their excitability. So the risk of crowds getting out of hand should be managed preemptively. One way to do this would be to separate spectators into different zones – a technique already used in World Cup events. This can reduce tensions in the stadium by reducing the likelihood of fans from different teams encountering each other.

Police can also form a peaceful barrier around the oval towards the end of a game, to signal to the crowd they are there to manage the situation. Importantly, they do not need to be armed. In the UK, “soft policing” is used for crowd management with great success. And having officers wear baseball caps and hoodies instead of riot gear (as was the case in Malang) has been shown to soften the crowd’s response, and allow police to walk through and break up small skirmishes before they escalate.

The use of tear gas

Soccer’s world governing body FIFA (Federation Internationale de Football Association) specifies in its safety regulations no firearms or “crowd control gas” should be carried or used by stewards or police. The use of tear gas irritates the eyes and excites the pain receptors, which can lead to panic. In Malang, the use of tear gas in an already emotionally heightened situation created further panic and led to a crush. Also, while most people sprayed with tear gas recover, there is risk of long-term health consequences for those exposed to large doses and people with preexisting medical conditions. The use of the gas was a poor decision and likely worsened the situation. FIFA president Gianni Infantino called the events “a dark day for all involved in football and a tragedy beyond comprehension”.

Indonesia’s last soccer tragedy?

In 1995, researcher and former UK policeman Alexander Berlonghi argued for the importance of understanding crowds to ensure “competent and effective action” when managing them. He said without understanding the nuances of a crowd’s behaviour, disastrous mistakes can happen in planning and crowd control. More than two decades later, we are still seeing the same mistakes happening, and leading to a loss of life.

19. Police's tear gas at Kanjuruhan leads to death: Amnesty ~
<https://www.thejakartapost.com/indonesia/2022/10/13/polices-tear-gas-at-kanjuruhan-leads-to-death-amnesty.html>

Amnesty International Indonesia has slammed a statement from the National Police earlier this week as failing to show empathy for the victims of the fatal stampede and crush on Oct. 1 at Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang, East Java. National Police spokesperson Insp. Gen.

Dedi Prasetyo told a press conference on Tuesday that the use of tear gas could not be linked to the deaths of soccer fans during the Kanjuruhan Stadium disaster. He added that some of the tear gas canisters used at the stadium were expired. The rights group’s executive director, Usman Hamid, said that although tear gas was categorized as a nonlethal weapon, its use could lead to serious injuries that could be fatal. “Especially if the tear gas was fired in a stadium packed with thousands of spectators [that has] only a few exits,” Usman said in a statement.

The overcrowded stadium was still full of spectators following the match between home team Arema FC and Persebaya when security forces launched tear gas into the stands. This resulted in a stampede and crush that killed more than 131 spectators, including children, as people rushed to the stadium exits to escape the gas.

Amnesty also called on the police to disclose the type of tear gas used to disperse the crowd at Kanjuruhan. "The independent fact-finding team needs to find out whether the police use the CN [chloracetanophone] or the CS [chlorobenzalmonolonitrile] type. CN [gas] has five times more potency than CS [gas], so its use could be lethal," Usman said. The use of tear gas in a stadium is prohibited under the Stadium Safety and Security Regulations of FIFA, soccer's world governing body.

20. Soccer killing field

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/opinion/2022/10/02/soccer-killing-field.html>

Our thoughts and prayers go out to those who were killed or wounded in the post-match tragedy at Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang, East Java, on Saturday. The death toll, which had reached 125 as of the time of writing, has made the incident the most lethal soccer tragedy this century. The most troubling part is that we could have been spared this disaster if the police had avoided such excessive, needless force.

A thorough investigation into the incident, as President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo has instructed, is a must. Someone must be held accountable for this dark episode in Indonesian soccer, and if necessary, those responsible must stand trial so that the truth comes out and others are deterred from committing the same fatal mistake in the future.

The fact that Arema FC fans stormed the pitch to vent their frustration with their team's 2-3 defeat to archrival Persebaya Surabaya does nothing to justify the police's disproportionate and inflammatory response. The incident has come on the heels of the police's scandalous cover-up of a high-profile murder involving a two-star general, which has resulted in mounting pressure for the force to be thoroughly reformed. This latest incident bolsters critics' arguments.

The consequences of the Malang tragedy will be far-reaching. President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo has already ordered the suspension of the Indonesian Premier League until the completion of the investigation into the tragedy, and the country is in danger of being banned from competing in or hosting any international competitions, including the FIFA World Cup U-20 next year, chiefly over the use of tear gas, which is strictly banned under FIFA regulations. Even if Indonesia escapes punishment, the Malang incident has raised many concerns about the competence of our police force in dealing with soccer fans, especially in

potentially high-tempered matches such as Saturday's Arema FC-Persebaya encounter.

The investigation should focus on why the police fired tear gas to disperse the crowd despite the FIFA ban. Video footage and the testimony of survivors showed that the tear gas fired at the crowd stirred chaos. A stampede followed as men and women, children and adults scrambled to escape the painful fumes, but many found their exit blocked.

What happened this weekend at Kanjuruhan Stadium was a near repeat of the deadliest soccer match in history, when 328 people were killed during an Olympic qualification match between Peru and Argentina at Estadio Nacional in Lima on May 24, 1964. Then, too, the police fired tear gas into the crowd.

The National Police insist that they followed standard operating procedures, including in their use of tear gas. This only indicates that they were unaware of – or willingly defied – Article 19 of FIFA's Stadium Safety and Security Regulation, which forbids firearms and tear gas in the handling of crowds inside a stadium.

To ensure the credibility of the investigation, the government should form an independent team, rather than entrusting the job to the police. We should learn from the police's probe into the murder involving general Ferdy Sambo, which has done little to win back public trust in the institution. Turning a stadium into a killing field is indeed a grave crime.

21. We must ban tear gas use in sports stadiums, for good ~
<https://www.thejakartapost.com/opinion/2022/11/18/we-must-ban-tear-gas-use-in-sports-stadiums-for-good.html>

On Oct. 1, 131 people died and more than 300 were injured in a stampede in Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang, East Java. The reason? Tear gas. Police fired tear gas into a packed stadium when fans invaded the soccer field at the end of a game. Instead of controlling the crowd, the police caused chaos and a mad rush of crowds heading for the exits. A stampede ensued, crushing hundreds of people. Among the dead were at least 40 children. A few days later, on the other side of the planet, hundreds were injured and a man died of cardiac arrest in similar circumstances in a stadium in Argentina as a result of people trying to escape from tear gas. This time, the canisters were fired just outside the stadium but the winds blew the smoke in.

22. Arema fan dies from injury, bringing death count in Kanjuruhan crush to 134
<https://www.thejakartapost.com/indonesia/2022/10/21/arema-fan-dies-from-injury-bringing-death-count-in-kanjuruhan-crush-to-134.html>

A football fan who suffered from injury resulting from a crush at the Kanjuruhan stadium in Malang, East Java, died on Thursday after receiving treatment for more than two weeks in a local hospital, a local media outlet reported on Friday.

The death of 17-year-old Reyvano Dwi Afiansyah brought the total number of deaths from the Kanjuruhan stampede to 134. Local daily Surya Malang reported that Reyvano, a devoted fan of Arema FC, commonly known as Aremania, died from multiple injuries, including one on his head.

"We never took him off the ventilators. His condition had always been unstable," an official from Saiful Anwar General Hospital in Malang was quoted by Surya Malang as saying. One hundred-33 Arema fans, including 40 children, were killed during a crush at the stadium on Oct. 1, in what FIFA president Gianni Infantino described as "one of the darkest days for football". After supporters invaded the pitch at the end of a league match between Arema FC and rivals Persebaya Surabaya, police fired tear gas into packed stands, sparking a stampede.

23. Stadium disaster a reality check to Indonesia's sporting ambitions ~
<https://www.thejakartapost.com/sports/2022/10/04/stadium-disaster-a-reality-check-to-indonesias-sporting-ambitions.html>

Indonesia's hopes of hosting world sports events in future will depend on the credibility of its investigation into the weekend's football stadium disaster and safety reforms, analysts have warned. The tragedy on Saturday in Malang left 125 people dead and more than 300 injured after police fired tear gas in a packed stadium to quell a pitch invasion by fans, triggering a stampede. It was one of the deadliest disasters in the history of football.

Analysts said that while there have been similar tragedies in other countries -- although rarely on such a scale -- it will undoubtedly affect Indonesia's reputation when it comes to hosting big international competitions. It could not have come at a worse time -- Indonesia has bid to replace China as hosts for next year's Asian Cup football and a decision is due in two weeks. Indonesia will also host the FIFA U-20 World Cup in May.

There have been calls online for Indonesia to be stripped of that right. Indonesia, which defied warnings about poor preparations to stage the Asian Games in 2018, has also expressed an interest in hosting an Olympics for the first time in 2036. "It certainly tarnishes the reputation of the country and tarnishes the reputation of football there. They can't escape that," Los Angeles-based crowd management expert Paul Wertheimer told AFP. "But it is what they do now that will determine whether the reputation sticks or not -- whether they can learn from this tragedy and produce standards of care that will impress the world," said Wertheimer, who heads the consultancy Crowd Management Strategies.

"The first thing I thought was: why was tear gas being used?" he added, also highlighting overcrowding and failure in crowd management as among the possible missteps. FIFA, football's world governing body, prohibits the use of crowd control gas by police or stewards at pitch-side. "I think everything has to be reassessed," Wertheimer said, adding there also needs to be retraining of personnel on managing crowds as well as "an educational component that focuses on the fans and the public, what their roles and responsibilities are for the safety of themselves and everyone else". The government has formed a task force to investigate the tragic events at Kanjuruhan stadium, where 32 children were among the dead.

'Huge wake-up call'

Mustafa Izzuddin, a visiting professor of international relations at the Islamic University of Indonesia, said global scrutiny will not just be on football. It will be on Indonesia's ability as a whole to host future sporting events and even on its ambitions to become a key player in world diplomacy. The country has struggled to shed a reputation for generally lax safety standards -- its airlines were previously banned in the West because of safety issues.

"The stampede, tragic as it may be, is a huge wake-up call for Indonesia to look at all these security measures for all the sporting events that they are going to be hosting from this point forward," Mustafa told AFP. "It's a critical time for Indonesia to ensure that any investigation is credible and that punishments are meted out," he added. "More importantly, Indonesia must provide the necessary assurance to the wider football community that it is serious about curbing football violence." Having watched football matches in Indonesia, Mustafa noted that violence often happens in places far from urban centres, making it necessary for provincial officials to play a "pivotal role" in ensuring safety. Wertheimer said that Indonesia can salvage its reputation at home and abroad with the right response. "Will they respond with a thorough investigation that leads to substantive changes that protects the public going forward?" he asked. "If they do that, over time, Indonesia will reestablish a positive reputation in the international community. "And it probably will regain the confidence of the Indonesian public as well."

24. Minute's silence at European matches for Kanjuruhan stadium victims: UEFA

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/sports/2022/10/05/minutes-silence-at-european-matches-for-kanjuruhan-stadium-victims-uefa.html>

A minute's silence will be held at this week's Champions League, Europa League and Conference League matches in tribute to the 131 victims of the East Java stadium tragedy, UEFA said Tuesday. "UEFA has today announced that a moment of silence will be held prior to kick-off in memory of the victims of the

tragic events at Kanjuruhan Stadium in Indonesia," read its statement. "This moment of silence will take place at all UEFA matches this week (Champions League, Europa League, Europa Conference League and Women's World Cup play-offs)."

The terraces of the Kanjuruhan stadium were packed Saturday evening with 42,000 "Aremania", or Arema FC fans, for a match against fierce rivals Persebaya Surabaya. But after a 3-2 defeat, the first home loss for more than two decades to their adversaries, fans streamed down to the pitch to confront players and management. Police described the incident as a riot and said two officers were killed, but survivors accused them of overreacting. Officers responded to the pitch invasion with force, kicking and hitting fans with batons, according to witnesses and video footage, prompting more fans to enter the pitch.

The death toll jumped again on Tuesday with local health official Wiyanto Wijoyo telling AFP six more victims had succumbed to their injuries. Officials said 4,000 more tickets had been allocated for the match than should have been, while some of the stadium's doors appeared to have been shut, according to witnesses. That left physically stronger supporters to scale large fences to escape the mayhem, while the most vulnerable were at the mercy of the crush as tear gas rained down. FIFA president Gianni Infantino had termed it on Sunday "a dark day for all involved in football and a tragedy beyond comprehension".

25. Transforming soccer

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/opinion/2022/10/10/transforming-soccer.html>

Home to millions of soccer fans, Indonesia should, in principle, be well poised to lead the regional development of the sport, both in terms of athletic achievement and in the maintenance of first-rate facilities. The Oct. 1 Kanjuruhan Stadium tragedy, however, has shown how far we lag behind. The incident in Malang, East Java, saw some 130 fatalities – 33 of whom were minors – as a result of a stampede likely caused, and almost certainly exacerbated, by safety negligence.

The National Police have named six suspects in the calamity, which followed an Indonesian premier league match between Arema FC and visiting Persebaya Surabaya. Three of the suspects are organizers who were in charge of stadium standards, spectator safety and the match's security assessment. The remaining three are local police officers accused of firing tear gas into the playing field and stands, despite world soccer governing body FIFA's ban on the painful and indiscriminate gas.

The suspects have been charged under Articles 359 and 360 of the Criminal Code for negligence causing death and bodily harm, as well as Article 103 of Law No.

11/2022 on sports for failing to fulfill safety requirements for holding a sporting competition, which carries a maximum sentence of five years of imprisonment.

Only a few months ago, the country witnessed two other incidents involving soccer fans. Five supporters of Persib Bandung were killed in June and two PSS Sleman supporters died in July. The top-tier soccer league hosts some of the country's largest live events. Many of those responsible for organizing the matches, however, seem to focus on monetization at the cost of public safety, especially with regard to venue standards and crowd control. In response to the Kanjuruhan Stadium tragedy, the government has vowed to "transform Indonesian soccer".

On Friday evening, President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo announced that FIFA chief Gianni Infantino had said the body would not punish Indonesia for the Oct. 1 disaster, the second-deadliest soccer incident in history. Instead, Jokowi said, the government and FIFA would seek to improve soccer safety standards cooperatively.

"FIFA and the government will, together, form a team to transform Indonesian soccer," Jokowi said, adding that the FIFA boss would visit the country soon to discuss the plans further. In accordance with a FIFA directive and with the help of the Asian Football Confederation (AFC), Indonesia has said it will seek to transform soccer safety by (1) establishing standard stadium safety procedures, (2) formulating standard police security protocols based on international standards, (3) communicating with supporters to collect input and make commitments, (4) reevaluating match scheduling based on risks and (5) partnering with experts.

This transformation is long overdue, and the plurality of voices is key. It is essential that the government bring both experts and supporters into the effort to achieve real and lasting stadium safety. With FIFA's support and the government's commitments, the plan seems promising. But, as always, the devil is in the details.

We've lost too many lives in the name of what should be a joyful pastime and showcase of athleticism. Enough is enough. In the next few years, we will see whether Indonesia is truly committed to transforming its soccer safety culture. Only after ensuring the safety of every fan and player will we be ready to continue our journey to international achievement in the sport.

26. Jokowi to order stadium audit after deadly stampede ~
<https://www.thejakartapost.com/indonesia/2022/10/05/jokowi-to-order-stadium-audit-after-deadly-stampede.html>

President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo said Wednesday that he would order an audit of all football stadiums in the country, vowing to find the "root" cause of one of the

deadliest disasters in the sport's history. He was in the city of Malang to visit relatives of the victims and talk to the wounded at a hospital, and to see the stadium where a stampede killed at least 131 people on Saturday. "I want to know the root of the problem that caused this tragedy so that we can get the best solution," he said.

"I will order the public works minister to audit all stadiums used for the (football) league," he said outside the Saiful Anwar hospital in Malang, adding he had spoken to FIFA's president the night before about improving Indonesia's "football management". He entered the hospital to speak with several wounded patients, saying he told them to "stay spirited". He will then travel to the Kanjuruhan stadium, the scene of the disaster on Saturday evening, according to an official from the presidential office. Jokowi's visit came as anger grew over police officers' response to a pitch invasion after fans of Arema FC tried to approach players following their defeat to fierce rivals Persebaya Surabaya.

Police described the incident as a riot and said two officers were killed, but survivors accused them of overreacting. Officers responded to the pitch invasion with force, kicking and hitting fans with batons, according to witnesses and video footage, pushing fans back into the stands where many were trampled or suffocated to death after tear gas was fired. In response to the tragedy, Widodo ordered all matches suspended, an investigation into what happened, and compensation for victims. Coordinating Political Legal and Security Affairs

Minister said a task force had been created and that the probe would take two to three weeks. Police said the investigation was focusing on six gates at the stadium using CCTV footage from cameras placed outside them. It said the exits were open but too small for the crowds attempting to pass through them. But Indonesia's football association spokesperson said Tuesday some gates that should have been opened 10 minutes before the final whistle remained closed.

They stayed shut "because of late commands" and officers "had not arrived", he told a press conference. The Malang police chief was replaced Monday, nine officers were suspended and 19 others were put under investigation over the disaster in the stadium, according to police.

'Not going there'

Witnesses described being shrouded in smoke, their eyes stinging as they rushed for small exit doors. Several present said police stood by and refused to help victims. "The place looked like a mass cemetery. Women and children were piling on top of one another," Eko Prianto, 39, told AFP. Indonesia's football association also moved Tuesday to sanction Arema FC, banning its organising committee chairman and a security officer from football for life and fining the club 250 million rupiah (\$16,500).

Maike Ira Puspita, the association's deputy secretary-general, told AFP the away fans were banned due to fears of fan violence and said the match passed without incident until fans entered the pitch after the final whistle. She said the association sanctioned the club and its officials "due to the... negligence of the whole situation". The actions of the police were outside of the association's scope, the official said. "We are not going to go there," she said, refusing to answer questions about their conduct after the match.

27. Malang regency propose Rp 580 billion budget for renovating Kanjuruhan ~
<https://www.thejakartapost.com/indonesia/2022/10/12/malang-regency-proposes-rp-580-billion-budget-for-renovating-kanjuruhan.html>

Just over a week after the deadly stampede at the Kanjuruhan Stadium, which left more than 132 people dead, the local administration in Malang, East Java, has said that it has proposed Rp 580 billion (US\$41 million) in funding to the central government to start a renovation project for the sports complex. "President [Joko] Jokowi [Widodo] has promised the funding for the renovation project and I have signed the proposal for Rp 580 billion.

This is also proposed by a team from the local public works agency," Malang Regent M. Sanusi said, as quoted by Kompas.com. Sanusi said the budget would only be enough to cover renovation projects for some parts of the stadium. "This will be for key safety features. For all features covering the whole stadium the budget will reach around Rp 800 billion.

This I already told Pak President," he said, referring to Jokowi. During a visit to Kanjuruhan days after the deadly stampede, Jokowi ordered an audit of all soccer stadiums in the country, vowing to find the "root" cause of one of the deadliest disasters in the sport's history. "I want to know the root of the problem that caused this tragedy so that we can get the best solution," he told reporters outside Saiful Anwar Hospital in Malang.

"I will instruct the Public Works and Public Housing Ministry to audit all stadiums used for the [soccer] league," he said. Hundreds of people rushed the exits of the stadium, several of which were locked, resulting in a crush that left many trampled to death or asphyxiated. "The problem was in the locked doors and the stairs being too steep, plus the panic", the President said, but he would wait for the conclusions of an investigation task force.

28. Indonesian stadium tragedy highlights issue in police use of tear gas ~
<https://www.thejakartapost.com/opinion/2022/10/20/indonesian-stadium-tragedy-highlights-issue-in-police-use-of-tear-gas-.html?ref=lite.improvethe news.org>

The Indonesian police are under a spotlight following a deadly stampede on Oct. 1 at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang, East Java. The incident, one of the world's worst sporting disasters, killed at least 132 people and injured more than 370 others. Soccer communities in Germany and Spain have expressed their sympathy to the victims and condemned the police for their violent acts that triggered the stampede.

The stampede occurred after the police fired tear gas at the crowd in the tribune, despite the world soccer governing body FIFA's ban on the use of "crowd control gas" in soccer matches. As an international relations expert that focuses on national security issues, I argue that the tragedy has highlighted the problems in the use of tear gas by Indonesian police. Soccer riots are relatively common in Indonesia. Up to August, 79 people had died in incidents related to Indonesian soccer competitions since 1994. The police regularly used tear gas to control stadium crowds. During a match on 9 April 2019, the police fired tear gas to prevent supporters from forcing entry to a stadium. And on 3 June 2012, one fan died after police fired tear gas at supporters at Gelora Bung Tomo Stadium in Surabaya, East Java. On Sept. 15, 2022, police fired tear gas at rioting supporters.

Following the Kanjuruhan Stadium tragedy, East Java regional police defended police use of tear gas, arguing that it was in accordance with a police procedure. Tear gas has played a role in many stadium disasters in history, including the Estadio Nacional disaster in Lima, 1964; the Accra Sports Stadium disaster in Ghana, 2001; and the Port Said Stadium riot in Egypt, 2012. The Indonesian police have also used tear gas to disperse protests at non-sporting events. During the 2020 protests against the omnibus law on job creation, they fired tear gas toward protesters in Jakarta; Semarang, Central Java; Medan, North Sumatera; Yogyakarta; and Jambi.

The Indonesian police have allocated Rp 160 billion (US\$10.4 million) for tear gas procurement in 2022. Tear gas procurement started in 2013, with the largest expenditure was Rp 332.1 billion in 2017, and the second largest was Rp 226.9 billion in 2020. The police have claimed that they were unaware of the FIFA prohibition of tear gas at stadiums and that the firing of tear gas had complied with procedure. It is baffling that the police do not know about the tear gas ban, considering the chairman of the Indonesian Soccer Association (PSSI), Mochamad Iriawan, is a retired police officer.

One would assume he would be more than able to communicate and coordinate with the police over the ban. Instead, he admitted that the association had not included the tear gas ban into their risk mitigation framework. This further sparked public outcry. The PSSI had violated Article 56 of its own Safety and Security Regulations. The article states any unregulated conduct, including FIFA's no-tear gas rule, shall refer to FIFA's and the Asian Soccer Confederation's safety and security regulations. The association had also violated

supporters' rights that are protected by the recently-passed 2022 Law on Sport. Play the Game, an initiative by the Danish Institute for Sports Studies (Idan), has mentioned the ineffectiveness of the PSSI's governance in its 2021 report.

The report also shows that the association has failed to inform its stakeholders about integrity. Thus, it is somehow predicted that other important soccer aspects are met with oversight. The association's failure to fulfil its obligation to provide a safe and conducive soccer league is basically associated with years of mismanagement and corruption. Soccer's popularity in Indonesia has led the sport to be highly politicized – a phenomenon widely recorded by scholars and the media alike. In a nutshell, we must ensure that the soccer association and police improve their management of matches, so that future handling of them violates neither human rights nor FIFA regulations. No soccer match is worth people's lives.

29. Jokowi says Kanjuruhan Stadium will be Demolished ~
<https://www.thejakartapost.com/indonesia/2022/10/19/jokowi-says-kanjuruhan-stadium-will-be-demolished-.html>

The government will demolish and rebuild a football stadium where a stampede killed more than 130 people this month, President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo said on Tuesday as he vowed to "thoroughly transform" the sport in the soccer-mad nation. The President was speaking to reporters at the state palace after meeting Gianni Infantino, head of world soccer governing body FIFA. "Kanjuruhan stadium in Malang...we will demolish it and rebuild according to FIFA standards," he said.

The deadly stampede after a league match in the city of Malang on Oct 1 has been blamed on police firing tear gas in the stadium, a crowd control measure banned by FIFA. The president said he had agreed with Infantino on significant changes to how the sport was managed in Indonesia. "We agreed to thoroughly transform Indonesian soccer," he said. "Every aspect of preparation...needs to be based on FIFA standards.

"The meeting between Jokowi and Infantino comes after Indonesia and FIFA agreed to form a joint task-force in the wake of the stadium tragedy, and as the country prepares to host the Under-20 World Cup next year. Speaking alongside Jokowi, Infantino said FIFA's first priority was to ensure the safety of both players and fans in the Southeast Asian nation. "This is a football country, a country where football is a passion for over 100 million people," he said. "We owe it to them that when they see a match they are safe and secure."

"What I can guarantee to all the people of Indonesia: FIFA is here with you, FIFA is here to stay, FIFA is here to work in a very close partnership with the government, with the Asian Football Confederation and with the federation of Indonesia," Infantino said. Infantino, who presented the president with a red FIFA

jersey with his name printed across it, said the global soccer body would work closely with the government to ensure all stadiums met safety requirements, and that the Under-20 World Cup ran smoothly next year.

Under pressure to explain what caused one of the world's deadliest stadium disasters, a fact-finding team formed by the government released a report last week which concluded that the "excessive" and "indiscriminate" use of tear gas was the leading cause of death. As fans attempted to exit the stadium after the defeat of the home side Arema FC by Persebaya Surabaya, they were caught in a deadly crush, with many, including more than 40 minors, dying from asphyxiation.

The report also identified other contributing factors, including the stadium being filled beyond capacity, locked exit doors, and a push by league officials to hold the game at night to secure better ratings for a local broadcaster, despite a request by police to hold a match between fierce rivals during the day. The fact-finding team also said that more than three hours of CCTV footage about an hour after the match had been deleted. The team has requested that police provide this footage. The team also called on the head of the Indonesian Football Association (PSSI) to resign. Infantino said FIFA would work with the Indonesian government to ensure the Under-20 World Cup can go ahead safely. The youth tournament is scheduled to take place in May-June 2023, in multiple cities across the archipelago nation. Three police officers are among six people who have been charged over the tragedy. An investigating task force has called on the country's football association chief and all of its executive committee members to resign. It also found that more than three hours of footage from CCTV in the main lobby and parking area of the stadium had gone missing. Representatives from FIFA and the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) have been in Jakarta since last week to investigate what happened, along with the national FA and the government. Jokowi has suspended all football matches until the probe is complete and ordered a safety review of all stadiums

30. Indonesia presses for answers after deadly football stampede ~ <https://www.thejakartapost.com/indonesia/2022/10/04/indonesia-presses-for-answers-after-deadly-football-stampede.html>

Dozens of police were placed under investigation on Monday over a stampede at a soccer match that killed 125 people, as authorities sought to determine what caused one of the world's deadliest stadium disasters and who was to blame. Panicked spectators were crushed on Saturday as they tried to flee the overcrowded stadium in Malang, East Java, after police fired tear gas to disperse fans of Arema FC, who had poured onto the pitch after a 3-2 home defeat to Persebaya Surabaya. Soccer's world governing body FIFA stipulates no "crowd control gas" should be used at matches, and Choirul Anam, a commissioner for Indonesian rights body

Komnas HAM, told a news briefing that if gas hadn't been fired "maybe there wouldn't have been chaos."

The death toll was the largest at a soccer match since 1964, when 328 were killed in a crush as Peru hosted Argentina in Lima. Nine police were stripped of their positions and the local police chief transferred, police spokesperson Dedi Prasetyo said, adding that 28 officers were under investigation. The decision to use tear gas was among the issues being looked into, he added. Mourners gathered outside the stadium on Monday. Some scattered flowers over an Arema club shirt while others prayed quietly, or wept, among them the club's manager Ali Fikri.

Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister Mahfud MD said the government would form a fact-finding team, comprising academics, soccer experts and officials, to probe what happened. "They have been asked... in the next coming days to reveal the culprits that were involved in the crime," Mahfud told a news conference. A government official said those killed on Saturday included 32 minors. President Joko Widodo ordered the soccer federation to suspend all top flight matches until the investigation was complete. First Match At The Stadium

The scale of Saturday's disaster has left the small East Java community numb. "My family and I didn't think it would turn out like this," said Endah Wahyuni, the elder sister of two boys, Ahmad Cahyo, 15, and Muhammad Farel, 14, who died after being caught in the melee at what was their first live match. "They loved soccer, but never watched Arema live at Kanjuruhan stadium," she said. Minister Mahfud said victims' families would receive 50 million rupiah (around \$3,300) in compensation and treatment for hundreds more injured would be free.

On Sunday, he said the crowd was beyond capacity, with 42,000 tickets sold for a match in an arena designed to hold 38,000. Authorities said, however, that tickets had not been issued to Persebaya fans over security concerns. FIFA, which called the incident "a tragedy beyond comprehension" has asked Indonesian football authorities for a full report. A tearful Arema FC president Gilang Widya Pramana apologised to the victims on Monday and said he was ready to take full responsibility. At least 32 children died in the stadium crush, an official said Monday.

The tragedy on Saturday night in the city of Malang saw a total of 125 people killed and 323 others injured after officers fired tear gas in a packed stadium to quell a pitch invasion, triggering a stampede. Dozens of children caught in the chaos lost their lives, an official at the women's empowerment and child protection ministry told AFP.