

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CONCEPTUAL METAPHORS  
IN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH CLIMATE CHANGE NEWS**

**THESIS**

By:

**Keisha Khairunnisa Soraya Kirana**

NIM 200302110185



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG  
2024**

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**THESIS**

Presented to

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By:

**Keisha Khairunnisa Soraya Kirana**

NIM 200302110185

Advisor:

**Dr. Syafiyah, M.A.**

NIP 196609161991032017



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG  
2024**

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I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **“Comparative Analysis of Conceptual Metaphors in Indonesian and English Climate Change News”** is entirely my own work. I have not included material that has been written or published by others, except those that have been written, cited, and referred to in the references. Any objections or claims related to this thesis are entirely my responsibility.

Malang, October 3, 2024

The researcher,



Keisha Khairunnisa Soraya K

NIM 200302110185

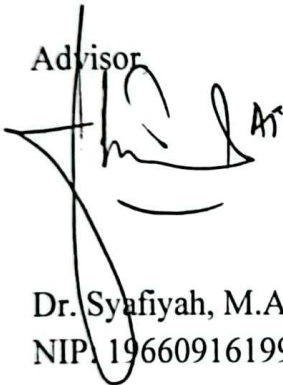
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This is to certify that Keisha Khairunnisa Soraya Kirana's thesis entitled **"Comparative Analysis of Conceptual Metaphors in Indonesian and English Climate Change News"** has been declared to have passed the Thesis Examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements to obtain the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

Malang, October 3, 2024

Approved by

Advisor



Dr. Syafiyah, M.A.  
NIP. 196609161991032017

Head of Department

of English Literature,



Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.  
NIP 198112052011011007

Acknowledged by

Dean of Faculty of Humanities,



Dr. M. A. Sol, M.Ag.  
NIP. 19611012003121003

## LEGITIMATION SHEET

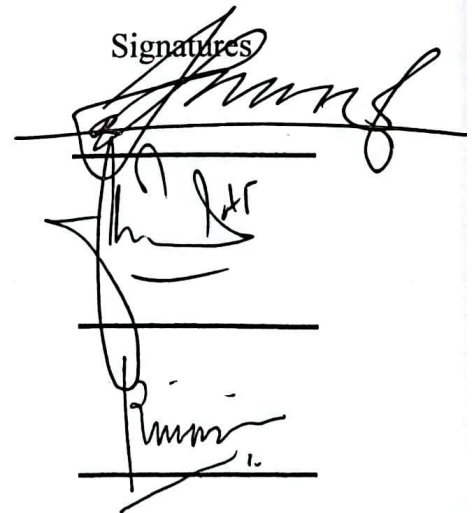
This serves as official certification that the thesis entitled “**Comparative Analysis of Conceptual Metaphors in Indonesian and English Climate Change News**” authored by Keisha Khairunnisa Soraya Kirana, has been reviewed and approved by the Board of Examiners as a fulfillment of the necessary requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in the Department of English Literature.

Malang, October 3, 2024

The Board of Examiners

1. Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D. (Chair)  
NIP 198112052011011007
2. Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A. (Examiner I)  
NIP 196609161991032017
3. Rina Sari, M. Pd. (Examiner II)  
NIP 197506102006042002

Signatures



Approved by

Dean of Faculty of Humanities,



**MOTTO**

You don't have to be sorry for leaving and growing up

*Harry Styles*

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is sincerely dedicated to:

Myself,

who have worked hard to finally reach this final stage.

My beloved parents,

*Mama, Ibu Retno Shanty Suryowardhani and Papa, Bapak Suwandoko*

who has always provided me with love, prayers, support, and a source of motivation in my academic and life journey.

My little brother and sister,

who always keeps supporting me,

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and finally, all my friends and lecturers,

who have helped, provided advice, and expressed enthusiasm for me.

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supported me through ups and downs despite of everything going on, providing efforts to me by sharing their knowledge so that it motivates me, and are always have been by my side.

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

Malang, October 3, 2024

The researcher,



Keisha Khairunnisa Soraya K

NIM 200302110185

## ABSTRACT

**Kirana, Keisha Khairunnisa Soraya (2024)** *Comparative Analysis of Conceptual Metaphors in Indonesian and English Climate Change News*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Lecturer: Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

**Keywords:** *Comparative Studies, Conceptual Metaphor, Climate Change, News, Languages*

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This study examines the conceptualization of climate change in Indonesian and English online news media, specifically CNBC Indonesia and CNBC International, from January to March 2024. The aim is to discover and compare the metaphors employed in both languages in explaining the intricate topic of climate change. This research employs Lakoff and Johnson's (2003) conceptual metaphor theory, which states that metaphors influence thought and language, with Kovecses' (2010) extension of the theory that highlights the cultural impact on metaphor usage, to investigate how various cultures affect the portrayal of climate change in media. A descriptive qualitative method was employed, analyzing 12 Indonesian and 12 English news articles. The data consisted of words and phrases used in the headlines and content of the articles, focusing on how metaphors are employed to convey meaning. This study's findings reveal that both Indonesian and English news employ similar metaphors, such as "climate change is war" and "climate change is journey," highlighting shared cognitive frameworks. However, English-language media, CNBC International, employs additional metaphors associated with business, fight, and damage, reflecting the socio-economic context of Western countries where climate change is frequently connected to global markets and industrial progress. In contrast, these metaphors were absent in Indonesian media, indicating that different cultural and socio-political contexts influence metaphorical framing. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of how conceptual metaphors are used to shape public discourse on climate change and suggests that future research should apply a broader scope to examine the impact of cultural differences on metaphor usage in environmental communication.

## ستخلص البحث

كيرانا، كيشا خيرونيسا ثريا (2024) تحليل مقارن للاستعارة المفاهيمية في أخبار تغير المناخ باللغتين الإندونيسية والإنجليزية أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة إسلام نيجيري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المشرف: د. الحاج. سيفية، ماجستير.

**كلمات المفتاحية:** الدراسات المقارنة، الاستعارة المفاهيمية، تغير المناخ، الأخبار، اللغات

تتناول هذه الدراسة مفهوم التغير المناخي في وسائل الإعلام الإخبارية الإندونيسية والإنجليزية على الإنترنت، وتحديداً قناة الدولية، في الفترة من يناير إلى مارس 2024. والهدف من ذلك هو اكتشاف ومقارنة CNBC إندونيسيا وقناة CNBC الاستعارات المستخدمة في كلتا اللغتين في شرح موضوع التغير المناخي المعقد. يوظف هذا البحث نظرية لأكوف وجونسون للاستعارة المفاهيمية، التي تنص على أن الاستعارة تؤثر على الفكر واللغة، مع امتداد كوفيكييس (2010) للنظرية التي (2003) تسلط الضوء على التأثير الثقافي على استخدام الاستعارة، وذلك لدراسة كيفية تأثير الثقافات المختلفة على تصوير التغير المناخي في وسائل الإعلام. تم استخدام منهج نوعي وصفي، حيث تم تحليل 12 مقالة إخبارية باللغة الإندونيسية و12 مقالة إخبارية باللغة الإنجليزية. وتألقت البيانات من الكلمات والعبارات المستخدمة في عناوين المقالات ومحتواها، مع التركيز على كيفية استخدام الاستعارة لنقل المعنى. كشفت نتائج هذه الدراسة أن الأخبار الإندونيسية والإنجليزية تستخدم استعارات متشابهة، مثل "التغير المناخي حرب" و"التغير المناخي رحلة"، مما يسلط الضوء على الأطر المعرفية المشتركة. ومع ذلك، توظف وسائل الإعلام الدولية، استعارات إضافية مرتبطة بالأعمال التجارية والقتال والأضرار، مما يعكس CNBC الناطقة باللغة الإنجليزية، قناة السياق الاجتماعي والاقتصادي للبلدان الغربية حيث يرتبط تغير المناخ في كثير من الأحيان بالأسواق العالمية والتقدم الصناعي في المقابل، كانت هذه الاستعارات غائبة في وسائل الإعلام الإندونيسية، مما يشير إلى أن السياقات الثقافية والاجتماعية والسياسية المختلفة تؤثر على التأيير المجازي. وتسهم هذه الدراسة في فهم أعمق لكيفية استخدام الاستعارات المفاهيمية في تشكيل الخطاب العام بشأن تغير المناخ، ونقترح أن تطبق البحوث المستقبلية نطاقاً أوسع لدراسة تأثير الاختلافات الثقافية على استخدام الاستعارة في التواصل البيئي.

## ABSTRAK

**Kirana, Keisha Khairunnisa Soraya (2024)** *Analisis Perbandingan Metafora Konseptual dalam Berita Perubahan Iklim Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.*

**Keywords:** *Studi Perbandingan, Metafora Konseptual, Perubahan Iklim, Berita, Bahasa*

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Penelitian ini mengkaji konseptualisasi perubahan iklim di media berita daring berbahasa Indonesia dan Inggris, khususnya CNBC Indonesia dan CNBC International, dari bulan Januari hingga Maret 2024. Tujuannya adalah untuk menemukan dan membandingkan metafora yang digunakan dalam kedua bahasa tersebut dalam menjelaskan topik perubahan iklim yang rumit. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori metafora konseptual Lakoff dan Johnson (2003), yang menyatakan bahwa metafora mempengaruhi pemikiran dan bahasa, dengan perluasan teori Kovecses (2010) yang menyoroti dampak budaya terhadap penggunaan metafora, untuk menyelidiki bagaimana berbagai budaya mempengaruhi penggambaran perubahan iklim di media. Metode kualitatif deskriptif digunakan untuk menganalisis 12 artikel berita berbahasa Indonesia dan 12 artikel berita berbahasa Inggris. Data terdiri dari kata dan frasa yang digunakan dalam judul dan isi artikel, dengan fokus pada bagaimana metafora digunakan untuk menyampaikan makna. Temuan penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa berita berbahasa Indonesia dan Inggris menggunakan metafora yang sama, seperti “perubahan iklim adalah perang” dan “perubahan iklim adalah perjalanan,” yang menyoroti kerangka kognitif yang sama. Namun, media berbahasa Inggris, CNBC International, menggunakan metafora tambahan yang terkait dengan bisnis, pertarungan, dan kerusakan, yang mencerminkan konteks sosio-ekonomi negara-negara Barat di mana perubahan iklim sering dikaitkan dengan pasar global dan kemajuan industri. Sebaliknya, metafora-metafora tersebut tidak muncul di media Indonesia, yang menunjukkan bahwa konteks budaya dan sosio-politik yang berbeda mempengaruhi pembingkai metafora. Penelitian ini berkontribusi pada pemahaman yang lebih dalam tentang bagaimana metafora konseptual digunakan untuk membentuk wacana publik tentang perubahan iklim dan menyarankan agar penelitian di masa depan menerapkan cakupan yang lebih luas untuk meneliti dampak perbedaan budaya pada penggunaan metafora dalam komunikasi lingkungan.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this introductory chapter is to provide an explanation of the study background, research questions, scope and limitations, as well as the definitions of key terms.

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

Human beings perceive and make sense of their surroundings via the lens of their cognitive faculties. This cognitive process serves to generate easily comprehensible notions. These notions are derived from personal experiences or the experiences of others, and are subsequently articulated through the use of metaphors. According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003), metaphors are pervasive in several aspects of daily existence, extending beyond mere linguistic expression to encompass cognition and behavior. This statement suggests that metaphors are employed not only in the realm of communication, but also in the domains of cognition and behavior.

The field of cognitive linguistics has experienced significant progress, resulting in a renewed focus on the study of metaphor by scholars. Metaphor is a cognitive mechanism used to comprehend unfamiliar concepts by relating them to more familiar ideas (Imre, 2010). This revitalized interest extends to the domain of discourse analysis, particularly within the context of news articles. In the realm of news writing, journalists employ metaphors as a means of effectively communicating the essence and significance of the news. This practice is

implemented in order to enhance the relative impact of a given topic. The effective communication of useful and engaging news is enhanced by the utilization of metaphors within its written content. The news articles released by online media platforms contain a variety of knowledge, facts, and viewpoints pertaining to a particular subject.

Climate change is a huge concern for the environment in the twenty-first century (Boykoff & Boykoff, 2007). The subject continuously attracts attention from numerous news channels due to its significance as a pressing global concern with wide-ranging repercussions for various aspects of human existence. Media platforms have changed political engagement by empowering and giving a voice to excluded groups. This has led to the increased visibility, amplification, and significance of new perspectives on climate change (Boulianne et al, 2020). Many people seek sources of information pertaining to climate change due to its profound societal implications, notably in relation to health-related concerns such as air pollution, the proliferation of life-threatening illnesses, the occurrence of extreme weather events, and the exacerbation of food insecurity and malnutrition in regions where agricultural productivity is limited or inadequate.

Online news stories serve as a medium through which occurrences and information pertaining to climate change issues are communicated. Language plays a crucial role in facilitating effective communication, with the selection of certain lexical and syntactic choices in news articles exerting a significant influence on readers' comprehension and interpretation of information. Metaphors are frequently employed in news reporting with the objective of enhancing engagement and



facilitating comprehension among readers. The utilization of metaphorical expressions might vary across different languages, potentially impacted by the cultural context associated with each language.

The objective of this analysis is to examine the comparisons pertaining to the utilization of conceptual metaphors in news articles discussing the subject of climate change in online media news, both in Indonesian and English languages. Within the discourse around this topic, numerous prior studies have been identified, with certain scholars specifically examining the classifications and applications of conceptual metaphors. Several previous studies have been identified in the discourse on the application of conceptual metaphors in news writing. This research is notable for its attempt to integrate a particular theory and research approach in order to analyze the issue of legal emphasis in conceptual metaphors. This topic has not been extensively studied in previous research.

The researchers of previous works (Khudoliy, 2018; Lahlou & Rahim, 2022; Li and Lu, 2023) investigated the utilization of conceptual metaphors in the domain of news or journalism. In Khudoliy's (2018) study, the focus was on analyzing the use of metaphor in political journalism in the United States, with the application of Lakoff's (1980) theory. The analysis of conceptual metaphors in American journalistic texts is grounded in conceptual metaphor theory, indicating that metaphors are essential components of the cognitive process and function as tools for communicating novel ideas. This essay examines the impact of metaphors used in journalistic articles on public understanding and perception of political reality.

Furthermore, a further study conducted by Lahlou and Rahim (2022) found that French-language publications discussing COVID-19 used conceptual metaphors. The research conducted discovered that COVID-19 speech in French-language newspapers employed conceptual metaphors. This aligns with earlier research that demonstrates the presence of conceptual metaphors in language media. Conceptual metaphors play a crucial role in human communication as they facilitate the comprehension of abstract ideas by representing them in tangible forms. Meanwhile, in the study of Li and Lu (2023), the researchers have successfully constructed a positive picture of China by examining the usage of conceptual metaphors in China's space industry news daily using Lakoff and Johnson's theory (2005). The metaphors utilized in the study portrayed China's space industry as a visionary effort with ambitious objectives, an enterprising pursuit symbolizing China's prosperity and advancement, and a leadership initiative ushering in a new era and guiding China towards a new trajectory.

Additionally, other prior studies have examined and compared the application of metaphors in delivering news or insights, as exemplified in the research conducted by Kwoon (2019), Velini and Syarif (2019), Woods (2022), Xu (2023). In Kwoon's (2019) study, the researcher employed the usage of conceptual metaphor contributing to construction to analyze and contrast the various interpretations conveyed in political cartoons regarding the US-North Korean nuclear crisis during two distinct periods. the researcher can gain valuable insight into the cognitive mechanisms involved in conveying different perspectives and power dynamics through visual metaphors in political cartoons by applying

Lakoff's theory. In this context, conceptual metaphor proves to be particularly useful in conveying perspective and reflecting diverse attitudes towards two objects.

Moreover, the study conducted by Velini and Syarif (2019), examines the utilization of metaphors in two English-language newspapers originating from distinct cultural contexts. The analysis revealed a disparity in the usage of types and metaphors between the two newspapers. Specifically, the New York Times employed a greater number of common source domains and target domain types, but the Jakarta Post utilized just a limited number of such domains. While in the study by Xu (2023), the researcher employed Critical Metaphor Analysis (CMA), influenced by Lakoff's conceptual metaphor theory, to investigate and reveal the similarities and differences in the usage of metaphors in Mandarin and English literature.

Analysis of persuasiveness in conceptual metaphors has been conducted by previous researchers, who have examined the role of conceptual metaphors in the speeches of prominent figures (Abdel-Qader & Al-Khanji, 2022; Rofiq, 2020). Abdel-Qader and Al-Khanji (2022) conducted a study of US President Joe Biden's speech, using Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT), the theory that links metaphor to cognition and was first outlined by Lakoff and Johnson. Their analysis revealed that metaphors are employed by President Biden for multiple objectives, such as simplifying complex ideas, persuading the audience, and expressing emotions. Whereas Rofiq (2020) examines the evolution of the audience's emotions and psyche. The identification of persuasive capacity is achieved through the influence

of conceptual metaphors. Researchers employed the Conceptual Metaphor Analysis technique to examine how politicians utilize metaphors in economic speech. This research also links the use of metaphors with politicians' efforts to persuade the public.

Each of the previous studies has mostly concentrated on analyzing conceptual metaphors employed in a single language within online news media or with specific topics. Furthermore, some researchers undertake comparative analyses of two languages utilized in distinct nations. However, there has been no previous discussion on the comparative analysis of the use of conceptual metaphors in climate change issues in Indonesian and English online news media. As a result, this study aims to fill that gap by investigating the conceptual metaphors utilized in both English and Indonesian online news, focusing on climate change as reported by two major media platforms, CNBC Indonesia and CNBC International.

Climate change constitutes a critical worldwide problem, and its representation in media is vital for enhancing public awareness and influencing opinions. CNBC Indonesia and CNBC International are prominent platforms that frequently address climate-related issues. Through the utilization of conceptual metaphors, different media outlets potentially shape the framing of climate change that resulting in influencing audience comprehension and reactions. When the media and the people neglect the problem of climate change, the consequences may be terrible. The decline of the environment, increased natural disasters, and everlasting damage to the environment would grow worse, potentially leading to widespread displacement, economic instability, and health crises. Therefore, consistent and

clear coverage of climate change through effective metaphorical framing is vital to keep the issue on the global agenda and promote necessary actions. Without such attention, the world could face irreversible harm, threatening both the environment and future generations.

However, despite CNBC being established by entrepreneur Tom Forger, the network has upheld journalistic integrity in its reporting on climate change. Forger's business background has not influenced how climate change is framed in CNBC's coverage, which relies on expert journalists who specialize in environmental reporting. This ensures that the coverage remains factual, impartial, and rooted in scientific data, without being swayed by business interests. This stands in contrast to media outlets like Tempo, an Indonesian news magazine founded by activist-journalist Goenawan Mohamad. Goenawan's role as an activist has significantly shaped Tempo's editorial direction, often resulting in a critical and oppositional stance toward government policies, particularly regarding human rights and political issues.

The contrast between CNBC's more into business yet neutral reporting and Tempo's critical journalism highlights how the leadership and founding principles of media organizations can influence their coverage of critical issues, one of the topic example, climate change. This study seeks to investigate how conceptual metaphors are employed in both Indonesian and English online news to describe the climate crisis, interpreting these metaphors to uncover the deeper ideas they convey.

In order to discover the underlying ideas that are represented by the source domains that are used to draw similarities to the climate crisis, the purpose of this study is to investigate the use of metaphors in the process of describing the climate disaster. Climate change is discussed in online news articles through metaphors. Using the conceptual metaphor theory analysis, the researcher interprets deeper meanings and concepts behind the metaphors used. Climate change is a critical topic with significant implications, therefore examining how it's handled can lead to improved ways of communicating and tackling this globally. In addition to this, it is necessary to investigate the similarities and variations between the conceptual metaphors that are utilized in online news media that explore concepts related to climate change in both the Indonesian and English languages.

## **B. Research Question**

Following the descriptions stated, the researcher developed two research questions for this study:

1. How is climate change metaphorically conceptualized in Indonesian and English online news?
2. What are the similarities and differences in the use of conceptual metaphors in climate change news in Indonesian and English languages?

The primary objective of this research is to make a valuable contribution to the existing body of knowledge in the field of linguistics, specifically focusing on the identification of the primary agents that employ conceptual metaphors. This research aims to provide a comprehensive examination of the application of

linguistic theory in investigating conceptual metaphors, so contributing to a deeper understanding of their usage. The final results of this study are expected to be effective for readers in enhancing their understanding of conceptual metaphors. Furthermore, in terms of practical impacts, this research aims to inspire students to engage in further comprehensive examinations of conceptual metaphors as a result of their involvement in this study.

### **C. Scope and Limitation**

The primary objective of this research is to investigate the utilization of metaphors within climate change news articles published by CNBC Indonesia and CNBC International news website. The aim is to discern the ways in which conceptual metaphors employed in news articles, in both languages, effectively communicate climate change matters to the general public. Through semantic analysis, the research will delve into the specific words and phrases employed in news items, unraveling their potential to shape readers' perspectives on climate change. By concentrating on CNBC's coverage over the course from January – March 2024, the temporal dimension provides a nuanced understanding of linguistic shifts and comprehension patterns related to this global challenge. Additionally, the investigation extends to discerning how metaphors operate within the unique context of CNBC's climate change news. The deliberate exclusion of news texts beyond the designated timeframe underscores the importance of aligning analytical findings with the temporal dynamics of Climate Change issues during the specified period. Ultimately, this research endeavors to unveil CNBC's climate

change metaphors and contribute insights into how language is wielded to communicate environmental concerns within the realm of financial and commercial news reporting.

#### **D. Definition of Key Terms**

In order to avoid any potential misunderstandings, the terminology utilized in the research is explained in detail below.

##### **1. Metaphor**

A metaphor is the use of language to explain one thing other than what is intended by relating it or describing it as something different, even though the two things are actually very different. It is a flexible way of making comparisons so that we can better understand or feel something.

##### **2. Conceptual metaphor**

The purpose of conceptual metaphors is to convey a meaning that is otherwise regarded as difficult to comprehend through the use of simpler language. Conceptual metaphor is a universal characteristic of thought that facilitates the communication of emotions through the use of everyday language. This research employs conceptual metaphor to identify the significance of the news writing under investigation.

##### **3. Comparative analysis**

The purpose of comparative study analysis is to discover similarities and differences between two or more distinct objects. This research employs



comparative study analysis to examine how conceptual metaphor language is utilized in English and Indonesian.

#### 4. Climate Change News

Climate change is defined as a change in the weather happening over time. Climate change can also be described as a significant change in weather temperatures, such as rainfall and wind patterns. Meanwhile, climate change news aims to provide information on the most recent scientific studies, findings, and data on climate change, such as the reasons, consequences, and movements associated with global warming, and the impact on ecosystems, wildlife, and natural resources.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter provides an overview of the theories that explain and are relevant to this research. It includes an overview of the definition of metaphor, the theory of conceptual metaphor, types of metaphor, and components of conceptual metaphor.

#### **A. Metaphor**

According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003), metaphor is a commonly employed linguistic device in everyday life, extending beyond mere verbal expression to encompass cognitive processes and actions. It is important to note that metaphorical usage is inherent to conceptual frameworks rather than being limited to linguistic constructs. Cognitive linguistics examines the role of metaphor in human language comprehension, positing that individuals primarily derive meaning from semantic concepts inside a given language. According to Knowles and Moon (2004), the utilization of metaphor serves the purpose of establishing a connection or drawing a parallel between two entities by employing a reference to something that diverges from its intended or conventional meaning.

According to Charteris-Black (2004), metaphors commonly incorporate a semantic tension or conflict through the non-literal application of objective words or phrases. The presence of this semantic tension is critical for metaphors to be effective, as it produces a mental contrast or division between the literal definitions of the terms and their symbolic meaning which can be classified into three categories: reification, personification, and de-personification. Reification is a

linguistic phenomenon wherein an abstract notion is employed to denote a tangible entity in a distinct context through the utilization of specific terminology. Personification is a literary device that involves attributing human characteristics or qualities to inanimate objects or abstract concepts. This figurative language technique allows for the representation of non-living entities as if they possess the attributes and behaviors of live beings, albeit in altered states or conditions. Depersonification is a linguistic technique employed to represent living entities in non-living terms inside alternative contexts.

Lakoff (1993) further highlights the conceptual essence of metaphor and its hierarchical arrangement. The author argues that the concept of metaphor encompasses both explicit linguistic expressions and cognitive mappings. Given that the mappings are responsible for establishing generalizations and hold key importance, it is imperative to maintain their distinctiveness. According to Lakoff, the concept of metaphor can be conceptualized as a mathematical function that facilitates the establishment of a correspondence between a source domain, such as love, and a target domain, such as a voyage. The cartographic representation exhibits a high degree of organization. Based on certain ontological relationships, it can be observed that entities within the realm of love, including individuals involved in romantic relationships, their shared goals, problems, and the nature of their relationship, exhibit a constant correspondence with entities within the domain of a journey, encompassing travelers, modes of transportation, and destinations, among others.

## **B. Conceptual Metaphor**

Conceptual metaphors serve as cognitive tools that reflect an individual's cognitive processes, emotional states, and experiential perceptions according to the current condition of the objective reality. In essence, all aspects of human experience, perception, and cognition are stored inside semantic memory, so enabling their retrieval and utilization at any given moment. As it emphasized and further underscored by Ungerer and Schmidt (1996), metaphor functions as a cognitive instrument. This aligns with Esagers (2011) perspective, wherein the notion of metaphor emerges from the interplay of diverse linguistic and cultural frameworks, ultimately leading to a shared conceptualization. Hence, conceptual metaphors possess a dynamic quality as they elucidate cognitive processes, emotional states, and behavioral actions, while also adapting and evolving in response to diverse cognitive, affective, and experiential encounters within various cultural contexts.

Metaphors are composed of two essential elements; the target and the source. Kovecses (2010), asserts that in alignment with the theory proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980; 2003), sources are tended to have a higher degree of concreteness, whereas targets generally possess a greater level of abstraction. In order to comprehend the metaphorical meaning, it is necessary to identify the similarities between the characteristics of the target and the source. According to Kovecses (2010), certain elements can be explained. The source domain, destination domain, and metaphor base are important. Conceptual metaphors have three main parts. Kovecses (2010) defines the source domain as a conceptual area that includes

metaphorical terminology for understanding other domains. Kovecses (2010) further notes that most source domains have numerous target concepts. Domains with more concrete qualities help explain abstract concepts. Such as the metaphorical sentence:

*Tolerance is a bridge*

In this particular instance, the abstract notion of tolerance is metaphorically compared to a bridge. Similar to the way a bridge serves as a physical link between two distinct locations, tolerance serves as a social and psychological connection among individuals with diverse histories, beliefs, and viewpoints. This suggests that, akin to a voyage, the cultivation of tolerance necessitates exertion, comprehension, and a readiness to bridge the disparities that manifest among persons. The analogy to a bridge underscores the significance of tolerance in developing interpersonal connections and promoting unity among a diverse community.

### **C. Types of Metaphor**

According to Kovecses (2010), there are a total of three types of metaphors: orientational metaphors, ontological metaphors, and structural metaphors.

#### **1. Orientational Metaphor**

A metaphor that is associated with a visual concept. They are more concerned with putting together a set of goals into a method that works well in our domain. Through the use of orientational metaphors, speakers can connect a group of goal

ideas by referring to basic human spatial orientations like up, down, in, out, front, and back. Example:

More is *up*; Less is *down*

Speak your voice *up*; Can you keep your voice *down*?

A positive appraisal is often associated with an upward inclination, whilst a negative evaluation is typically associated with a downward tendency. (Kovecses, 2010)

## 2. Ontological Metaphor

This metaphor refers to a type of metaphor that involves the representation of abstract concepts or ideas in terms of concrete entities or objects.

This literary device is commonly referred to as personification. Personification is the act of perceiving an event, activity, emotion, idea, or similar concept as a distinct and tangible entity. By anthropomorphizing non-human entities, we can gain a deeper understanding of their nature. Furthermore, this metaphor can be employed in diverse contexts, similar to other metaphors that serve various purposes. Ontological conceptual metaphors enable speakers to comprehend their experiences with objects, substances, and containers in a broad sense, even without specific details about the type of item, substance, or container. For instance:

*Cancer* finally *caught* up with him.

*Inflation* is *eating* up our profits.

### 3. Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor refers to the construction of a concept utilizing another concept figuratively. This structural metaphor is constructed based on the source and target domains. The basis of structural metaphors is in the organized connections observed in ordinary occurrences. As an illustration,

*Economic activity = War,*

Ideas from the source domain “war” are moved to the target domain because physical conflict is a normal part of life and is easier to understand because of this. The following example shows how this way of thinking organizes the connections between the different parts of economic activity: business is war, the economy is a battlefield, competitors are warriors or even armies fighting each other, and economic activities are thought of in terms of attack and defense:

As a result of the *crisis*, the Asians will *strike* back

#### D. Components of Conceptual Metaphor

According to Kovecses (2010), the concept of metaphor in a conceptual framework comprises two distinct domains, namely the source domain and the target domain. According to Kovecses (2010), a conceptual domain can be defined as a cohesive arrangement of personal encounters.

The source domain refers to the conceptual domain that serves as the basis for metaphorical expressions used to understand other conceptual domains. It is a prevailing notion that tangible entities are often subject to general determination within the realm of daily existence. In the conceptual metaphor *time is money*, the

term “money” is considered the source domain due to its concreteness and its frequent manifestation in our daily experiences. Kovecses (2010) categorized several source domains frequently utilized in conceptual metaphor, including the human body, health and illness, animals, plants, building and construction, machines and tools, games and sport, money and economic transaction, cooking and food, heat and cold, light and darkness, forces, movement and direction, among others.

The target domain pertains to the domain that is being examined or understood in connection to the source domain. The goal is to achieve understanding of a certain field by mapping it onto another field. Kovecses (2010) defines the notion as including various components such as emotion, desire, morality, thought, society and nation, politics, economy, human connections, communication, time, life and death, religion, events, and acts. In the context of the conceptual metaphor *time is money*, the term “time” is regarded as the area of interest that we must comprehend by means of the source domain, “money”, through the conceptual mappings established between these two concepts. Thus, this concept allows us to understand the importance of the metaphorical statement expressed in a non-literal way through the cognitive connection between two conceptual domains. Conceptual mapping can help to enhance understanding of the abstract and hidden meaning of a temporal situation.

To understand the existence of the conceptual metaphor, it is crucial to identify the metaphorical linguistic phrases in the provided data source, as suggested by Kovecses (2010). Metaphorical language expressions are words and phrases that



belong to one conceptual domain but are used to understand another conceptual domain (Kovecses, 2010). In this particular case, the phrase “He attacked every weak point in my argument” utilizes metaphorical language inspired by the domain of combat, where the emphasized word functions as a metaphor. There are several metaphorical language words that represent a certain mental metaphor.

Metaphors and conceptual metaphors are important in cognitive processes language, and culture, as the passage shows. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphors are everywhere in ordinary language and form our worldview. Understanding conceptual metaphors' source and target domains illuminates how we conceptualize abstract notions through practical experiences.

In conclusion, conceptual metaphors expand the scope of language and cognition and help us comprehend and speak about complicated social issues like climate change. By understanding how metaphorical language shapes perceptions and attitudes, we may use it to promote meaningful discourse and constructive change on global challenges.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This section will explain the research approach that is being employed for the investigation that is at present being carried out. The research design, research instruments, data and its source, data collecting, and data analysis are all included in this chapter.

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

This research constitutes a qualitative design. The objective is to analyze the various categories and applications of conceptual metaphors in Indonesian and English online news media. This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach to elucidate data about the utilization of conceptual metaphors in news articles from chosen sources, namely CNBC Indonesia and CNBC International News. This study employs a qualitative methodology to thoroughly examine and comprehend the conceptual metaphors employed by different languages while discussing news related to climate change. As per Creswell (2009), qualitative research is an inquiry that examines and comprehends the significance of individuals or groups in addressing social or human issues. It involves posing questions and employing methods that utilize diverse sources of data, such as words or images, rather than numerical data for analysis. This research employs a qualitative methodology to analyze and elucidate the utilization of conceptual metaphors in describing the subject of climate change as presented in CNBC online news articles in both Indonesian and English languages.

This research is classified as descriptive due to the presentation of data in the form of words or phrases. Creswell (2009) states that qualitative research data is characterized by its descriptive nature, where information is conveyed through words or visual representations rather than numerical or graphical formats. Thus, the results will be presented descriptively or narratively rather than in the format of a scientific report (Creswell, 2009). The findings of this investigation are explicated and examined through the utilization of the conceptual metaphor framework put forth by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and the conceptual metaphor theory presented by Kovecses (2010). The data analysis results elucidate the specific conceptual metaphors employed by each performer, which are subsequently scrutinized by academics to ascertain the parallels and disparities between Indonesian and English in their discourse on climate change through the utilization of conceptual metaphors in online news media.

## **B. Research Instrument**

The main instrument of this study is the writer or researcher because the researcher plays a highly active role in this study, including in the collection and analysis of the research data. In this present study, the author observed the conceptual metaphors used in the selected online news from CNBC Indonesia and CNBC International to obtain the necessary research data. The author analyzed the types of conceptual metaphors used by both media to analyze the similarities and differences between Indonesian language and English in using conceptual metaphors in delivering the problem of the topic climate change.

### **C. Data Source**

This study analyzes a total of 24 news articles on climate change, particularly 12 news from CNBC Indonesia and 12 news stories from CNBC International. The researcher assessed the research outcomes by analyzing and elaborating on the disparities in the implementation of conceptual metaphor theory noticed in CNBC online news stories produced in two distinct languages. The choice of these two sources is determined by their credibility and promptness in addressing worldwide matters such as climate change.

The data for this study are climate change related news phrases that collected from CNBC Indonesia in the Indonesian language and translated and analyzed in English while data from CNBC International collected and analyzed in English. Which for this thesis compared the use of conceptual metaphor in Indonesian and English climate change news phrases utilizing these data. Language greatly impacts climate change understanding. This study examines cognitive and linguistic components of climate change beliefs and speech using conceptual metaphors in two languages. The present study examined conceptual metaphors in Indonesian and English climate change literature. Climate change's effects, mitigation and adaptation measures, government policies, and innovative technology are covered.

The Internet and CNBC Indonesia and CNBC International websites provide news data, thus the researcher uses them effectively. To maintain data integrity and ethical data processing, the researcher does not edit or distort official data source. The researcher collects climate change-related titles and texts. This study examines language's effect on climate change transmission in two cultures. This analysis

contrasts Indonesian and English climate change views. The data from the chosen study approach can assist the researcher in comprehending conceptual metaphors used to express climate change news.

#### **D. Data Collection**

In this study, the researcher collected data from online news media from two different languages, which are Indonesian and English, the news was selected based on conceptual metaphors contained in the news on the topic of climate change. Meanwhile, the data are taken from the online news media website platforms CNBC News Indonesia and CNBC News International which provide news in written form.

A total of 24 news stories were picked, comprising 12 pieces from Indonesian sources and 12 from English sources. Following that, terms pertaining to climate change were extracted from the twelve selected news pieces in both languages. The selected Indonesian news phrases were thoroughly translated into English, ensuring the preservation of the original texts' spirit and meaning throughout the translation process. Upon preparation of the phrases, each selected phrase was studied separately, concentrating on the identification of conceptual metaphors within the news terms. The metaphorical expressions identified in these articles were further emphasized and documented, employing the metaphor theory of Lakoff and Johnson (2003) and reinforced by the conceptual metaphor theory of Kovecses (2010). This methodical technique facilitates an exhaustive examination of metaphors employed in both languages.

## **E. Data Analysis**

The researcher utilized the conceptual metaphor theory established by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and augmented it with Kovecses' (2010) metaphor theory to analyze conceptual metaphors in selected news stories from CNBC News International and CNBC News Indonesia.

The data analysis commences with the selection of specific terms from 12 news articles in each language, ending with a total of 24 articles published between January until March 2024. These articles were selected to authentically represent the most recent conversation on climate change. The selected words were examined thoroughly using a framework of Lakoff and Johnson's 2003 metaphor theory, which holds that metaphors shape human understanding by linking abstract ideas with more concrete, familiar experiences. Kovecses's (2010) conceptual metaphor theory, which investigates how cultural and environmental aspects affect metaphorical expressions, adds still further complexity to this theoretical framework.

The analytical process was composed of numerous critical phases. The metaphorical structures of the selected climate change-related phrases are meticulously analyzed. This entails the identification of common source domains that are used to conceptualize the more abstract target domain of climate change. The metaphors are subsequently categorized based on their frequency and usage in both languages, which helps to identify recurring trends. Lakoff and Johnson's (2003) theory elucidates how metaphors influence public perception by making the complex issue of climate change more comprehensible, while Kovecses'

(2010) theory enables the investigation of how cultural context influences the selection of metaphors in Indonesian and English news content. This study employs these frameworks to identify the similarities and differences in the metaphorical conceptualization of climate change in various cultural and linguistic contexts.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

The findings of the research are presented and discussed in this chapter. The data analysis is conducted following the conceptual metaphor theory put forth by Lakoff and Johnson (1980), with further support from Kovecses' (2010) theory of metaphor. The content provided in this chapter consists of news articles sourced from the CNBC News Indonesia and CNBC International websites, which utilize metaphors related to concepts.

#### **A. Findings**

This section presents the data analysis findings on conceptual metaphor, addressing the previously stated issues from Chapter 1. A total of 12 news articles were evaluated using the conceptual metaphor theory developed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and further supported by the metaphor theory proposed by Kovecses (2010). The data consists of metaphorical expressions collected from a curated selection of news articles in both Indonesian and English languages.

#### **1. Conceptual Metaphors in English and Indonesian Climate Change Online News**

##### **a. Types of Conceptual Metaphors used in English Climate Change Online News**

The study analyzed 12 selected English climate change online news articles and discovered that the articles employed a variety of conceptual metaphors, including



various types of source and target domains that conveyed concepts such as war and damage. According to the analysis, 24 data were identified in selected English climate change online news that contained metaphorical expressions. These data were categorized into three types of conceptual metaphors; 14 data were structural metaphors, 7 data were ontological metaphors, and 3 data were orientational metaphors.

### **1. Structural Metaphor**

According to Kovecses (2010), a structural metaphor is translating source domain organization to a conceptual target realm. Its metaphorical structure is complex and based on daily connections. Metaphorical language is used to organize one idea in terms of another in structural metaphor. The framework organizes target and source domains based on systematic links with our everyday experience, enabling us to understand one target domain by linking it to the source domain.

In the structural metaphor concept data found below, several conceptual metaphors used in various news articles to describe climate change. The metaphors *climate change is war*, *climate change is business*, *climate change is journey*, *climate change is fight*, and *climate change is damage*, illustrate how climate change is framed in terms that are easier to grasp. Each metaphor highlights different aspects of climate change, shaping our understanding of its severity, urgency, and implications.

#### 1.) Climate Change is War

The conceptualization of *climate change is war* can be found in some of the article news:

**Article 1:**

*As the number of climate **disasters** increase, more people are also being forced to flee their homes, especially in Asia.*

**Article 2:**

*Warm temperatures **clashed** with the southern reaches of the storm to produce unstable air, violent winds, and a tornado in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, said National Weather Service meteorologist Will Redman.*

**Article 3:**

*Monday's storm spun at the coast counterclockwise and **hit** northern Baja California, giving San Diego a **glancing** but still strong blow, NWS meteorologist Brandt Maxwell said.*

**Article 4:**

*Air quality and affordability are **pushing** residents out of 13 metros areas, many on the west coast.*

**Article 5:**

*A **failed** attempt to drill for water by Canada's Hydroma hit upon an abundance of odorless gas that was inadvertently found to be highly flammable.*

The data shown above on climate change include the notion of conflict. In this framework, natural catastrophes are seen as acts of aggression, and the entities or forces impacted by these disasters are regarded as the casualties. To put it another, climate change is shown as a conflict, with the natural events acting as the destructive forces. For instance, the term “disasters” in the statement suggests that natural occurrences like storms and earthquakes function as destructive forces, similar to assaults in a conflict. Similarly, the term “clashed” indicates that distinct weather systems engage in violent interactions, like opposing armies on a battlefield.

According to this notion, climate change may be seen as a conflict, symbolizing the metaphor of *climate change is war*. The chosen topic for analysis is climate change, whereas the source domain for comparison is war. War is used as a means of understanding the abstract notion of climate change. The examples demonstrate a systematic relationship between the source and target domains, which is known as the *climate change is war* mental metaphor. This is a structural metaphor in which the idea of climate change is consistently understood and represented in terms of war, drawing on the systematic connections between our experiences and the notion of war. Therefore, it is seen as a structural metaphor.

The following is a set of mappings between the source domain of war and the target domain of climate change:

**Source:** *war*

- Attacks ; Natural disasters
- Battlefield : Affected regions
- Forces clashing : Weather systems interacting violently
- Victims : People affected by climate change

**Target:** *climate change*

- Natural disasters (disasters)
- Affected regions (places hit by climate change)
- Weather systems interacting violently (clashed)
- People affected by climate change (victims forced to flee)

The metaphor *climate change is war* here shows how conflict can express the abstract idea of climate change. Understanding this metaphorical framing helps us

comprehend climate change's urgency and severity, highlighting the necessity for immediate and collective action to address this global crisis.

## 2.) Climate Change is Business

The conceptualization of *climate change is business* can be found in some of the article news:

### **Article 1:**

*Destructive thunderstorms in North America and Europe and a series of devastating earthquakes last year **cost the world** around \$250 billion in damages, according to a new report from the world's largest reinsurance company.*

### **Article 2:**

*Greenhouse gas emissions **fell** by about 1.9% in 2023, according to a preliminary analysis from the Rhodium Group, which tracks the U.S. progress toward its climate goals and provides yearly reports. The economy **grew** by about 2.4%.*

The data mentioned above includes business-related terms such as “cost the world,” “fell,” and “grew.” These terms are metaphorical idioms derived from the business realm, since they represent the idea of business. The above statistics on climate change include the commercial aspect. This idea regards the financial effects of climatic catastrophes as expenses, whereas the economic outcomes are seen as either losses or growth. To put it simply, climate change is shown as a company, with the financial terminology used to quantify its effects. For instance, the expression “cost the world” in the statement suggests that natural catastrophes, such as storms and earthquakes, result in significant financial damages, comparable to charges incurred in a company. Similarly, the term “fell” indicates that the consequences of climate change led to decreases, akin to a drop in economic indicators. The term “grew” signifies an augmentation, akin to the expansion seen in commerce.

According to this notion, climate change may be seen as a commercial enterprise, embodying the metaphor of *climate change is business*. The chosen domain for analysis is “climate change,” whereas the domain from which information is drawn is “business”. Essentially, business is used to grasp the abstract notion of climate change. The examples in this case demonstrate the systematic connections between the source and destination domains, which define the conceptual metaphor *climate change is business*. This is a structural metaphor in which the idea of climate change is consistently understood and explained in terms of business concepts, drawing on the systematic connections that encounter in our everyday experiences with business. Therefore, it is seen as a structural metaphor.

The following is a set of mappings between the source domain of business and the target domain of climate change:

**Source:** business

- Cost : Financial loss due to climate disasters
- Fell : Decrease or loss due to climate impacts
- Grew : Increase in the frequency or intensity of climate events

**Target:** climate change

- Financial loss due to climate disasters (cost the world)
- Decrease or loss due to climate impacts (fell)
- Increase in the frequency or intensity of climate events (grew)

The metaphor *climate change is business* here simplifies climate change by relating it to financial and economic issues. This metaphor emphasizes the

economic stakes of climate change by using business terminology, emphasizing the need to view it as a global economic issue as well as an environmental issue.

### 3.) Climate Change is Journey

The conceptualization of *climate change is journey* can be found in some of the article news:

#### **Article 1:**

*Most of the inbound moves are **heading** into sunbelt states such as arizona, florida, nevada, north carolina, south carolina, texas and tennessee.*

#### **Article 2:**

*Scientists on Thursday said the world **surpassed** a key warming threshold across an entire year for the first time on record, calling to slash planet-warming greenhouse gas emissions.*

In the data mentioned earlier, the concept of climate change comprises the concept of a journey. Population movements and climate thresholds are regarded as progressions along a path in this concept. In other words, climate change is depicted as a journey, with the primary components being the crossing of critical climatic thresholds and trends in population movements. For instance, the term “heading” in the sentence suggests that individuals are relocating to specific locations as a result of climate conditions, similar to embarking on a journey. In the same vein, the term “surpassed” indicates that the world has achieved substantial climate milestones, much like reaching a critical juncture on a journey.

According to this concept, climate change can be understood as a journey, reflecting the *climate change is a journey* metaphor. The target domain used here is climate change and the source domain used is “journey.” In other words, the concept of a journey is used to comprehend the abstract concept of climate change.

In this case, the systematic set of correspondences between source and target domains in the examples characterize the *climate change is a journey* conceptual metaphor. It shows the case of a structural metaphor where the concept of climate change is systematically conceptualized according to the concept of a journey based on the systematic correlations within our everyday experience with the concept of a journey. Thus, it is considered a structural metaphor.

The following is a set of mappings between the source domain of journey and the target domain of climate change:

**Source:** journey

- Heading to a destination : Trends in population movement
- Surpassing a milestone : Exceeding a critical climate threshold

**Target:** climate change

- Trends in population movement (heading)
- Exceeding critical climate metrics (surpassed)

The metaphor *climate change is journey* here effectively shows climate change as a journey with milestones and significant shifts. The metaphor of climate change as a journey makes climate progression more relatable and understandable, emphasizing its ongoing and dynamic nature. This structural metaphor emphasizes that climate change is a continuous process with stages and turning points, like a journey.

#### 4.) Climate Change is Fight

The conceptualization of *climate change is fight* can be found in some of the article news:

### Article 1:

*Winter storms for relatively dry San Diego are **hit-or-miss**, but mostly miss, so the **wallop** of a Pacific front Monday stunned California's second-largest city even as it was expecting rain.*

### Article 2:

*The WMO said records were broken, and in some cases, **smashed**, for indicators such as greenhouse gas levels, ocean heat and acidification, sea level rise, Antarctic Sea ice cover and glacier retreat.*

### Article 3:

*Venture capital firm World Fund said Friday it's closed a 300 million euro (\$325 million) fund to back startups **tackling** climate change.*

The data above indicate that the concept of climate change is similar to the concept of a fight. In this concept, actions and events in a battle are equated with natural phenomena and endeavors to combat climate change. In other words, climate change is depicted as a fight, in which the forces of nature and human interventions are compared to strikes and strategic maneuvers in a conflict. For instance, the terms “hit-or-miss” and “wallop” in Article 1 suggests that winter storms are unpredictable and occasionally produce significant impacts, akin to strikes in a fight. The term “smashed” is employed in Article 2 to describe documents that have been broken, invoking the image of forceful devastation that is indicative of a battle. In Article 3, the term “tackling” is used to describe the process of confronting an opponent in a fight in order to resolve climate change.

According to this concept, climate change can be understood as a fight, reflecting the *climate change is fight* metaphor. The target domain used here is climate change and the source domain used is fight. In other words, the concept of a fight is used to comprehend the abstract concept of climate change. In this case, the systematic set of correspondences between source and target domains in the



examples characterize the *climate change is fight* conceptual metaphor. It shows the case of a structural metaphor where the concept of climate change is systematically conceptualized according to the concept of a fight based on the systematic correlations within our everyday experience with the concept of a fight. Thus, it is considered a structural metaphor.

The following is a set of mappings between the source domain of fight and the target domain of climate change:

**Source:** fight

- Unpredictable hits : Unpredictable winter storms (hit-or-miss)
- Powerful blow : Intense impact of Pacific front (wallop)
- Forceful destruction : Breaking climate records (smashed)
- Confronting an opponent : Addressing climate change challenges (tackling)

**Target:** climate change

- Unpredictable winter storms (hit-or-miss)
- Intense impact of Pacific front (wallop)
- Breaking climate records (smashed)
- Addressing climate change challenges (tackling)

The metaphor *climate change is fight* here conveys the harshness of climate change by portraying a battle. This structural metaphor emphasizes climate change's unpredictability, force, and confrontation, making its challenges more pressing. By framing climate change as a fight, this metaphor emphasizes the need for active and strategic efforts to address its ongoing and significant obstacles, emphasizing the critical nature of the issue.

## 5.) Climate Change is Damage

The conceptualization of *climate change is damage* can be found in some of the article news:

### Article 1:

*The WMO said records were **broken**, and in some cases, smashed, for indicators such as greenhouse gas levels, ocean heat and acidification, sea level rise, Antarctic Sea ice cover and glacier retreat.*

### Article 2:

*In its annual “State of the Global Climate” report, researchers at the World Meteorological Organization outlined how extreme weather events in 2023 **wreaked** havoc for millions of people across the globe and inflicted billions of dollars in economic losses.*

The concept of climate change holds the concept of damage. In this concept, environmental and economic impacts are considered as instances of damage. In other words, it can be said that climate change is portrayed as causing damage, with environmental changes and economic impacts being the key elements. For example, the word “broken” in the first sentence indicates that previous records were surpassed in a way that suggests damage or destruction, akin to breaking physical objects. Similarly, the word “wreaked” in the second sentence shows that extreme weather events caused widespread destruction and chaos, much like how damage is inflicted.

According to this concept, climate change can be understood as causing damage, reflecting the *climate change is damage* metaphor. The target domain used here is climate change and the source domain used is damage. In other words, the concept of damage is used to comprehend the abstract concept of climate change. In this case, the systematic set of correspondences between source and target domains in the examples characterize the *climate change is damage* conceptual

metaphor. It shows the case of a structural metaphor where the concept of climate change is systematically conceptualized according to the concept of damage based on the systematic correlations within our everyday experience with the concept of damage. Thus, it is considered a structural metaphor.

The following is a set of mappings between the source domain of damage and the target domain of climate change:

**Source:** damage

- Breaking objects : Surpassing environmental records
- Inflicting destruction : Causing widespread environmental and economic impacts

**Target:** climate change

- Surpassing environmental records (broken)
- Causing widespread environmental and economic impacts (wreaked)

The metaphor *climate change is damage* here shows the destructive nature of climate change. The climate change environmental and economic impacts are framed as damage or destruction in this structural metaphor. Metaphorically portraying climate change emphasizes the urgent need for action to prevent further harm and minimize its destructive effects on the planet and its inhabitants.

## 2. Ontological Metaphor

According to Kovecses (2010), ontological metaphors are used when we see events, actions, emotions, and thoughts as entities or objects. Ontological metaphors cannot be as precise or abstract as physical metaphors, but they may be used to conceptualize and explain things, events, and processes. News stories

provide this research's data. In the ontological metaphor, events, acts, emotions, and thoughts are different creatures and entities. It lets us broadly comprehend our interactions with beings, materials, and receptacles. It uses real objects, substances, and containers to represent and explain our experiences, allowing us to categorize, organize, and measure them.

In the ontological metaphor concept data found below, various conceptual metaphors used in recent news articles shed light on how climate change is framed through different tangible and relatable entities. The metaphors *climate change is destroying communities*, *climate change is toxic cloud*, *climate change is an alarm bell*, *climate change is a forced life*, *climate change is a burden to water resources*, and *climate change is an unending struggle* offer diverse perspectives on the impact of climate change. Each metaphor offers a distinctive perspective that enables to comprehend the profound consequences of climate change. It underscores the destructive force, pervasive pollution, urgent warnings, unavoidable lifestyle changes, strain on water resources, and ongoing challenges of this phenomenon. These metaphors serve to translate the abstract concept of climate change into simpler and comprehensible terms, emphasizing its urgency and the necessity of collective action.

#### 1.) Climate Change is Destroying Communities

The conceptualization of *climate change is destroying communities* can be found in some of the article news:

**Article:**

*As the number of **climate disasters** increase, more people are also being **forced to flee** their homes, especially in Asia.*

In the data above, the words “climate disasters” and “forced to flee” are used. The term “disasters” typically denotes significant and destructive events, which is why the concept of climate change is a reflection of the conceptual metaphor that *climate change is destroying communities*. The source domain is destruction, while the target domain is climate change. These conceptual metaphors enable us to comprehend climate change in terms of displacement and tangible destruction. Because we employ the terms “forced to flee” and “disasters” to conceptualize the effects of climate change, it is metaphorical. This conceptual metaphor is held to be ontological, as it conceptualizes the abstract concept of climate change as concrete, tangible events and actions (destruction and displacement).

## 2.) Climate Change is Toxic Cloud

The conceptualization of *climate change is toxic cloud* can be found in some of the article news:

### **Article:**

*More than 85% of homes in 13 major cities are highly exposed to **poor air quality**. Nine are in California and the rest are spread out in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, Redfin found.*

In the data above, the phrase “highly exposed to poor air quality” is used. In the context of climate change, the term “poor air quality” typically denotes pollution, which is indicative of the *climate change is toxic cloud* conceptual metaphor. Here, the source domain is toxic cloud, while the target domain is climate change. By employing this conceptual paradigm, we can comprehend climate change in terms of the pervasive and detrimental nature of toxic clouds. We employ the term “poor air quality” to conceptualize the adverse consequences of climate change, which is why it is metaphorical. This conceptual metaphor is thought to be ontological

because it conceptualizes the abstract concept of climate change as a concrete, tangible entity (a toxic cloud).

### 3.) Climate Change is an Alarm Bell

The conceptualization of *climate change is a forced life* can be found in some of the article news:

#### **Article 1:**

*A flash flood warning, which means rapid flooding may be underway and those in flood-prone areas should rush to higher ground, was in effect for a wide swath of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties on Sunday. The warning also covers the northern edge of L.A. County.*

#### **Article 2:**

*“Earth’s issuing a distress call,” United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres said Tuesday.*

The phrase “flash flood warning” is employed in the aforementioned data. In the context of climate change, a “flash flood warning” is a specific alert that indicates imminent and hazardous flooding. The conceptual metaphor *climate change is an alarm bell* is reflected in this. In this instance, the source domain is alarm bell, and the target domain is climate change. We can comprehend climate change as a system of urgent and alarming warnings by implementing this conceptual paradigm. To conceptualize the immediate and catastrophic effects of climate change, the phrase “flash flood warning” is used. This conceptual metaphor is regarded as ontological because it conceptualizes the abstract concept of climate change as a concrete, tangible entity (reminiscent of an alarm bell).

Similarly, the expression “Earth is issuing a distress call” is employed. In this context, the term “distress call” denotes an urgent request for assistance or a warning of impending danger, which is comparable to the conceptual metaphor of

*climate change is an alarm bell*. The source domain is alarm bell, and the target domain is climate change. Through this metaphor, we can comprehend climate change as a critical and imperative signal that necessitates immediate attention. The metaphorical of the phrase “Earth's issuing a distress call” is that it conceptualizes the environmental crisis as an urgent alarm. This conceptual metaphor is ontological, as it converts the abstract concept of climate change into a tangible, noticeable warning (an alarm bell).

#### 4.) Climate Change is a Forced Life

The conceptualization of *climate change is a forced life* can be found in some of the article news:

**Article:**

*Gloria said in the news conference that he had just got back from a conference of U.S. mayors in Washington, where attendees were in **agreement** that extreme weather, fueled by climate change, was the **new normal**.*

The concept of climate change is a conceptual metaphor that reflects the fact that *climate change is a forced life*. The term “new normal” typically denotes an enforced, altered way of life as a result of external pressures. The target domain is climate change, while the source domain is forced life. This conceptual metaphor allows us to understand climate change as an imposed, unavoidable condition that fundamentally alters our way of life. The term “new normal” is metaphorical, as it signifies the significant and enduring changes that climate change has induced as a result of a forced adjustment to our way of life. This conceptual metaphor is considered ontological because it conceptualizes the abstract concept of climate change as a concrete, tangible imposition (forced life).

#### 5.) Climate Change is a Burden to Water Resources

The conceptualization of *climate change is a burden to water resources* can be found in some of the article news:

**Article:**

*With water scarcity at the core of the region's challenges, the Gulf state implemented a program aimed at addressing this issue.*

In the data above, the phrase “water scarcity at the core of the region’s challenges” is used. The conceptual metaphor *climate change is a burden to water resources* is reflected in the term “water scarcity” in the context of climate change, which reflects a substantial shortage of water resources. In this instance, the source domain is burden, and the target domain is climate change. Climate change is perceived as a significant burden on water resources when this conceptual paradigm is implemented. The term “water scarcity at the core of the region's challenges” is employed to conceptualize the impact of climate change as a substantial and urgent burden on the availability of water, rendering it metaphorical. This conceptual metaphor is ontological in, as it conceptualizes the abstract concept of climate change as a concrete, tangible entity (a burden).

6.) Climate Change is an Unending Struggle

The conceptualization of *climate change is an unending struggle* can be found in some of the article news:

**Article:**

*In the face of extreme weather events like the powerful Pacific storm hitting California, climate change is depicted as a **relentless battle** against nature's forces, where communities must mobilize resources and strategies to mitigate its impacts.*

In the context of climate change, the expression “relentless battle” is a reflection of the conceptual metaphor *climate change is an unending struggle*, which emphasizes the ongoing and fervent endeavor to mitigate the effects of climate



change. struggle is the source domain, and climate change is the target domain in this case. Climate change is perceived as an endless battle when this conceptual paradigm is implemented. The expression “relentless battle against nature's forces” is used to conceptualize the impact of climate change as a persistent and arduous conflict, characterizing it as metaphorical. This conceptual metaphor is ontological in, as it conceptualizes the abstract concept of climate change as a concrete, tangible entity (a struggle).

### **3. Orientational Metaphor**

According to Kovecses (2010), orientational metaphors are used to understand abstract concepts through spatial orientation such as up/down, front/back, and in/out. These metaphors are based on our tangible encounters and assist in organizing our intellectual framework consistently. Orientational metaphors facilitate the comprehension of abstract notions by associating them with spatial directions, enhancing our ability to convey and conceptualize these ideas more efficiently.

In the orientational metaphor concept data found below, several conceptual metaphors are employed to describe variations in numerical values and costs. The metaphors *increase is up*, *higher cost is up*, and *less risk is down* demonstrating how abstract concepts, such as growth, cost, and risk, are described in spatial terms. Each metaphor highlights the intuitive understanding of these concepts through directional and spatial language, producing complex ideas about risks, and costs, and increases more relatable and tangible.

## 1.) Increase is Up

The conceptualization of *increase is up* can be found in some of the article news:

**Article:**

*40 companies were actively searching for geologic hydrogen deposits by the end of last year — **up** from just 10 in 2020.*

In the context of the sentence above it indicates that the number of companies engaging in the search for geologic hydrogen deposits has increased from 10 to 40. This is indicated by the term “up,” which signifies that the number has increased. Consequently, this concept is regarded as the conceptual metaphor of *increase is up*. This variety of conceptual metaphor is classified as an orientational metaphor due to its emphasis on the spatial orientation “up.”

## 2.) Higher Cost is Up

The conceptualization of *higher cost is up* can be found in some of the article news:

**Article:**

*As insurance bills could go **up** if a resident is based in a place that is exposed to increasingly common risks.*

In the context of the sentence above shows that insurance costs are likely to increase due to exposure to more common risks. It is marked by the word “up,” which indicates a higher level of costs. The term “up” indicates the increasing level of expenses. As a result, *higher cost is up* can be interpreted as the metaphor in this sentence. This type of conceptual metaphor is considered an orientational metaphor because “up” here describes the increasing level of costs, indicating the spatial orientation of up.

### 3.) Less Risk is Down

The conceptualization of *less risk is down* can be found in some of the article news:

**Article:**

*Metros with **low** risks of poor air quality saw one million more newcomers in the same timeframe.*

In the context of the sentence above shows that metropolitan areas with lower risks of poor air quality attracted more newcomers. The word “low” describes the decreased level of risk. Thus, the concept of metaphor in this sentence can be considered as *less risk is down*. This form of conceptual metaphor is classified as an orientational metaphor due to the fact that the term “low” signifies a reduced risk level, which is indicative of the spatial orientation of down.

#### **b. Types of Conceptual Metaphors used in Climate Change Indonesian Online News**

The study analyzed 12 selected Indonesian climate change online news articles and discovered that the articles employed a variety of conceptual metaphors, including various types of source and target domains that conveyed anger, apocalypse, and other concepts. According to the analysis, 24 data were identified in selected Indonesian climate change online news that contained metaphorical expressions. These data were categorized into three types of conceptual metaphors; 8 data were structural metaphors, 5 data were ontological metaphors, and 3 data were orientational metaphors.

##### **1. Structural Metaphor**

Kovecses (2010) describes a structural metaphor as transferring source domain organization to a conceptual target domain. The metaphorical structure of the text is complicated and based on ordinary associations. Structured metaphors relate concepts using metaphorical language. The framework categorizes target and source domains by linking them to our daily experiences, helping us understand them.

In the structural metaphor concept data presented below analyzes a variety of conceptual metaphors that are employed in online news articles to illustrate climate change. The metaphors “*climate change is anger*,” “*climate change is war*,” “*climate change is apocalypse*,” and “*climate change is journey*” demonstrate how the complicated issue of climate change can be viewed in a more relatable manner. Our perception of the intensity, urgency, and broader implications of climate change is influenced by the different aspects that each metaphor illuminates.

#### 1.) Climate Change is Anger

The conceptualization of *climate change is anger* can be found in some of the article news:

##### **Article 1:**

*Harga minyak kompak bergerak lebih rendah pada awal perdagangan pagi hari ini, setelah kenaikan lima hari beruntun dalam sepekan kemarin seiring berkecamuknya konflik di Timur Tengah.*

##### **Translation:**

*Compact oil prices moved lower in early morning trade today, after five consecutive days of gains in the past week as conflict **raged** in the Middle East.*

In the data mentioned above, the word “raged” is used. This term is a metaphorical idiom derived from the domain of anger, as it represents the idea of intense and uncontrollable force.

The above description of conflict includes characteristics typically associated with anger. Climate change is depicted as a force of anger, with the destructive terminology used to emphasize its impacts. For instance, the term “raged” in the statement implies that conflicts, which are comparable to the effects of climate change, are intense and uncontrolled, similar to sudden outbursts of anger.

According to this notion, climate change may be seen as embodying the metaphor of *climate change is anger*. The domain selected for analysis is climate change, while the domain from which information is extracted is anger. In essence, wrath is employed to comprehend the abstract concept of climate change. The conceptual metaphor *climate change is anger* is defined by the systematic connections between the source and target domains, as illustrated by the example in this case. This is a structural metaphor that consistently explains and comprehends the concept of climate change in terms of rage concepts, derived from the systematic connections used in our experiences with anger. Therefore, it is seen as a structural metaphor.

The following is a set of mappings between the source domain of anger and the target domain of climate change:

**Source:** anger

Rage : Intensity and destructiveness of climate change

**Target:** climate change

### Intensity and destructiveness of climate change (raged)

The metaphor *climate change is anger* here shows its intensity and uncontrollability. By examining climate change to rage, we can better understand its sudden and severe impacts. This metaphor emphasizes the climate crisis's urgency and intensity, making us take it seriously. Recognizing climate change as a force like anger requires proactive measures for controlling and minimizing its effects, so immediate and strong action is needed to address this global issue.

### 2.) Climate Change is War

The conceptualization of *climate change is war* can be found in some of the article news:

#### Article 1:

*BMKG menyatakan bakal **menggencarkan** modifikasi cuaca untuk mengatasi banjir dan cuaca ekstrem yang melanda wilayah Jawa Tengah.*

#### Translation:

*BMKG said it will **intensify** weather modification to overcome floods and extreme weather that hit the Central Java region.*

#### Article 2:

*Kota Semarang **dikepung** banjir setelah cuaca ekstrem ditandai hujan dengan intensitas tinggi disertai petir dan angin kencang melanda di hampir sebagian besar wilayah Ibu Kota Jawa Tengah dan sekitarnya pada hari Rabu*

#### Translation:

*The city of Semarang was **besieged** by floods after extreme weather characterized by high-intensity rain accompanied by lightning and strong winds hit most parts of the capital city of Central Java and its surroundings on Wednesday.*

The data mentioned above includes war-related terms such as “intensify” and “besieged.” These terms are metaphorical idioms derived from the realm of war, as they represent the idea of conflict and aggression.

The descriptions of climate impacts above include characteristics typically associated with warfare. This idea regards the destructive nature of climate change as similar to the intensity and strategies seen in war. Climate change is depicted as a force of war, with war-related terminology used to emphasize its impacts. For instance, the word “intensify” in the statement suggests that efforts to combat climate impacts are being escalated, similar to how military actions are intensified during a conflict. Similarly, the word “besieged” indicates that the city of Semarang is surrounded and overwhelmed by floods, akin to a city under siege in a war.

According to this notion, climate change may be seen as a form of conflict, embodying the metaphor of *climate change is war*. The chosen domain for analysis is climate change, whereas the domain from which information is drawn is war. Essentially, war is used to grasp the abstract notion of climate change. The examples in this case demonstrate the systematic connections between the source and target domains, which define the conceptual metaphor *climate change is war*. This is a structural metaphor in which the idea of climate change is consistently understood and explained in terms of war concepts, drawing on the systematic connections that used in our daily experiences with conflict. Therefore, it is seen as a structural metaphor.

The following is a set of mappings between the source domain of war and the target domain of climate change:

**Source:** war

Intensify : Escalate military actions

Besieged : Surrounded and overwhelmed by enemy forces

**Target:** climate change

Intensify : Escalate efforts to combat climate impacts (intensify weather modification)

Besieged : Surrounded and overwhelmed by climate impacts (besieged by floods)

The metaphor *climate change is war* here shows the intensity and combative nature of climate change, emphasizing the need for strategic and forceful action. This metaphor compares the environmental crisis to its conflict destructive and relentless forces to highlight its severity and urgency. This structural metaphor uses war to show how we understand and respond to climate change, emphasizing the need for coordinated and determined action. Understanding climate change through the lens of war reinforces the idea that it is a challenge that must be taken properly and resolved like any other battle.

### 3.) Climate Change is Apocalypse

The conceptualization of *climate change is apocalypse* can be found in some of the article news:

**Article 1:**

*Sebagai informasi, kiamat pada jumlah es bukan diartikan saat seluruh es mencair.*

**Translation:**

*For information, the ending of the ice age does not mean the melting of all ice.*

**Article 2:**

*Tahun 2023 menjadi tahun terpanas di bumi yang pernah tercatat. Di mana peningkatan suhu permukaan bumi hampir melewati ambang batas kritis 1,5 derajat Celsius.*

**Translation:**



*The year 2023 will be the hottest year on record. Where the increase in Earth's surface temperature almost **crossed the critical threshold** of 1.5 degrees Celsius.*

### **Article 3:**

*Para ilmuwan yang tergabung di Bulletin of the Atomic Scientist (BAS) mengumumkan bahwa '**jam kiamat**' akan diatur 90 detik menjelang tengah malam.*

### **Translation:**

*Scientists at the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientist (BAS) announced that the '**doomsday clock**' will be set 90 seconds before midnight.*

The data mentioned above includes apocalyptic-related terms such as “ending,” “crossed the critical threshold,” and “doomsday clock.” These terms are metaphorical idioms derived from the realm of apocalypse, as they represent the idea of catastrophic and final events.

The descriptions of climate impacts above include characteristics typically associated with apocalyptic scenarios. This idea regards the destructive and potentially terminal nature of climate change as similar to the end-of-world scenarios depicted in apocalyptic narratives. To put it simply, climate change is depicted as an apocalypse, with apocalyptic terminology used to emphasize its impacts. For instance, the word “ending” in the statement suggests the conclusion of the ice age, similar to an apocalyptic event marking the end of an era. Similarly, the phrase “crossed the critical threshold” indicates that the increase in Earth's temperature is reaching a critical and dangerous point, akin to an apocalyptic tipping point. The term “doomsday clock” signifies the imminent threat and urgency of the situation, similar to the countdown to an apocalyptic event.

According to this notion, climate change may be seen as an apocalyptic event, embodying the metaphor of *climate change is apocalypse*. The chosen domain for analysis is climate change, whereas the domain from which information is drawn is

apocalypse. Essentially, apocalyptic imagery is used to grasp the abstract notion of climate change. The examples in this case demonstrate the systematic connections between the source and target domains, which define the conceptual metaphor *climate change is apocalypse*. This is a structural metaphor in which the idea of climate change is consistently understood and explained in terms of apocalyptic concepts, drawing on the systematic connections that encounter in our everyday experiences with apocalyptic narratives. Therefore, it is seen as a structural metaphor.

The following is a set of mappings between the source domain of apocalypse and the target domain of climate change:

**Source:** apocalypse

- Ending : Conclusion or final event
- Crossed the critical threshold  $\Rightarrow$  Reaching a point of no return or a critical limit
- Doomsday clock : Imminent threat and urgency

**Target:** climate change

- Ending : Conclusion of the ice age (ending of the ice age)
- Crossed the critical threshold : Reaching dangerous temperature limits (crossed the critical threshold)
- Doomsday clock : Imminent threat and urgency of climate change (doomsday clock)

The metaphor *climate change is apocalypse* here conveys climate change's catastrophic and possibly irreversible effects. This metaphor emphasizes the environmental crisis's severity and urgency by using apocalyptic imagery and

terminology. It emphasizes climate change as an existential threat that requires immediate and decisive action to avoid disaster. This structural metaphor helps us understand climate change's profound and extensive consequences and the urgent need to address them before it's too late. Understanding climate change through an apocalypse emphasizes its seriousness and the need for immediate and effective action.

#### 4.) Climate Change is Journey

The conceptualization of *climate change is journey* can be found in some of the article news:

##### **Article 1:**

*Pendinginan ini mengurangi potensi **pertumbuhan** awan di Samudera Pasifik tengah dan meningkatkan curah hujan di wilayah Indonesia secara umum.*

##### **Translation:**

*This cooling reduces the potential for cloud **growth** over the central Pacific Ocean and increases rainfall over Indonesia in general.*

##### **Article 2:**

*Pertama, hujan mengalami propagasi yang kuat dari laut **menuju** darat maupun sebaliknya.*

##### **Translation:**

*First, rain experiences strong propagation from sea **towards** land and vice versa.*

##### **Article 3:**

*Kecepatananginnya tercatat maksimum 50 knot dan tekanan udara 990hPa. Siklon dilaporkan tengah **bergerak** ke arah barat untuk menjauhi Indonesia.*

##### **Translation:**

*The maximum wind speed was recorded at 50 knots and the air pressure was 990hPa. The cyclone is reported to be **moving** westward away from Indonesia.*

The data mentioned above includes journey-related terms such as “growth,” “towards,” and “moving.” These terms are metaphorical idioms derived from the domain of journeys, as they represent the idea of movement and progress.

The descriptions of climate change above include journey-related aspects. This idea regards the processes of climate change as akin to the stages and directions in a journey. To put it simply, climate change is depicted as a journey, with the movement-related terminology used to emphasize its dynamic nature. For instance, the term “growth” in the statement suggests that climate phenomena, such as cloud formation, develop and progress over time, much like a journey progresses. Similarly, the terms “towards” and “moving” indicate directional changes in climate patterns, akin to the movement of travelers towards their destinations.

According to this notion, climate change may be seen as embodying the metaphor of *climate change is journey*. The chosen domain for analysis is climate change, whereas the domain from which information is drawn is journey. Essentially, the concept of a journey is used to grasp the abstract notion of climate change. The examples in this case demonstrate the systematic connections between the source and target domains, which define the conceptual metaphor *climate change is journey*. This is a structural metaphor in which the idea of climate change is consistently understood and explained in terms of journey concepts, drawing on the systematic connections that encounter in our experiences with journeys. Therefore, it is seen as a structural metaphor.

The following is a set of mappings between the source domain of journey and the target domain of climate change:

**Source:** journey

- Growth : Development or progression of climate phenomena
- Towards : Directional movement of climate patterns
- Moving : Action or change in position of climate events

**Target:** climate change

- Development or progression of climate phenomena (growth)
- Directional movement of climate patterns (towards)
- Action or change in position of climate events (moving)

The metaphor *climate change is journey* here shows how climate change changes like a journey. By using “growth,” “towards,” and “moving,” this metaphor emphasizes climate-related phenomena' ongoing progression. Understanding climate change as a journey show that it is an ongoing process with different phases and paths. This structural metaphor emphasizes the need to monitor and respond to climate change's “stages” like one would during a journey.

## **2. Ontological Metaphor**

Ontological metaphors are employed to represent events, actions, emotions, and thoughts. It can comprehend and explain things, events, and processes, but they are less exact and abstract than physical metaphors. News stories inform this study. Events, acts, emotions, and thoughts are distinct entities in the ontological metaphor. It helps us understand our interactions with people, objects, and containers. It helps us identify, organize, and measure our experiences using real items, substances, and containers.

In the ontological metaphor concept data found below, several conceptual metaphors are employed in various news articles to describe climate change. The metaphors *climate change is last of suffering*, *climate change is a cycle*, *climate change is a threat*, and *climate change is a relentless reaper* show how the complicated issue of climate change is presented in a more tangible manner. Each metaphor illuminates various aspects of climate change, influencing our comprehension of its cyclical nature, imminent threats, destructive force, and prolonged impact. These metaphors are intended to highlight the severity, urgency, and extensive implications of climate change, therefore making it more relatable and comprehensible.

#### 1.) Climate Change is Last of Suffering

The conceptualization of *climate change is a last of suffering* can be found in some of the article news:

**Article:**

*Kita akan terus **menderita** akibat kelambanan kita saat ini dari **generasi ke generasi**.*

**Translation:**

*We will continue to **suffer** from our current inaction for **generations** to come.*

In the data above, the phrase “*Kita akan terus **menderita** akibat kelambanan kita saat ini dari generasi ke generasi.*”, which means “we will continue to suffer from our current inaction for generations to come” is used. The conceptual metaphor *climate change is last of suffering* is characterized by the term “suffer” in the context of climate change, which typically denotes prolonged hardship and suffering. The target domain is climate change, while the source domain is

suffering. By employing this conceptual paradigm, the climate change in terms of long-lasting and intergenerational suffering can be understood. The term “suffer” is metaphorical, as it describes the negative and enduring repercussions of climate change. This conceptual metaphor is considered ontological because it conceptualizes the abstract concept of climate change as a concrete, tangible experience (suffering).

## 2.) Climate Change is a Cycle

The conceptualization of *climate change is a cycle* can be found in some of the article news:

### **Article:**

*“La Nina selalu disebut-sebut bakal menyusul setiap terjadinya El Nino, fenomena iklim yang terjadi saat anomali suhu muka laut mengalami kenaikan.”*

### **Translation:**

*“La Nina is always said to **follow every** El Nino, a climate phenomenon that occurs when sea surface temperature anomalies increase.”*

In the data above, the phrase “*La Nina selalu disebut-sebut bakal menyusul setiap terjadinya El Nino*”, which means “La Nina is always said to follow every El Nino” is used. In the context of climate change, the terms “La Nina” and “El Nino” refer to a climate phenomenon where “El Nino” occurs when sea surface temperatures are warmer than normal, while “La Nina” occurs when sea surface temperatures are cooler than normal in the central and eastern Pacific Ocean regions. Based on the data above, the event of climate change occurs repeatedly, which is indicative of the *climate change is a cycle* conceptual metaphor. The source domain is cycle, and the target domain is climate change. By employing this conceptual paradigm, we can comprehend climate change in terms of repetitive and

predictable patterns. The terms “La Nina” and “El Nino” to conceptualize the cyclical nature of climate phenomena, which is why it is metaphorical. This conceptual metaphor is considered ontological because it conceptualizes the abstract concept of climate change as a concrete, tangible cycle (recurring natural events).

### 3.) Climate Change is a Threat

The conceptualization of *climate change is a threat* can be found in some of the article news:

#### Article 1:

*BRIN mencatat, sejak bulan September hingga saat ini, kenaikan suhu per bulan rata-rata mencapai 1,5 derajat Celcius. Kondisi ini diprediksi akan berdampak pada penurunan ekonomi global.*

#### Translation:

*BRIN noted that since September until now, the average monthly temperature increase has reached 1.5 degrees Celsius. This condition is predicted to have an impact on the global economic downturn.*

#### Article 2:

*“Secara esensial fenomena puting beliung dan tornado memang merujuk pada fenomena alam yang memiliki beberapa kemiripan visual yaitu pusaran angin yang kuat, berbahaya dan berpotensi merusak.”*

#### Translation:

*“Essentially, the phenomena of tornadoes and waterspouts refer to natural phenomena that have some visual similarities, namely strong, dangerous and potentially destructive wind vortices.”*

In the data above, the phrases “*kenaikan suhu per bulan rata-rata*”, which means “average monthly temperature increase” and “*akan berdampak pada penurunan ekonomi global*”, which means “impact on the global economic downturn” are used in Article 1. In Article 2, the phrases “*pusaran angin yang kuat, berbahaya dan berpotensi merusak*” “strong, dangerous, and potentially destructive



wind vortices” are used. These sentences demonstrate the conceptual metaphor that *climate change is a threat*.

In Article 1, the source domain is threat (with the potential for severe economic consequences), and the target domain is climate change (specifically the rising temperatures). By employing this conceptual paradigm, we can comprehend climate change as a direct threat to global economic stability. The rising temperatures are metaphorically perceived as a threat that affects economic health.

In Article 2, the source domain is also threat (with the potential for physical destruction), and the target domain is climate change (manifesting through extreme weather events). The destructive nature of tornadoes and waterspouts is metaphorically linked to the dangers posed by climate change.

#### 4.) Climate Change is a Relentless Reaper

The conceptualization of *climate change is a relentless reaper* can be found in some of the article news:

##### **Article:**

*... kejadian itu membuat es mencair dan suhu lebih panas. Es yang menghilang itu juga akan berdampak pada makhluk hidup di sekitarnya. Misalnya pada hewan, termasuk anjing, beruang kutub dan berpindahnya ikan ke Samudera Arktik.*

##### **Translation:**

*... it makes the ice melt and temperatures warmer. The disappearing ice will also affect the living things around it. For example, animals, including dogs, polar bears, and fish moving to the Arctic Ocean.*

In the data above, the phrases “*membuat es mencair dan suhu lebih panas*”, which means “it makes the ice melt and temperatures warmer” and “*Es yang menghilang itu juga akan berdampak pada makhluk hidup*”, which means “the

disappearing ice will also affect the living things around it” are used. These phrases reflect the *climate change is a relentless reaper* conceptual metaphor.

The target domain here is climate change, and the source domain is relentless reaper. This metaphor allows us to understand climate change in terms of an unyielding force that brings about death and destruction. By using the image of a reaper, which traditionally represents death, the metaphor emphasizes the devastating and inevitable impact of climate change on the environment and living beings.

The phrase “*membuat es mencair dan suhu lebih panas*” portrays climate change as a force that causes the destruction of ice habitats. This destruction is relentless, much like a reaper that continually brings about death. Meanwhile, the phrase “*Es yang menghilang itu juga akan berdampak pada makhluk hidup*” highlights the ongoing and pervasive impact of climate change. The animals, such as dogs, polar bears, and fish, are forced to move, indicating that climate change is continually causing upheaval and loss, akin to a reaper constantly claiming lives.

This conceptual metaphor is considered ontological because it conceptualizes the abstract concept of climate change as a concrete, tangible entity (a relentless reaper) that brings about death and destruction.

### **3. Orientational Metaphor**

According to Kovecses (2010), orientational metaphors use spatial orientation like up/down, front/back, and in/out to explain abstract concepts. Metaphors from our everyday experiences help us organize our intellectual framework. By linking

abstract concepts to spatial directions, orientational metaphors help us understand and communicate them.

In the orientational metaphor concept data found below, several conceptual metaphors are employed in news articles to describe a variety of phenomena. The metaphors *threat is up*, *obscurity is forward*, and *progress is forward* show abstract concepts such as obscurity, threat levels, and progress are reframed in more tangible, spatial terms. Each metaphor emphasizes distinct aspects of these concepts, thereby influencing our comprehension of their dynamics and implications. These metaphors are classified as orientational because they employ spatial orientation, such as “forward” and “up,” to represent the progression or escalation of these concepts in a manner that is more easily comprehensible and descriptive.

#### 1.) Progress is Forward

The conceptualization of *progress is forward* can be found in some of the article news:

**Article:**

*Jam tersebut terus **bergerak maju** secara dramatis dalam beberapa tahun terakhir.*

**Translation:**

*The Doomsday Clock is **moving forward** each year, indicating our advancing proximity to global catastrophe*

In the context of the sentence above, it shows that the “*Jam kiamat*”, which means the Doomsday Clock is advancing each year, symbolizing the increasing closeness to a global catastrophe. It is marked by the phrase “*bergerak maju*”, which means “moving forward,” which indicates progress over time. The term “*maju*”

signifies the advancement in time towards a particular event. Therefore, *progress is forward* can be interpreted as the metaphor in this sentence. This type of conceptual metaphor is considered an orientational metaphor because “forward” here describes the movement through time, indicating the spatial orientation of forward progress.

## 2.) Threat is Up

The conceptualization of *threat is up* can be found in some of the article news:

### **Article:**

*Perubahan iklim memperparah gelombang panas, kekeringan dan kebakaran hutan di seluruh dunia, dan mendorong suhu global 1,48 C di atas standar pra-industri.*

### **Translation:**

*Climate change is exacerbating heatwaves, droughts and wildfires around the world, and pushing global temperatures 1.48 C above pre-industrial standards.*

In the context of the sentence above, it shows that climate change is worsening conditions such as heatwaves, droughts, and wildfires, and increasing global temperatures. It is marked by the phrase “*mendorong suhu global 1,48 C di atas*”, which means “pushing global temperatures 1.48°C above,” which indicates a higher level of threat. The term “*di atas*” signifies the rising threat level due to increasing temperatures. Therefore, *threat is up* can be interpreted as the metaphor in this sentence. This type of conceptual metaphor is considered an orientational metaphor because “up” here describes the increasing level of threat, indicating the spatial orientation of rising danger.

## 3.) Obscurity is Forward

The conceptualization of *obscurity is forward* can be found in some of the article news:

**Article:**

*Ia menjelaskan, hal ini disebabkan fenomena seruak dingin dari daratan Siberia. Fenomena ini meniup awan-awan hujan dari tengah laut ke daratan.*

**Translation:**

*He explained that this was due to the phenomenon of cold fronts from the Siberian mainland. This phenomenon blows rain clouds from the middle of the sea to land.*

In the context of the sentence above, it describes the movement of cold fronts and rain clouds from the sea to the land. The phrase “*meniup awan-awan hujan dari tengah laut ke daratan*”, which means “blows rain clouds from the middle of the sea to land” indicates a progression or movement forward of the weather phenomenon. This movement can metaphorically be associated with the advancement of obscurity (in this case, weather conditions becoming less clear or predictable due to the cold fronts and rain clouds). The term “*menuju daratan*” signifies the forward movement towards a state of obscurity or unclear conditions. Therefore, *obscurity is forward* can be interpreted as the metaphor in this sentence. This type of conceptual metaphor is considered an orientational metaphor because “forward” here describes the progression towards a state of obscurity, indicating the spatial orientation of movement.

## **2. The similarities and differences between the use of conceptual metaphors in climate change news in Indonesian and English**

In this part, the researcher explains the similarities and differences between both Indonesian and English languages on climate change online news in using conceptual metaphors. Formerly, the themes of both online news languages were largely similar, including war, journey, struggle, and so on. However, this does not

eliminate the possibility of variations in how the conceptual metaphor is applied in Indonesian and English languages. The conceptual metaphors employed in Indonesian and English-based climate change online news exhibit several similarities and differences, as demonstrated by the findings mentioned above. The following Table 4.1 below shows the similarities and differences between conceptual metaphors employed in Indonesian and English online news:

Table 4.1 The Conceptual Metaphor Used in Indonesian and English Online News

<b>Types of Conceptual Metaphor</b>	<b>Conceptual Metaphor</b>	
	<b>English Online News</b>	<b>Indonesian Online News</b>
Structural Metaphor	Climate Change is War	Climate Change is Anger
	Climate Change is Business	Climate Change is Apocalypse
	Climate Change is Journey	Climate Change is War
	Climate Change is Fight	Climate Change is Journey
	Climate Change is Damage	
Ontological Metaphor	Climate Change is Destroying Communities	Climate Change is Last of Suffering
	Climate Change is Toxic Cloud	Climate Change is a Cycle
	Climate Change is an Alarm Bell	Climate Change is a Threat
	Climate Change is a Forced Life	Climate Change is a Relentless Reaper
	Climate Change is a Burden to Water Resources	

	Climate Change is an Unending Struggle	
Orientational Metaphor	Increase is Up	Progress is Forward
	Higher Cost is Up	Threat is Up
	Less Risk is Down	Obscurity is Forward

The table 4.1 above displays the similarities and variations between the conceptual metaphors used in English and Indonesian online news to represent climate change. These can be observed by examining the source and target domains employed in each language. The analysis revealed that there were shared source domains in the conceptual metaphors employed in both English and Indonesian climate change news, notably “war” and “journey.” The investigation revealed that both English and Indonesian and English utilize the two source domains. In addition, the researcher discovered that English news exclusively contained various source domains, including “business,” “fight,” and “damage.” The researcher also found that Indonesian news contained some source domains, including “anger” and “apocalypse.”

Additionally, similarities and differences in conceptual metaphors used in Indonesian and English climate change online news were discovered in the metaphors utilized by both languages. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) categorized conceptual metaphors into three distinct categories. These categories include structural metaphors, ontological metaphors, and orientational metaphors.

In general, the use of conceptual metaphors to describe the catastrophic impacts and the struggle against climate change is utilized by news articles in Indonesian and English. Both languages employ apocalyptic metaphors, including “doomsday” and “end times,” to underscore the tragic, earth-shattering nature of climate change. Furthermore, both languages also use metaphors of struggle and fight, with English likening climate change to a “relentless battle” or “war,” while Indonesian uses terms that indicate a continuous challenge. English employs phrases such as “destruction,” while Indonesian employs terms such as “damage” to describe comparable effects. Metaphors of destruction and damage are also common. Nevertheless, differences arise in the cultural context and the specific application of metaphors. English metaphors frequently incorporate emotional components, including wrath (“raged”).

Additionally, differences and similarities in the types of conceptual metaphors employed in Indonesian and English climate change online news were identified. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), there are three categories of conceptual metaphors: structural, ontological, or orientational. The researcher did not identify any significant differences between the forms of conceptual metaphors used in Indonesian and English online news in the present study. The forms of conceptual metaphors employed in Indonesian and English climate change online news are delineated in Table 4.2 below:

Table 4.2 Types of Conceptual Metaphor Used in Indonesian and English Online News

Types of Conceptual Metaphor	Occurrences	
	English Online News	Indonesian Online News



Structural Metaphor	14	8
Ontological Metaphor	7	5
Oriental Metaphor	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>

The Table 4.2 data above reveals that both English and Indonesian climate change online news employs three distinct categories of conceptual metaphors: structural, ontological, and orientational metaphors. In this study, the researcher discovered that conceptual metaphors used to conceptualize climate change in English and Indonesian online news articles share a few similarities. In particular, these metaphors generally emphasize the negative impacts of climate change. This indicates global apprehension over the effects of climate change. Additionally, the utilization of conceptual metaphors to characterize climate change is frequently associated with natural phenomena and their consequences in both Indonesian and English. For instance, both languages constantly employ metaphors that portray climate change as a force of destruction or a threatening danger.

Furthermore, the different utilization of conceptual metaphors in English and Indonesian online news that represent climate change exposes diverse strategies for conveying the critical nature of the situation. English online news uses a wider and more intricate array of metaphors to emphasize the diverse effects of climate change, including its economic, social, and global aspects. Examples of these metaphors include *climate change is business* and *climate change is destroying communities*. In contrast, Indonesian online news tends to use straightforward and emotionally evocative metaphors that highlight immediate personal and visual

effects, such as *climate change is anger* and *climate change is apocalypse*. The difference between Indonesian news and English news lies in their respective emphasis on the emotional impact and tragic consequences of climate change, compared to the more detailed portrayal in English news that highlights the complex global nature of the crisis and the collective efforts needed to solve it.

## **B. Discussions**

According to the research, this study examined about 12 English climate change online news and 12 Indonesian climate change online news. The research revealed 24 instances of metaphorical phrases in English online news. These expressions have been classified into three categories of conceptual metaphors: 14 structural metaphors, 7 ontological metaphors, and 3 orientational metaphors. Meanwhile, 16 instances of metaphorical phrases have been identified in chosen Indonesian online news. These expressions have been classified into three categories of conceptual metaphors: 8 structural metaphors, 5 ontological metaphors, and 3 orientational metaphors.

The data analysis revealed that both English and Indonesian online news articles included many forms of conceptual metaphors, including structural, ontological, and orientational metaphors. Regarding structural metaphors, it appears that the English online news utilized a greater number of such metaphors. The concept of structural metaphors enables us to transform abstract ideas into more tangible and real forms. This study identified 14 instances of structural metaphors

in English online news and 8 instances of structural metaphors in Indonesian online news, including a variety of target and source domains. For instance, the most common data seen in both languages is the employment of the conceptual metaphor *climate change is war* in the structural metaphor type. This concept portrays climate change as a war, including several terms that convey the concept of conflict and struggle, such as fight, battle, combat, enemy, and defeat. The news pieces aim to elucidate the abstract and intricate notion of climate change by expressing it concrete and understandably, using similarities with the common concept of war. This metaphor highlights the significance and urgency of addressing climate change, emphasizing that it is an urgent and critical challenge that demands immediate action and response. This metaphorical approach enables us to grasp the abstract concept of climate change by presenting it as a struggle with strategies, challengers, and an urgent need for collective action to overcome the difficulties, thereby making the subject more comprehensible.

On the other hand, in the context of ontological metaphors, this study discovered 7 data of ontological metaphors that were employed to conceptualize climate change in English online news and 5 data of ontological metaphors that were employed in Indonesian online news. Ontological metaphors enable us to comprehend how we interact with abstract concepts by relating them to concrete objects and containers. In the statement “where attendees were in agreement that extreme weather, fueled by climate change, was the new normal,” the term “agreement” represents the idea of a common understanding as a tangible item that the attendees can achieve or maintain. Similarly, the term “new normal”

conceptualizes the effects of climate change, portraying them as an unavoidable and long-lasting condition of existence, thus facilitating a better understanding of the lasting and inevitable nature of these developments. In this context, climate change is not only an abstract idea, but rather an effective force that forces individuals to adopt a different lifestyle and confront a new set of situations. The utilization of ontological metaphors enables the identification and categorization of specific aspects of the climate change experience, treating them as distinct things or substances. This approach highlights the increasingly integrated nature of these changes into the very essence of daily experience.

In the context of orientational metaphors, this study identified 3 data in English online news and 3 data in Indonesian online news. The orientational metaphor is defined by its dependence on human spatial orientations, such as up-down, forward-backward, and so on. Both languages showed the least use of this type in the use to conceptualize climate change in the online news. English online news employed several concepts of orientational metaphors, such as *increase is up*, *higher cost is up*, and *less risk is down* mostly to convey the concept of rising intensity, expenses, and reduced risk respectively by using the spatial orientation *up* to indicate an increase and *down* to indicate a decrease. Meanwhile, Indonesian online news mostly employed the spatial orientation *forward* to conceptualize progress and obscurity, like in the *progress is forward* and *obscurity is forward* conceptual metaphors, and the spatial orientation UP to indicate increasing danger, like in the *threat is up* conceptual metaphor.

Therefore, the research question of how climate change is metaphorically conceptualized in Indonesian and English online news is answered by the finding climate change which is metaphorically conceptualized in Indonesian and English online news through structural, ontological, and orientational metaphors. English online news conveys a wider variety of structural metaphors, with 14 cases discovered, in contrast to the 8 cases found in Indonesian news. Both languages commonly use the metaphor *climate change is war*, which presents climate change as a battle requiring immediate and united efforts. This metaphor emphasizes the urgency and crucial nature of the issue.

The study identified a total of 7 cases of ontological metaphors in English news and 5 cases in Indonesian news. Ontological metaphors involve the association of abstract ideas with tangible objects. These metaphors effectively communicate the enduring and unavoidable consequences of climate change. Orientational metaphors, based on spatial orientations, were the least used in both languages, with 3 instances each. English news often used metaphors like *increase is up* and *less risk is down* to convey rising intensity and reduced risk, while Indonesian news used spatial orientations like “forward” and “up” to indicate progress, obscurity, and increasing danger. Overall, English news employs a wider variety of metaphors to emphasize the multifaceted impact of climate change, while Indonesian news focuses more on immediate and visible impacts. In general, English online news employs a broader range of metaphors that discuss the worldwide and complex effects of climate change, whereas Indonesian online news emphasizes immediate emotional responses and devastating consequences.

The following sections of the research examined the similarities and differences between the use of conceptual metaphors in English climate change news and Indonesian climate change news. The present study differs from previous studies in that it compared and examined the similarities and differences between conceptual metaphors employed in English and Indonesian online news articles that addressed climate change. Therefore, in contrast to the previous studies (Abdel-Qader & Al-Khanji, 2022; Kwoon, 2019; Lahlou H., & Rahim H. A., 2022; Li, X. & Lu, D., 2023; and Rofiq, 2020), that only concentrate on the conceptual metaphor employed in a specific subject, while this study conducted a comparative analysis of two different languages of online news, in Indonesian and English, that also questioned how both languages conceptualize climate change through the use of conceptual metaphors, which resulted in the identification of similarities and differences between the two languages in their use of metaphors.

There are similarities and differences between the conceptual metaphors employed in English climate change news and Indonesian climate change news. At first, the similarities were identified in the use of a variety of conceptual metaphors in both languages. At the same time, the utilization of different target and source domains can be used to distinguish between them. This study identified the similarities and differences in the use of conceptual metaphors in English and Indonesian online news by categorizing the language. Some similarities were found in the conceptual metaphors used in English climate change news and Indonesian climate change news. Both English and Indonesian news reflected some commonly

used of conceptual metaphors, such as *climate change is war* and *climate change is journey*.

As indicated by the data findings mentioned above, there are not many differences between the Indonesian and English online news that conceptualize climate change can be found, however, there are some similarities found between the two languages. Based on the source and target domains of the metaphors used in both online news, the source domain, two of the types of common source domain according to Kovecses (2010) were identified, which are “war” and “journey.” Other similarities are also seen from other categories of source domains that have similar back meanings such as “unending struggle”, “last of suffering,” “toxic cloud,” and “threat.” These terms indicate that climate change is challenging and involves negative consequences. The similarities between Indonesian and English climate change online news indicate that the use of metaphors is not determined by cultural factors, but rather by everyday experiences. It is supported by prior research conducted by Xu, Q. (2023), which asserted that people are not merely accepting the metaphors assigned by social, historical, and cultural factors, but rather are actively selecting metaphors that relate to their personal experiences.

However, even though the similarities between the two languages employ metaphors to conceptualize climate change are more to be found, there are subtle differences between online news in English and Indonesian. One of the main differences is the frequency and variety of conceptual metaphors that are more frequently spotted in English online news than in Indonesian. Metaphors such as

“unending struggle,” “damage,” “business,” and “destroying communities” are frequently used in English online news to describe climate change, which is suggestive of the widespread use of metaphor as a form of language for explaining abstract phenomena.

On the other hand, Indonesian online news also employs metaphors to conceptualize climate change, such as the concepts of “threat” and “anger.” However, the use of these metaphors appears to be less diverse and less complicated than in English. This may indicate that the utilization of metaphors in online news that is written in English is becoming increasingly common and widely accepted as a way of simplifying complex topics for readers. These differences indicate that it may also reflect cultural differences in the way of communication and presentation of environmental issues, where English is more likely to adopt a dramatic and expressive narrative approach, while Indonesian may be more direct and descriptive. This statement is supported by prior research conducted by Velini and Syarif (2019) that indicated that the conceptual metaphors employed were distinct because of the different cultural backgrounds of the writers of both newspapers.

Overall, while both languages employ metaphors to explain climate change, the intensity and diversity of these metaphors appear to be more frequently used in English online news. It shows differences in the style of rhetoric and communication preferences between the two languages, which ultimately affect how climate changes are perceived by readers in each linguistic context. There are significant similarities in the use of metaphors to describe climate change between English and Indonesian online news, there are striking differences in the way these



two languages apply and develop such metaphor variations. The metaphors employed in English frequently involve various kinds of climate change-related topics, including conflict, war, and journey. Their purpose is to provide the reader with a more concrete and relatable understanding of this abstract phenomenon. This diversity may be attributed to the cultural preferences in English-speaking communication, which frequently employ more dramatic and expressive narratives that engage the reader and highlight the urgency of global issues. Which also contrasts with the more calm and relaxed Indonesian way of communicating.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains the researcher's conclusions based on the analysis presented in the previous chapter. It concludes the data analysis of the study and offers advice for future researchers interested in the same issue. Additionally, the researcher suggests additional research for readers and future scholars on the same issue.

#### A. Conclusion

In English online news, 14 occurrences of structural metaphors, 7 occurrences of ontological metaphors, and 3 occurrences of orientational metaphors were identified. In Indonesian online news, there were 8 occurrences of structural metaphors, 5 occurrences of ontological metaphors, and 3 occurrences of orientational metaphors.

The findings of the investigation verified that the conceptual metaphors employed in Indonesian and English climate change online news were both similar and different. The source domains employed were the basis for the similarities between the two languages. The same conceptual metaphor as *climate change is war* / *climate change is journey* which is ultimately reflected in some of the source domains in terms of war and journey.

The findings of the metaphors of climate change as war and as a journey in both English and Indonesian news can be explained by the tendency of humans to utilize familiar experiences to comprehend abstract concepts such as climate change. In

the war metaphor, climate change is seen as a conflict. In English news phrases, the terms such as "disasters" and "clashed" depicts climate change as a violent conflict, similar to opposing forces in war. Indonesian news phrases employ terms such as "intensify" and "besieged," creating war-like imagery to depict growing efforts and significant implications. This metaphor conveys the urgency and destructive essence of climate change by depicting it as a conflict that necessitates immediate response.

The journey metaphor conceptualizes climate change as a process or evolution. In English, news phrases like as "heading" and "surpassed" illustrate climate change as progressing toward significant milestones, much to passengers on a journey. In Indonesian, terms such as "growth," "towards," and "moving" highlight the dynamic aspect of climate change as a journey. This metaphor allows individuals to comprehend climate change as a steady phenomenon characterized by direction and advancement. These metaphors frequently appear in both languages as war and journeys are universal human experiences, offering familiar frameworks to understand the abstract concept of climate change. The differences in expression stem from cultural and contextual factors, but the core metaphors reflect similar cognitive processes across both languages.

On the other hand, the differences were found inside the target domain and the type of conceptual metaphor utilized by Indonesian and English climate change online news. According to the analysis, it was determined that English online news employed the source domains of "business," "fight," and "damage," which were not found in Indonesian online news. Meanwhile, it was found that the structural

metaphor is the most frequently employed in both English and Indonesian climate change online news, followed by the ontological and orientational metaphors.

The findings of business, fight, and damage metaphors in English news illustrates the distinct socio-economic environment of English-speaking nations, where climate change is frequently addressed in connection with global markets, industrial advancement, and immediate, quantifiable effects. According to Bergern and Mountford (2020), addressing climate change can drive economic benefits through innovation, job creation, and industrial transformation, reinforcing the idea that the financial and strategic dimensions of climate action are crucial for engaging these nations. The framing of climate change as a business issue, a fight, or a source of damage helps to align the issue with broader socio-economic priorities, such as market growth and industrial advancement, which are central to these societies' concerns. English-speaking nations, especially those involved in global markets and industrial innovation, have begun to integrate climate change into their economic and political agendas, recognizing the urgent need for action. They argue that the financial implications of climate inaction are significant, emphasizing that nations are increasingly aware of the economic risks tied to environmental degradation. This focus on the economic and industrial dimensions of climate change aligns with the use of metaphors like "business," "fight," and "damage" in English news, as these terms tap into the concerns of a public that values stability in markets, industry, and governance. The emphasis on measurable consequences, such as financial costs and market impacts, aligns with the socio-economic

priorities of Western nations, where policy and public discourse often revolve around economic resilience and industrial progress.

While in Indonesian, news may emphasize metaphors that resonate with local cultural values and environmental issues, including presenting climate change in relation to community impact, responsibility for the environment, or long-term sustainability. The lack of business and conflict metaphors in Indonesian news indicates that the portrayal of climate change may not emphasize economic consequences or direct confrontational storylines. Indonesian news may prioritize themes such as environmental conservation or social responsibility, which are more aligned with local issues.

Based on the findings above, it can be suggested that some of the use of metaphors is not only determined by everyday experiences, but rather by cultural factors that have an important influence in the conceptualization of metaphors. This observation aligns with Kovecses' (2010) extension of conceptual metaphor theory, which emphasizes that while metaphors are often grounded in universal bodily experiences, they are also deeply influenced by specific cultural contexts. Kovecses highlights that metaphors can vary significantly across different languages and cultures, as the way people perceive and express abstract concepts like climate change is shaped by the cultural frameworks they inhabit. Consequently, the variations in the use of metaphors in Indonesian and English climate change news can be interpreted as not only reflecting universal experiences but also as disclosing the cultural nuances that influence metaphorical thought in each language.

**B. Suggestion**

Based on the results of the analysis, the researcher formulates recommendations at the conclusion of this investigation. These recommendations are intended for future researchers and consumers who will be conducting research in the same field. The researcher recommends that future researchers conduct research in the same field but with distinct data in order to develop a more profound comprehension of the conceptual metaphor that can be employed in a news article. Additionally, discourse analysis is an alternative approach that future researchers may employ when conducting research with the same data.

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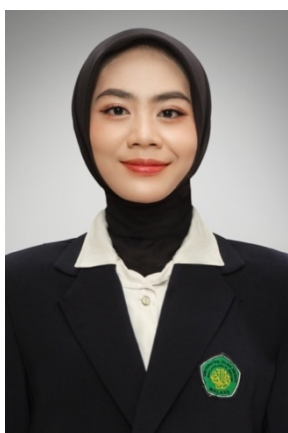


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## **CURRICULUM VITAE**



Keisha Khairunnisa Soraya Kirana was born in Surabaya on July 18, 2002. She graduated from SMA 5 Negeri Tangerang Selatan in 2020. She is the first child of three siblings. In 2020, she continued her education at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang to complete her undergraduate education in the Department of English Literature which she completed in 2024. During her studies in college, she had joined as a member of the English Letters Student Association in the Department of Information and Communication Development.

## APPENDIX 1

Table of Conceptual Metaphors in English climate change online news

No.	Sentences	News Title	Conceptual Metaphor	Type of Conceptual Metaphor
1.	<i>As the number of climate <b>disasters</b> increase, more people are also being forced to flee their homes, especially in Asia.</i>	<b>Climate change has forced millions to flee their homes — and Asia is ‘not prepared’</b>	Climate Change is War	Structural
2.	<i>Warm temperatures <b>clashed</b> with the southern reaches of the storm to produce unstable air, violent winds, and a tornado in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, said National Weather Service meteorologist Will Redman.</i>	<b>Winter storm brings snow, sleet and rain to the Northeast</b>		Structural
3.	<i>Monday’s storm spun at the coast counterclockwise and <b>hit</b> northern Baja California, giving San Diego a <b>glancing</b> but still strong blow, NWS meteorologist Brandt Maxwell said.</i>	<b>Emergency declared in San Diego as wettest January day on record brings widespread flooding</b>		Structural
4.	<i>Air quality and affordability are <b>pushing</b> residents out of 13 metros areas, many on the west coast.</i>	<b>People are moving out of cities with poor air quality — but many end up facing other climate risks</b>		Structural

5.	<i>A <b>failed</b> attempt to drill for water by Canada's Hydroma hit upon an abundance of odorless gas that was inadvertently found to be highly flammable.</i>	<b>A global gold rush for buried hydrogen is underway — as hype builds over its clean energy potential</b>		Structural
6.	<i>Destructive thunderstorms in North America and Europe and a series of devastating earthquakes last year <b>cost the world</b> around \$250 billion in damages, according to a new report from the world's largest reinsurance company.</i>	<b>Record thunderstorm losses and deadly earthquakes cost \$250 billion in damages in 2023, report says</b>	Climate Change is Business	Structural
7.	<i>Greenhouse gas emissions <b>fell</b> by about 1.9% in 2023, according to a preliminary analysis from the Rhodium Group, which tracks the U.S. progress toward its climate goals and provides yearly reports. The economy <b>grew</b> by about 2.4%.</i>	<b>Good news, bad news: U.S. emissions shrank last year, but very slowly</b>		Structural
8.	<i>Most of the inbound moves are <b>heading</b> into sunbelt states such as arizona, florida, nevada, north carolina, south carolina, texas and tennessee.</i>	<b>People are moving out of cities with poor air quality — but many end up facing other climate risks</b>	Climate Change is Journey	Structural
9.	<i>Scientists on Thursday said the world <b>surpassed</b> a key warming threshold across an entire year for the first time on record, calling to slash planet-warming greenhouse gas emissions.</i>	<b>World surpasses key warming threshold across an entire year for the first time</b>		Structural

10.	<i>Winter storms for relatively dry San Diego are <b>hit-or-miss</b>, but mostly miss, so the <b>wallop</b> of a Pacific front Monday stunned California's second-largest city even as it was expecting rain.</i>	<b>Emergency declared in San Diego as wettest January day on record brings widespread flooding</b>	Climate Change is Fight	Structural
11.	<i>The WMO said records were broken, and in some cases, <b>smashed</b>, for indicators such as greenhouse gas levels, ocean heat and acidification, sea level rise, Antarctic Sea ice cover and glacier retreat.</i>	<b>Earth on the brink of key warming threshold after year of 'chart-busting' extremes, researchers say</b>		Structural
12.	<i>Venture capital firm World Fund said Friday it's closed a 300 million euro (\$325 million) fund to back startups <b>tackling</b> climate change.</i>	<b>Smaller climate startups face 'valley of death' as funding freezes up. This VC just raised \$325 million to help</b>		Structural
13.	<i>The WMO said records were <b>broken</b>, and in some cases, <b>smashed</b>, for indicators such as greenhouse gas levels, ocean heat and acidification, sea level rise, Antarctic Sea ice cover and glacier retreat.</i>	<b>Earth on the brink of key warming threshold after year of 'chart-busting' extremes, researchers say</b>		Structural

14.	<i>In its annual “State of the Global Climate” report, researchers at the World Meteorological Organization outlined how extreme weather events in 2023 <b>wreaked</b> havoc for millions of people across the globe and inflicted billions of dollars in economic losses.</i>	<b>Earth on the brink of key warming threshold after year of ‘chart-busting’ extremes, researchers say</b>	Climate Change is Damage	Structural
15.	<i>As the number of <b>climate disasters</b> increase, more people are also being <b>forced to flee</b> their homes, especially in Asia.</i>	<b>Climate change has forced millions to flee their homes — and Asia is ‘not prepared’</b>	Climate Change Is Destroying Communities	Ontological
16.	<i>More than 85% of homes in 13 major cities are highly exposed to <b>poor air quality</b>. Nine are in California and the rest are spread out in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, Redfin found.</i>	<b>People are moving out of cities with poor air quality — but many end up facing other climate risks</b>	Climate Change is Toxic Clous	Ontological
17.	<i>A <b>flash flood warning</b>, which means rapid flooding may be underway and those in flood-prone areas should rush to higher ground, was in effect for a wide swath of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties on Sunday. The warning also covers the northern edge of L.A. County.</i>	<b>California braces as dangerous storm system set to deliver ‘life threatening flooding’ and heavy snow</b>	Climate Change is an Alarm Bell	Ontological
18.	<i>“<b>Earth’s issuing a distress call</b>,” United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres said Tuesday.</i>	<b>Earth on the brink of key warming threshold after year of ‘chart-busting’</b>		Ontological

		<b>extremes, researchers say</b>		
19.	<i>Gloria said in the news conference that he had just got back from a conference of U.S. mayors in Washington, where attendees were in agreement that extreme weather, fueled by climate change, was the new normal.</i>	<b>Emergency declared in San Diego as wettest January day on record brings widespread flooding</b>	Climate Change is a Forced Life	Ontological
20.	<i>With water scarcity at the core of the region's challenges, the Gulf state implemented a program aimed at addressing this issue.</i>	<b>United Arab Emirates is using cloud seeding tech to make it rain</b>	Climate change is a burden to water resources	Ontological
21.	<i>In the face of extreme weather events like the powerful Pacific storm hitting California, climate change is depicted as a relentless battle against nature's forces, where communities must mobilize resources and strategies to mitigate its impacts.</i>	<b>California braces as dangerous storm system set to deliver 'life threatening flooding' and heavy snow</b>	Climate Change is an Unending Struggle	Ontological
22.	<i>40 companies were actively searching for geologic hydrogen deposits by the end of last year — up from just 10 in 2020.</i>	<b>A global gold rush for buried hydrogen is underway — as hype builds over its clean energy potential</b>	Increase is Up	Oriental
23.	<i>As insurance bills could go up if a resident is based in a place that is exposed to increasingly common risks.</i>	<b>People are moving out of cities with poor air quality — but many end up facing other climate risks</b>	Higher Cost is Up	Oriental



24.	<i>Metros with <b>low</b> risks of poor air quality saw one million more newcomers in the same timeframe.</i>	<b>People are moving out of cities with poor air quality — but many end up facing other climate risks</b>	Less Risk is Down	Orientational
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## APPENDIX 2

Table of Conceptual Metaphors in Indonesian climate change online news

No.	Sentences	News Title	Conceptual Metaphor	Type of Conceptual Metaphor
1.	<i>Harga minyak kompak bergerak lebih rendah pada awal perdagangan pagi hari ini, setelah kenaikan lima hari beruntun dalam sepekan kemarin seiring <b>berkecamuknya</b> konflik di Timur Tengah.</i>	<b>Timur Tengah Makin Berkecamuk, Minyak Melesat 5 Hari Beruntun</b>	Climate Change is Anger	Structural
2.	<i>BMKG menyatakan bakal <b>menggencarkan</b> modifikasi cuaca untuk mengatasi banjir dan cuaca ekstrem yang melanda wilayah Jawa Tengah.</i>	<b>BMKG Ingatkan Jawa Tengah Waspada, Hujan Lebat-Angin Kencang Mengancam</b>		Structural
3.	<i>Kota Semarang <b>dikepung</b> banjir setelah cuaca ekstrem ditandai hujan dengan intensitas tinggi disertai petir dan angin kencang melanda di hampir sebagian besar wilayah Ibu Kota Jawa Tengah dan sekitarnya pada hari Rabu</i>	<b>BMKG Ungkap Fakta Mengejutkan Penyebab Banjir Parah Hantam Semarang</b>	Climate Change is War	Structural
4.	<i>Sebagai informasi, <b>kiamat</b> pada jumlah es bukan diartikan saat seluruh es mencair.</i>	<b>Jadwal Kiamat Maju 10 Tahun, Tandanya Makin Jelas Terlihat</b>		Structural
5.	<i>Para ilmuwan yang tergabung di Bulletin of the Atomic Scientist (BAS) mengumumkan</i>	<b>Jam Kiamat Tak Bergerak, Berhenti 90 Detik</b>	Climate Change is Apocalypse	Structural

	<i>bahwa 'jam kiamat' akan diatur 90 detik menjelang tengah malam.</i>	<b>Jelang Kehancuran</b>		
6.	<i>Pendinginan ini mengurangi potensi <b>pertumbuhan</b> awan di Samudera Pasifik tengah dan meningkatkan curah hujan di wilayah Indonesia secara umum.</i>	<b>La Nina Bakal Hantam RI Menurut BMKG, Ini Efek Buruknya</b>	Climate Change is Journey	Structural
7.	<i>Pertama, hujan mengalami propagasi yang kuat dari laut <b>menuju</b> darat maupun sebaliknya.</i>	<b>Hujan di Pagi Buta Jakarta Fenomena Tak Biasa, Ini Penjelasan BRIN</b>		Structural
8.	<i>Kecepatananginnya tercatat maksimum 50 knot dan tekanan udara 990hPa. Siklon dilaporkan tengah <b>bergerak</b> ke arah barat untuk menjauhi Indonesia.</i>	<b>Jakarta Panas Mendidih, BMKG Ungkap Kapan Jabodetabek Hujan Lagi</b>		Structural
9.	<i>Kita akan terus <b>menderita</b> akibat kelambanan kita saat ini dari <b>generasi ke generasi</b>.</i>	<b>Ancaman "Kiamat" Makin Dekat, 2023 Jadi Tahun Terpanas Bumi</b>	Climate Change is Last of Suffering	Ontological
10	<i>La Nina selalu disebut-sebut bakal <b>menyusul</b> setiap terjadinya El Nino, fenomena iklim yang terjadi saat anomali suhu muka laut mengalami kenaikan.</i>	<b>La Nina Bakal Hantam RI Menurut BMKG, Ini Efek Buruknya</b>	Climate Change is a Cycle	Ontological
11.	<i>BRIN mencatat, sejak bulan September hingga saat ini, <b>kenaikan suhu per bulan rata-rata</b></i>	<b>Waspada Cuaca Ekstrem Ancam Jawa, Ini</b>		Ontological

	<i>mencapai 1,5 derajat Celcius. Kondisi ini diprediksi akan berdampak pada penurunan ekonomi global.</i>	<b>Peringatan Ahli BRIN</b>	Climate Change is a Threat	
12.	<i>Secara esensial fenomena <b>puting beliung dan tornado</b> memang merujuk pada fenomena alam yang memiliki beberapa kemiripan visual yaitu <b>pusaran angin yang kuat, berbahaya dan berpotensi merusak.</b></i>	<b>Angin Rancaekek Tornado atau Puting Beliung, BRIN-BMKG Beda</b>		Ontological
13.	<i>... kejadian itu <b>membuat es mencair dan suhu lebih panas. Es yang menghilang itu juga akan berdampak pada makhluk hidup di sekitarnya.</b> Misalnya pada hewan, termasuk anjing, beruang kutub dan berpindahnya ikan ke Samudera Arktik.</i>	<b>Ancaman "Kiamat" Makin Dekat, 2023 Jadi Tahun Terpanas Bumi</b>	Climate Change is a Relentless Reaper	Ontological
14.	<i>Jam tersebut terus <b>bergerak maju</b> secara dramatis dalam beberapa tahun terakhir.</i>	<b>Jam Kiamat Tak Bergerak, Berhenti 90 Detik Jelang Kehancuran</b>	Progress is Forward	Orientalational
15.	<i>Perubahan iklim memperparah gelombang panas, kekeringan dan kebakaran hutan di seluruh dunia, dan mendorong suhu global 1,48 C <b>di atas</b> standar pra-industri.</i>	<b>Ancaman "Kiamat" Makin Dekat, 2023 Jadi Tahun Terpanas Bumi</b>	Threat is Up	Orientalational

16.	<i>Ia menjelaskan, hal ini disebabkan fenomena seruak dingin dari daratan Siberia. Fenomena ini meniup awan-awan hujan dari tengah laut ke daratan.</i>	<b><i>Hujan di Pagi Buta Jakarta Fenomena Tak Biasa, Ini Penjelasan BRIN</i></b>	Obsecurity is Forward	Orientational
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