METAPHORS IN DISASTER REPORTING: AN ECOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF AL JAZEERA NEWS

THESIS

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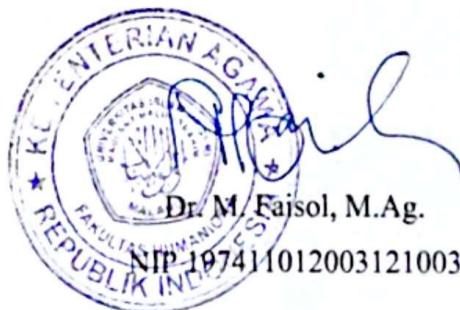
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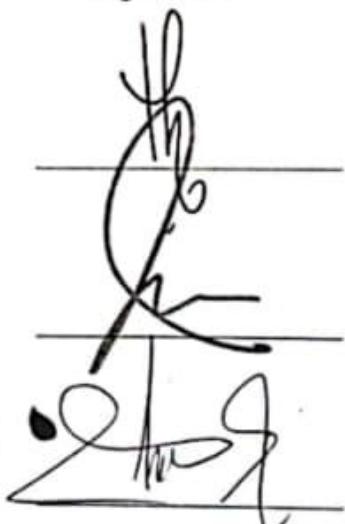
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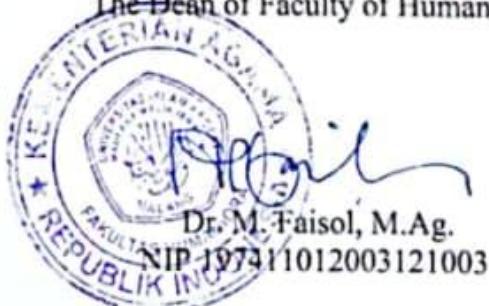
MOTTO

"Tekat Kanggo Teken, Waton Tekun Bakal Ketekan"

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my father, Imam Rokhani, my mother Khoridatul Bahiyah, also my younger brother, Muhammad Naufal Citra Yudha. And my beloved family who have always been my strength and sanctuary.
To all my friends who have never stop supporting and motivating me.

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Salawat and salam were continuously given out on Prophet Muhammad SAW, and peace be upon him, along with his family, friends, and followers, until the end of time. The thesis entitled *Metaphors in Disaster Reporting: An Ecolinguistic Analysis of Al Jazeera News* was made to meet one of the requirements for achieving a degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (*S.S.*) in the Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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The researcher realized that many shortcomings still need to be corrected and improved in preparing this thesis. For that, the researcher hopes that there will be input for this thesis and further research appropriate to the issue or object of this thesis. The researcher hopes this thesis may benefit the researcher, family, and the wider community.

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The Researcher

Muhammad Hamzah Al Fadhil

ABSTRACT

Fadhil, Hamzah (2025). *Metaphor in Disaster Reporting: An Ecolinguistic Analysis of Al Jazeera News*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A.

Keywords: Disaster Reporting, Metaphor, Ecolinguistics

Natural disasters occurring in recent decades have become a global problem that continues to negatively impact human life. The media, through its use of language in news reports, shapes readers' perspectives on disasters. Several linguistic researchers have conducted research related to the use of language in practice, such as identifying metaphors. However, their research is limited to metaphor identification alone, without critically evaluating the ecological aspects of metaphor use. This indicates a gap in research that integrates metaphor material and ecolinguistic evaluation, explaining whether the studied metaphors are destructive or beneficial stories. To achieve this goal, this study uses the metaphor identification procedure, the Lakoff and Johnson Framework, and Stibbe's Ecolinguistics. Findings reveal that Al Jazeera uses metaphors which are found through the analysis of basic and contextual meaning, and those can be classified into three parts: structural, ontological, and orientational, which can differentiate disaster framing. Meanwhile, some metaphors can be classified as destructive stories that emphasize anthropocentricity or beneficial stories that increase ecological awareness among readers.

مستخلص البحث

فاضل، حمزة (2025). (الاستعارة في كارثة الكوارث: تحليل لغوي بيئي لأخبار قناة الجزيرة. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج الإسلامية الحكومية. المشرف: د. أغوين ديغاف، ماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: كارثة الكوارث، الاستعارة، اللغويات الصغيرة

أصبحت الكوارث الطبيعية التي تحدث في العقود الأخيرة مشكلة عالمية لا تزال تؤثر سلبًا على حياة الإنسان. وتساهم وسائل الإعلام، من خلال استخدامها للغة في التقارير الإخبارية، في تشكيل وجهات نظر القراء حول هذه الكوارث. وقد أجرى العديد من الباحثين اللغويين دراساتٍ تتعلق باستخدام اللغة في الممارسة العملية مثل تحديد الاستعارات. إلا أن أبحاثهم تقتصر على تحديد الاستعارات فقط، دون تقييم نقدي للجوانب البيئية لاستخدامها. وهذا يشير إلى وجود فجوة في الأبحاث التي تدمج بين مادة الاستعارة والتقييم اللغوي البيئي موضحةً ما إذا كانت الاستعارات المدروسة قصصًا مدمرة أم مفيدة. ولتحقيق هذا الهدف، تستخدم هذه الدراسة إجراء تحديد الاستعارات، وإطار لاكوف وجونسون، وعلم اللغة البيئي لستيب. وتُظهر النتائج أن قناة الجزيرة تستخدم استعاراتٍ تم التوصل إليها من خلال تحليل المعنى الأساسي والسياقي، ويمكن تصنيفها إلى ثلاثة أجزاء: بنيوية، ووجودية، وتوجيهية، مما يُسهم في التمييز بين تأطير الكوارث. في الوقت نفسه، يمكن تصنيف بعض الاستعارات على أنها قصص مدمرة تؤكد على المركزية البشرية أو قصص مفيدة تزيد من الوعي البيئي بين القراء.

ABSTRAK

Fadhil, Hamzah (2025). Metafora dalam Pemberitaan Bencana: Analisis Ekolinguistik Berita Al Jazeera. Skripsi Progam Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A.

Kata kunci: *Berita Bencana, Metafora, Ekolinguistik*

Bencana alam yang terjadi dalam beberapa dekade terakhir menjadi permasalahan global yang terus memberikan dampak negatif dalam aspek kehidupan manusia. Media, melalui penggunaan bahasa dalam berita, membangun sudut pandang pembaca dalam melihat sebuah bencana yang terjadi. Beberapa peneliti dalam bidang linguistik sudah melakukan penelitian yang berkaitan dengan penggunaan bahasa dalam praktiknya, seperti sebuah identifikasi pada metafora. Hanya saja, penelitian mereka terbatas pada identifikasi metafora ekologi saja, tanpa mengkritisi evaluasi pada pengguanaan metafora. Indikasi ini memberikan gap pada penelitian yang mengintegrasikan materi metafora dan evaluasi ekolinguistik yang menjelaskan metafora yang diteliti termasuk dalam cerita destruktif atau bermanfaat. Dalam mencapai tujuan ini, penelitian ini menggunakan prosedur identifikasi metafora, Kerangka Lakoff dan Johnson, dan Ecolinguistik Stibbe. Temuan mengungkap bahwa Al Jazeera menggunakan metafora yang ditemukan melalusi analisis makna dasar dan makna kontekstual, dan itu dapat diklasifikasi menjadi 3 bagian, struktural, ontologis, dan orientasional yang dapat membedakan framing bencana. Sementara beberapa metafora dapat diklasifikasikan apakah itu cerita destruktif yang menekan antroposentrik atau cerita bermanfaat yang meningkatkan kesadalan ekologi di kalangan pembaca.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The resilience of the world has been increasingly challenged by various natural disasters. These are only too symptomatic of the rage generated by today's environmental crisis phenomena such as typhoons in the Philippines, floods in Western Europe, forest fires throughout Canada, volcanic eruptions. The devastating impacts of disasters can destroy infrastructure and cause loss of life. Disasters that have occurred also impact the economic sector, which directly impacts the stability of a community. Furthermore, disasters also directly impact the sustainability of the surrounding ecosystem (Alfieri et al., 2023). During the adaptation and prevention process, learning communities commonly encounter under-developed early warning systems as well as isolated disaster education. The stories that take shape in the public domain often accentuate dramatized elements and, as such, they promote fear rather than preparedness (Kim & Kim, 2023).

The escalating occurrence of natural disasters on a worldwide scale is irrefutable evidence that the international climate crisis has reached a tipping point, endangering human and environmental survival. In the US, the January 2025 Los Angeles wildfires ravaged thousands of buildings and led to mass evacuations reinforcing the necessity of equitable and responsive spatial data driven management ecological threats (Li et al., 2025). In the early 2025, 7.7–8.2 Magnitude Sagaing earthquake in Myanmar that caused thousands of deaths,

emphasized the urgency to harden infrastructure during urbanization and climate change (Attard, 2016). Nye (2025) believes that the massive flood in Texas in July 2025, one of the deadliest in the past 50 years, is clear evidence that the climate crisis is making previously rare extreme events more frequent (Nye, 2025). Finally, the toxic algae outbreak in southern Australian waters due to a marine heatwave is the largest marine disaster comparable to the ecological impact of the 2019–2020 Black Summer bushfires (Biodiversity Council Australia in The Guardian, 2025).

Large scale natural disasters not only damage the environment but also pose serious risks to human health. For example, the Los Angeles wildfires of January 2025 released hazardous smoke with PM2.5 levels reaching 483 µg/m³, triggering a surge in hospital visits for asthma, COPD, heart disease, and dementia inhaling smoke comparable to smoking a quarter to half a pack of cigarettes per day (Wilgus, 2025). In Texas, floods in July 2025 submerged hundreds of homes and led to exposure to contaminated water because of skin infections, gastrointestinal illnesses, and an increased risk of malaria and vector-borne fevers after the floods (Smith, 2025). Meanwhile, toxic algal blooms in southern Australian waters triggered by a marine heatwave caused respiratory and skin irritations in beachgoers, as well as ecological anxiety potentially worse than the Black Summer fires of 2019–2020 (Canales & Cox, 2025). Various natural phenomena that affect human life and the environment require the use of language as a means to build an understanding of nature and shape community responses in facing disasters.

In linguistics and communication studies, language plays a key role in shaping public knowledge and responses to disasters (Efendi et al., 2023). In providing information and insight, the media presents a knowledge about the condition of the surrounding environment and events occurring elsewhere (Anggraini, 2020). Based on this quote, public awareness of the importance of protecting the environment can be increased through information media, one of which is online mass media. The media plays a crucial role in providing information about environmental conditions and the potential threats that accompany them. Dhika Winata (a journalist from Media Indonesia) added that each media has a big portion in three works for the government, first investigating inconsistent coverage of environmental crime; second raising public and other stakeholders consciousness towards establishing effective regulations; third governing and controlling activities which can be harmful in nature (Tohiroh, 2023).

The multifaceted effects of natural disasters include health disorders, loss of food, clothes and shelter as well as psychosocial stress that lingers after the disaster has passed. Community mental health, for example, is commonly neglected compared to media and post-disaster policy attention (while evidence corroborates the soaring increases in people with stress, anxiety, and sleep issues) (Morelli et al., 2022). Long-term impacts of disasters help to widen regional disparities with the vulnerable people, minority communities and indigenous people losing livelihoods. Recovery after disaster is often made difficult due to limited policy support and access to information that is easy to understand. Recent literature highlights the need for community involvement and local wisdom in disaster adaptation and

mitigation planning. Moreover, language becomes the strategic connection between indigenous knowledge and global disaster advice.

Research in Indonesia corroborates the evidence on the significance of local languages and media as educative tools and a means to prepare for and respond to disasters. Research by Hasan et al. (2024) noted that The City of Bogor Regional BPBD has been effectively using a participatory communication model (media, community and government) to minimize flood threats by delivering preventive messages which are easily understood by the people based on information provided. Similarly, in South Sumatra, Muhidin et al. (2022) also found that the use of locally relevant disaster terminology and languages increased understanding and helped to enhance community preparedness for disasters (Muhidin et al., 2022).

Most human activities in various fields such as politics, social affairs, law, and education are heavily influenced by language. Language plays a central role in everyday life, as nearly all human actions involve linguistic communication processes (Mailani et al., 2022). Language also plays a role in strengthening communication bridges between actors during disasters, particularly at the policy and field action levels. Stibbe, an ecolinguistics expert, said that ecolinguistics material can bridge language, environmental, and social issues (Stibbe, 2015). In the discussion of ecolinguistics, this material can explain how language can shape human behavior in protecting the environment (Akmaluddin, 2021).

From an ecolinguistic perspective, media discourse can influence public awareness, emotional responses, and collective action towards environmental

protection. One of the international media that contributes to reporting news is Al Jazeera. Al Jazeera is a news outlet that combines dramatized disaster news with a constructive theme. The founder of Al Jazeera is Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani that launched the international news network in Arabic and English, centered in Doha, Qatar, in 1996 (Minardi & Auzan, 2023). Carrying slogan "free from the shackles of censorship and government control," Al-Jazeera presents itself as a reformer amidst the dominance of Middle Eastern media, which is generally tied to government interests (Rahmawati, 2017). The purpose of this research is to unveil how language is deliberately shaped in such a way in reporting disasters by Al Jazeera that can trigger collective efforts in protecting the interests of the surrounding environment and the world.

Several ecolinguistic studies have addressed related themes, including a study that had been written by Yuniawan et al. (2023) entitled 'Ecolinguistic Analysis of Conservation News Published by the Mass Media in Indonesia'. This research used a qualitative phenomenological method focusing on the subjective experiences and opinions of writers regarding conservation coverage in Indonesia. The findings show that conservation news uses an eco-lexicon with four basic levels of meaning: ideological, sociological, biological, and cultural. These four elements are important in presenting information about environmental conditions in Indonesia and contribute to increasing readers' ecological literacy (Yuniawan et al., 2023).

Further research discussing ecolinguistic dimensions was conducted by Permatasari and Rahardi through a study entitled Mapping Metaphorical and

Naturalistic Ecolinguistic Dimensions in Indonesian Language Learning in Higher Education. The results of the study show ecolinguistic dimensions are integrated into Indonesian language learning through the presentation of scientific texts containing elements of local wisdom as well as flora and fauna. The texts are classified into two types: a metaphorical ecolinguistic dimension related to local values, and a naturalistic dimension that examines the meaning of animals and plants in individual naming practices in Javanese culture (Permatasari & Rahardi, 2023).

The next study, entitled "An Ecolinguistic Study: The Representation of Forest Conservation Practices in the Discourse of the Anak Dalam Jambi Tribe, Indonesia," was written by Prastio et al. (2023). This research used a qualitative descriptive method to explore, analyze, and interpret data on forest conservation practices carried out by the Anak Dalam Jambi Tribe (ADJT). The findings of this study indicate that conservation practices carried out by the ADJT tribe encompass four main dimensions: ideology, biology, sociology, and culture. These four aspects serve as the basis for maintaining environmental balance, through the principles of sustainable living, wisely fulfilling needs, managing social interactions, and preserving traditional practices (Prastio et al., 2023).

Mukhibun et al. (2024) wrote a study entitled "Representation of Dysphemism in the Reporting of Environmental Issues in National Mass Media: An Ecolinguistic Study." This study used a qualitative approach within an ecolinguistic framework to analyze the use of dysphemism in environmental reporting by three national mass

media in Indonesia. The research findings revealed the presence of dysphemism in various forms, including 30 words, 7 phrases, 12 clauses, and 19 sentences, with words being the most frequently appearing type. The main function of this dysphemism is to convey annoyance, anger, sharp criticism, sarcasm, accusations, and blame certain parties in environmental discourse (Mukhibun et al., 2024).

One study that still focuses on lexical forms is a study entitled 'Monomorphemic Forms of Fisheries Ecolexicons in Malay in Kuala Tanjung Village, Sei Suka District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra' conducted by Simbolon et al. (2024). This study emphasize the social reality and the life experiences of the community. In their findings, they identified 50 monomorphemic vocabulary words closely related to the world of fisheries. The existence of these lexical items is important in understanding the regional language and also reflects the relationship between language, culture, and the practices of the local fishing community (Simbolon et al., 2024).

The next research on dysphemism was written by Tohiroh, entitled Ecolinguistic Study of Environmental Infographics in Online Mass Media. This study used a descriptive qualitative method to unveil the lexical forms of euphemism and dysphemism that appear in environmental-themed infographics in the online media tirto.id. The results of the study revealed 25 forms of euphemism and 18 forms of dysphemism used in the infographics. Moreover, it found out three linguistic functions that emerged, such as regulatory, representational, and heuristic (Tohiroh, 2023).

Further research, entitled The Contextual Meaning of "Samarinda Free from Mining" in Online News: An Ecolinguistic Study, was conducted by Wenerlee et al. (2023). This study used a descriptive analysis techniques to examine environmental issues in digital news. The findings of this study show that environmental conservation efforts and the discourse on freeing the city of Samarinda from coal mining activities are often raised in online news. These reports highlight the various negative impacts of mining activities, such as damage to road infrastructure, flooding, and environmental degradation. This study also reveals that mining causes more problems than benefits for the community (Wenerlee et al., 2023).

The next study, Framing of Mangrove Conservation on the Eastern Coast of Sumatra: Ecolinguistics Study, was conducted by Wardana and Hidayati. This study used a qualitative approach as a basis for building an understanding rooted in field data. The results show several dominant frames in the discourse on mangrove conservation in the eastern coast of Sumatra. These frames cover ecological, socio-cultural, conservation, political and economic aspects, as well as climate change issues, which are interrelated in shaping the narrative of environmental conservation in the region (Wardana & Hidayati, 2024).

The next was written by Wahyuni et al. (2024) entitled The Ecological Impact of Using Indicative Sentences in Groundwater Use Reports: A Critical Ecolinguistic Study. This study used a critical discourse analysis with descriptive methods to examine how sentence structure in news reports can shape ecological

awareness. The results of the study show that indicative sentences in news reports on groundwater utilization play a constructive role, such as encouraging conservation efforts and shaping readers' mindsets to be more concerned about the environment. The discourse in the text was analyzed from social, economic, legal, and environmental perspectives (Wahyuni et al., 2024).

The most recent research on this topic is Hadirman's study, 'Representation of Muna Language Wisdom in Nature Conservation: An Ecolinguistic Perspective'. This study uses qualitative descriptive methods, with data collection through participatory observation, interviews with community leaders, and focus group discussions (FGD) with members of the Muna ethnic community. The results of the study show that the Muna community has a deep spiritual connection with nature, where rivers and sacred forests are seen as part of their ancestral heritage that must be preserved. Customary norms governing the preservation of water sources and sacred forest areas serve as guidelines for maintaining ecosystem and preventing environmental damage. These local values are reflected in the Muna language, such as not cutting down trees around rivers or sacred forests (Hadirman, 2024).

Researchers identified similarities and differences between ten previous studies and the current research. The main similarities can be found in the use of a qualitative descriptive approach and the application of ecolinguistic theory (Permatasari & Rahardi, 2023; Prastio et al., 2023; Yuniawan et al., 2023), as well as the analysis of lexicons from a linguistic perspective and their meanings (Hadirman, 2024; Mukhibun et al., 2024; Simbolon et al., 2024; Tohiroh, 2023;

Wahyuni et al., 2024; Wenerlee et al., 2023; Abeza, 2023). Meanwhile, differences emerged in the research by Wardana and Hidayati (2024) and had been written focusing on the news.

Based on the similarities and differences with previous studies, this study aims to provide a complementary perspective while presenting new insights by utilizing the conceptual framework of Lakoff and Johnson, Steen's Metaphor Theory and Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The combination of the use of these three theories can reveal metaphors in disaster reporting, where these metaphors are then grouped based on 3 conceptual metaphors to make it easier for readers to understand how these metaphors are cognitively structured, then the metaphors that have been found are evaluated for their ecological implications. Using this theoretical framework, this study seeks to examine the impact of metaphors used in the mass media in uncovering the ecological idelogies in metaphors found in disaster news. Unlike previous studies that focused on linguistic or stylistic elements, this study aims to reveal how metaphorical language can provide insight into the ecological ideology that lies in the metaphor and also to assess the ecological impact of the use of disaster language.

B. Problem of the Study

Based on the research background above, the research questions in this study are:

1. What metaphorical expressions can be identified in Al Jazeera's disaster reporting using the Metaphor Identification Procedure?

2. What types of conceptual metaphors are used in Al Jazeera's disaster reporting based on Lakoff and Johnson's Conceptual Metaphor Theory?

3. How do these metaphors, when evaluated through Stibbe's ecolinguistic framework, construct destructive or beneficial stories?

C. Significance of the Study

This research aims to make a positive contribution to linguistics. This study has practical benefits. The benefits are:

Practical Benefits.

In practical terms, this research can provide a methodological framework for future researchers interested in metaphor analysis by combining Steen's MIP, Lakoff and Johnson's conceptual metaphor theory, and Arran Stibbe's ecolinguistic framework. Using the above theories, researchers can identify ecological metaphors and translate them scientifically. Additionally, for editors and news writers, this research provides insights into social communication and environmental communication.

D. Scope and Limitation

This research is situated within the scope of Ecolinguistic Discourse Analysis, as it examines language use in media discourse through an ecological perspective. This study focuses on the analysis of disaster language in Al Jazeera news uploaded from January to October 2025. This study focuses on news written in English only, so news written in Arabic is not included in the study. Furthermore, this study

covers the analysis of metaphors in disaster news that can assess language not only from its linguistic form, but also assess the ecological impact of language use.

E. Definition of Key Term

1. Al-Jazeera: a news site based in Qatar and founded on November 1, 1996 by Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani (Rahmawati, 2017).

2. Ecolinguistics: An interdisciplinary science that explores language in human interactions and the physical environment. (Luciani et al., 2022).

3. Metaphor: a cognitive and linguistic tool by which a concept is explained in relation to other, more familiar concepts (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980).

4. Disaster Reporting: journalistic practices that convey natural disasters and human disasters (Cottle et al., 2012).

5. Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP): a method developed by Steen in identifying metaphors (Steen 2007).

6. Ecological Awareness: an individual's or a group's understanding of nature (Stibbe, 2015).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Ecolinguistics: Definition and Development

Terminologically, ecolinguistics is a combination of the words "eco," meaning ecology or environment, and "linguistics," meaning the study of language (Hadirman, 2021). Ecolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that examines the relationship between language and the environment in which it develops (Wenerlee et al., 2023). This field combines concepts from ecology and linguistics to examine the relationship between language use and environmental context, particularly as language is practiced in spoken communication (Hadirman, 2021).

The study of ecolinguistics was first introduced by Einar Haugen in his 1972 work, Ecology of Language, which discussed how language interacts with its environment (Haugen, 1972). In Haugen's view, the concept of the language environment is understood metaphorically, where the environment refers to the community of language speakers. According to him, language exists only in the minds of speakers and acquires a function when used to build relationships between speakers and establish relationships with the surrounding social and natural environment (Haugen, 1972; Sanjaya & Rahardi, 2021). He emphasizes that there is a reciprocal relationship between language and the environment, where every change in language structure both lexical and grammatical is always related to the dynamics of the natural environment and the culture of the community (Subiyanto, 2013).

Ecolinguistics is known by various names, such as language ecology, ecological linguistics, and green linguistics (Laili, 2021). Experts define ecolinguistics from various perspectives. For example, Alexander and Stibbe explain that ecolinguistics is the study of the impact of language use on the continuity of life, with an emphasis on the relationship between humans, other living things, and the physical environment, aimed at creating sustainability for these relationships (Alexander & Stibbe, 2015). In this context, ecolinguistics also serves as a tool for examining and critiquing language practices that damage the environment, while simultaneously encouraging the emergence of language forms that can inspire concern for and protection of nature (Tohiroh, 2023). Stibbe (2015) states ecolinguistics allows us to identify language patterns in society that influence human perspectives and behaviors toward the world and their surroundings.

In ecolinguistic studies, the functional linguistic approach emphasizes that the quality of a language lies in its ability to build ecological awareness among its speakers, rather than solely prioritizing human interests in a one-sided or anthropocentric manner (Isti'anah, 2022). The ideal language is one that inspires individuals to care for and take action to preserve the environment (Tohiroh, 2023). In line with this, Halliday emphasizes that a language cannot be called ecological if its use actually causes environmental damage. Therefore, one of the main goals of ecolinguistics is to build environmental awareness through language practices that reflect social and ecological responsibility (Fill & Penz, 2018).

B. Arran Stibbe's Ecolinguistics Framework

Ecolinguistics is the study of the connection between language and ecology. Language is a reflection and a shaper of human perspectives on the world and our surroundings in addition to being a tool for communication (Stibbe, 2015). In order to achieve ecological sustainability, recognizing the prevalent anthropocentric narratives with more ecocentric ones that see people as an essential component of the ecosystem (Stibbe, 2015). This idea confirms the fact that linguistic developments in language use can also have an impact on ecological changes. (Tohiroh, 2023).

One of the main components of Stibbe's ecolinguistic framework is the use of metaphors in media reporting. He argues that metaphors are cognitive tools that influence our thoughts and behavior, rather than merely being linguistic embellishments. For example, rather than describing nature as a fragile component of the ecosystem, the metaphor of a 'war against nature', which often appears in disaster reporting, may depict nature as an enemy that must be defeated (Stibbe, 2015). This is consistent with the seminal work of Lakoff and Johnson (2008), who state that conceptual metaphors influence our thinking systems and regulate our everyday behavior.

The use of Stibbe's ecolinguistics is particularly important when analyzing media discourse on disasters. This study examines how disasters are framed in this environment and how public perceptions of causes and responsibilities are influenced by these frames. Disasters are often framed by the media as unexpected

phenomena, which may obscure their causal links to poor policy or climate change (Yuliana, 2023). Such framing should be criticized for ignoring collective responsibility and perpetuating myths of separation (Stibbe 2015).

C. Metaphor from an Ecolinguistic Perspective

Metaphors play an important role in media discourse by shaping how events are perceived and interpreted by the public. According to Charteris-Black (2004), metaphors in the media are linguistic tools and persuasive strategies that influence readers' attitudes and ideologies. The media often uses metaphorical frameworks to simplify complex issues, such as natural disasters, making them more emotionally appealing and cognitively accessible to audiences (Semino, 2008). Furthermore, Lakoff and Johnson (1980) classified conceptual metaphors into three main types: structural metaphors, ontological metaphors, and orientational metaphors. In disaster news, metaphors such as war, enemy, or crime are often used (Burgers, Konijn, & Steen, 2016).

Furthermore, metaphorical framing in news media can reflect underlying ideologies and power structures. Fairclough (1995) argues that media discourse is never neutral. Media discourse encodes specific perspectives that serve particular social interests. In this context, metaphors are often used to naturalize certain worldviews. Presenting floods as enemies externalizes blame and shifts focus away from human responsibility, such as environmental mismanagement (Flusberg, Matlock, & Thibodeau, 2017).

D. Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP)

The Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) is a systematic and replicable method developed by the Pragglejaz Group (2007) to identify words used metaphorically in discourse. This procedure is based on Conceptual Metaphor Theory (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980), which states that metaphors are rhetorical devices and fundamental to human cognition. MIP was developed to overcome the subjectivity often found in metaphor analysis by providing concrete steps to determine whether a word or phrase is used metaphorically. The core steps of MIP include identifying lexical units in the text, determining their contextual meaning, and comparing them with their more basic and conventional meanings. If a difference is found between the basic and contextual meanings, and the contextual meaning can be understood in comparison to the basic meaning, then the expression is marked as metaphorical (Pragglejaz Group, 2007; Steen, 2010).

In analyzing media discourse, MIP has been proven to be highly successful. Semino (2008) state that by revealing the metaphorical construction of abstract ideas, MIP enables researchers to uncover the hidden ideology in texts. MIP was used as a method of data collection and identification in this study. The transparency and repetition of metaphor identification in Al Jazeera news articles is supported by the use of MIP. Accurate identification of metaphorical language is necessary for cognitive and ideological examination (Kövecses, 2010).

E. Ecolinguistics and Digital News Media

The aim of ecolinguistics is to understand how language influences human interactions with the natural world (Stibbe, 2015). On the other hand, digital news

media is a powerful medium for disseminating environmental news and influencing public opinion on topics such as natural disasters, deforestation, and climate change. Based on editorial bias and audience engagement tactics, digital media can be considered contemporary ecological storytellers, selecting and promoting some stories while suppressing others (Alexander, 2017). Many scholars believe that the language used in environmental reporting often reflects underlying beliefs that support or contradict ecological principles (Hajer, 1995).

This collaboration is crucial in an era of fast-paced media consumption driven by algorithms to communicate complex ecological issues quickly and emotionally, news headlines, articles, and social media captions often use linguistic shortcuts. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) argues metaphors are crucial to human cognition, not merely rhetorical devices, and the metaphors used by journalists and editors carry ideological significance. To influence readers' perception of the environment as an enemy, a victim, or a system in crisis, digital media often choose metaphors that dramatize or personify nature (Flusberg et al., 2017).

F. Al-Jazeera as a Digital News Media Platform

Al Jazeera is a digital news platform directly affiliated with the Al Jazeera television channel, both of which are under the management of Al Jazeera Media Network. This media network is based in Doha, the capital of Qatar, and is known as one of the most influential broadcasters in the Arab world, particularly in delivering international news from a Middle Eastern perspective (Rahmawati, 2017). Al Jazeera was first launched in 1996, thanks to financial support from the

then Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, who was a central figure in the establishment of the media outlet (Yuhandra et al., 2024). Sheikh Hamad himself is known as a leader who has a more open-minded view compared to many other Arab leaders, especially in terms of accepting social and political ideas originating from the Western world. This openness also influenced national media policy, including Al Jazeera, which later developed into a news platform with a relatively freer and bolder approach in conveying opinions and information, even on sensitive political issues (Alfa & Yusuf, 2024).

At the same time, BBC World Arabic, headquartered in Doha, Qatar, had to cease broadcasting due to a conflict with Saudi Arabia over its refusal to implement censorship. As a result of the closure, most BBC journalists chose to join Al Jazeera, which officially began broadcasting on 1 November 1996. The emergence of Al Jazeera with the motto 'free from the shackles of censorship and government control' was an important milestone in the development of media in the Middle East. This media outlet emerged as a new alternative that sought to challenge the dominance of traditional Arab media, which had long been known to be subservient to the interests of those in power. Al Jazeera's efforts to appear independent and express its views freely cannot be separated from the background of many of its journalists who came from the BBC (Rahmawati, 2017).

From its launch until 2000, Al Jazeera TV focused on news coverage revolving around the Arab world and beyond. However, as its influence and popularity grew, Al Jazeera expanded its coverage by presenting various additional channels beyond its main channel, such as Al Jazeera Arabic, Al Jazeera America, Al Jazeera Türk,

Al Jazeera Documentary, and others (Alfa & Yusuf, 2024). The existence of media like Al Jazeera gives an important reponsibility in shaping the perspectives of Middle Eastern society on various major issues occurring in the Arab region (Yuhandra et al., 2024). What distinguishes Al Jazeera from other media is its approach to coverage that uses a uniquely Arab perspective, rather than the Western perspective commonly found in local media in the Middle East or international media like CNN. This approach has made Al Jazeera more popular in the hearts of regional communities (Alfa & Yusuf, 2024).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher describes the methods used in this study, which includes research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The selection of research types is a fundamental aspect that serves as a reference for researchers in conducting the research process regularly and responsibly (Ramdhan, 2021). This study uses a qualitative approach, which focuses on interpreting meaning, understanding context, and subjective perspectives (Rachman et al., 2024). This approach is particularly appropriate when an understanding of an issue is needed (Sugiarti et al., 2020). In the context of this study, the researcher conducted a focused analysis of disaster reporting presented on the Al Jazeera digital news platform by examining the use of metaphors through the lens of Lakoff and Johnson's Conceptual Metaphor Theory, identifying metaphorical expressions using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), and interpreting their ecological implications using Stibbe's ecolinguistic framework. This research is also descriptive in nature because the researcher attempts to describe linguistic phenomena in their entirety in accordance with the reality in the field. All data found are presented in narrative form, not numerically, and reflect the conditions that occurred during the research process (Zaim, 2014).

B. Data Source

The data sources in this study are the subjects from which the data were obtained or collected (Rifa'i, 2021). The data sources used in this study include primary and secondary data sources, which will be explained as follows:

1. Primary Data Source

   Primary data is key data obtained directly from the original source and serves as the basis for analysis through the research stages (Muhammad, 2019). In this study, the researchers used disaster news articles published on the official Al-Jazeera website as the primary data source. These articles were written by several Al Jazeera reporters and published between January up to October 2025. The time frame was selected to capture a period of intensified disaster reporting while maintaining contextual consistency for systemic metaphor analysis.

2. Secondary Data Sources

   Secondary data is a type of data that is available in various forms. In other words, secondary data is existing data. Secondary data takes the form of evidence, records, or reports that have been compiled in the form of archives or documents (Ahmad, 2012). In this study, secondary data includes references taken from books, scientific articles, and other literature relevant to the topic discussed.

C. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection is an important stage in the research process. To obtain valid and accurate data, researchers are required to have strong data collection skills (Sukardi, 2003). In this study, the researchers used reading and note-taking techniques as data collection methods, which will be explained in the next section:

1. Reading Method

    The reading method involves an in-depth study of the research topic to understand the meaning of the sentences that are the main focus of the research discussion (Gulo, 2002). To identify ecolinguistic discourse, researchers employ literal reading, while to interpret the discourse based on the ecolinguistic trilogy of dimensions, researchers employ interpretive reading (De-la-Peña & Luque-Rojas, 2021). The stages in this process include:

    A. Researchers read all the news on the Al-Jazeera website.

    B. Researchers reread news that focuses on discourse about the environment to understand the meaning contained in the news.

    C. Researchers also read other references related to ecolinguistics.

2. Recording Method

    The recording technique is used as a way to collect data by recording information obtained after the reading or data collection process is carried out (Gulo, 2002). This method is applied as a follow-up step after the researcher completes the reading process (Muhammad, 2019). In its implementation, the researcher takes several steps, including:

A. Researchers recorded discourses from news on the Al-Jazeera website that contained information related to disaster phenomena.

B. Researchers note the meanings contained in the disaster discourse in the news.

D. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is the process of interpreting data in various ways, such as classifying, distinguishing, categorizing, and dividing data into specific categories to focus on and answer the problems (Rahardjo, 2020). In this study, the data analysis technique refers to the Miles and Huberman model, which includes three main stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing and verification. These stages were applied to analyze how metaphorical language in Al Jazeera appear to describe the disaster, using Conceptual Metaphor Theory (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980), Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) (2007), and the ecolinguistic evaluation framework developed by Stibbe (2015).

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a stage in the analysis process that aims to sort, organize, simplify, and eliminate irrelevant data, as well as compile information to facilitate the drawing and validation of final conclusions (Hardani et al., 2020). Reduction involves selecting potentially relevant linguistic units from Al Jazeera News. Lexical items are tested by comparing their contextual and basic meanings based on the Metaphor

Identification Procedure. Only lexical units with clear semantic shifts are used as metaphorical data, while literal meanings are excluded. The remaining metaphors are then grouped into three categories: structural, ontological, and orientational metaphors. All of these are then evaluated within Arran Stibbe's ecolinguistic framework.

2. Data Presentation

The next step after completing data reduction is data presentation. Data presentation is the process of displaying processed data in a structured format, making it easier for researchers to understand the information, draw conclusions, and determine follow-up steps (Murdiyanto, 2020). The data in this study is presented using two main formats. First, the datas identified metaphors from Al Jazeera, categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's conceptual metaphor theory, identified through Steen's MIP, and evaluated through Stibbe's ecolinguistic framework. Second, a narrative explanation is provided to show how these metaphorical choices contribute to shaping disaster awareness and its impact in media discourse.

3. Data Conclusions

The final stage in the data analysis method is drawing conclusions. Drawing conclusions is the final process in data analysis, involving the interpretation of the findings and the data interpretation to obtain meaning or answers to the research problem formulation (Tohiroh, 2023). The stages in the conclusion-drawing process involve summarizing the research findings in a concise narrative. First, the researcher presents a brief

explanation that directly addresses the research objectives related to the use of metaphors in news articles. Then, the researcher further elaborates on the findings by highlighting how these metaphors are represented in the news, providing a clear and focused conclusion based on the study's analysis.

CHAPTER IV

A. FINDINGS

This research is based on 20 natural disaster news articles written by Al Jazeera from January to October 2025. All data collected was written in English. The collected data was processed using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure, then categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's Conceptual Metaphor Theory. Furthermore, the data was further analyzed using Stibbe's Ecolinguistics which focuses on the use of metaphorical language to determine whether they contributed to a destructive or beneficial environmental discourse.

ARTICLE 1

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "Indonesia uses cloud seeding to stop heavy rains as floods hit Jakarta" (05032025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), then categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that four metaphors have been used to frame a natural phenomenon that can be controlled by humans: two structural metaphors, one ontological metaphor, and one orientational metaphor. This shows that nature can be dominated by humans by controlling natural phenomena through technology.

Structural metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand abstract environmental issues and make them more concrete.

Cloud seeding, a technique that involves releasing salt or other chemicals into clouds to trigger rain, aims to steer rainfall away from flood-hit areas or limit the formation of heavier downpours. (AJ/05032025/P5/S2).

The contextual meaning of the word "steer" refers to the idea that humans can control natural phenomena using technology. The basic meaning of steer according to the Oxford dictionary is controlling the direction of a vehicle. The contextual meaning differs from the basic meaning because rainfall is not a physical object that can be manually controlled like a human-made vehicle. However, the contextual meaning can be understood by comparing it to the basic meaning, where rainfall is described as something similar to how a vehicle is steered. The word "steer" from the phrase "steer rainfall away" is a structural metaphor for a rain cloud that can be controlled by human made technology. This can change the perception that humans are part of a community that can prevent disasters. In an ecolinguistic context, the use of the word "steer" to control the weather emphasizes that humans are agents of change. This word builds a destructive story because it marks nature as something that can be manipulated, so that awareness of ecological boundaries becomes increasingly blurred.

Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand that rain can be fully controlled by humans.

Cloud seeding aims to steer rainfall away from flood-hit areas or limit the formation of heavier downpours (AJ/05032025/P2/S1).

The contextual meaning in this discussion is the idea that rainfall areas can be managed by humans. Meanwhile, the basic meaning of "limit" according to the Oxford Dictionary is something that is within a maximum. This contextual meaning can be understood in terms of climate and rainfall management, where humans are positioned as being able to regulate atmospheric processes, as indicated by the phrase "limit the formation of heavier downpours." The shift from lexical to contextual meaning shows how the word "limit" implies human control over natural processes. The word "limit" in the phrase "limit the formation of heavier downpours" is a structural metaphor. From an ecolinguistic perspective, the use of the word limit is included in the destructive story because it frames nature as an entity that is under human domination. The impact of the use of this word is the increase in anthropocentric views in society.

Ontological Metaphor

Ontological metaphor is an abstract concept that is treated as if it were an object. In this data, an ontological metaphor is found in the form of a flood which is described as if it has the ability to hit something.

Cloud seeding aims to steer rainfall away from flood-hit areas or limit the formation of heavier downpours (AJ/05032025/P5/S1).

The contextual meaning of the word "hit" is a depiction of a flood that has the ability to hit like a human. The basic meaning of the word "hit" according to the Oxford Dictionary is to bring your hand against somebody or something quickly. This contextual meaning can be understood through the discourse of flooding, which is linguistically framed as an entity that causes damage to a particular area. The shift from human physical actions to natural phenomena indicates a change in

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meaning from the dictionary sense to the figurative sense, so that the word "hit" is identified as a metaphor. The phrase "Flood-hit areas" in the fifth paragraph is an ontological metaphor because it suggests that floods have the ability to hit. This metaphor can be classified as a destructive story because it talks about nature that can attack, thus obscuring human activities that damage nature.

Orientational Metaphor

An orientational metaphor is a metaphor that uses spatial direction to describe a condition. In this data, the orientational metaphor is used in the form of the spatial direction "down" to frame that nature is under human control.

"We can't let the clouds get too big, so we will make it come down little by little."
(AJ/05032025/P7/S2).

In contextual meaning, the word "down" is used to express that nature can be intervened by humans. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the word "down" is defined as at a lower place or position. This contextual meaning can be understood through the process of cloud seeding and weather modification where humans are positioned as the ones capable of directing atmospheric processes. The contrast between the basic and contextual meanings indicates a shift from the basic to the figurative, so the word "down" can be categorized as a metaphor. The phrase "we will make it come down little by little" in the seventh paragraph is an orientational metaphor because it uses the concept of "downward" to explain that humans have control over nature. From an ecolinguistic perspective, The use of the word down can be categorized as a destructive story because it can obscure human activities that damage nature.

ARTICLE 2

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "Earth records hottest ever year in 2024 and crosses key 1.5C threshold" (10012025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), they were categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, and then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that two structural metaphors have been used to frame a rising geothermal event. This demonstrates that structural metaphors can be used to explain that the rising global temperature needs to be monitored.

Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand abstract environmental issues and make them more concrete.

The climate crisis is pushing the planet's temperature to levels never before experienced by modern humans (AJ/10012025/P2/S1).

In contextual meaning, the word "push" is used to describe a climate crisis that is driving air temperatures even hotter. While in the Exford Dictionary the word "push" has the meaning of pushing using the hands to make something move forward. This contextual meaning is understood in discussions of climate change, where abstract processes are explained through physical actions to convey a cause and effect event. The contrast between literal physical human actions and the metaphorical use of "push" to describe abstract processes demonstrates a shift in meaning that is easy to grasp. From these two meanings, there is a clear contrast that explains that "push" is a metaphor. The word "push" is a structural metaphor

that refers to the physical movement of something by humans. In ecolinguistics, the use of this metaphor can be categorized as a beneficial metaphor because it positions nature as an object that needs to be considered so as not to have a negative effect on humans.

Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand abstract environmental issues and make them more understandable.

"The trajectory is just incredible," C3S director Carlo Buontempo told the Reuters news agency, describing how every month in 2024 was the warmest or second-warmest for that month since records began (AJ/10012025/P3/S1).

The contextual term of the word "trajectory" is the movement of air temperature through a trajectory space. Meanwhile, according to the Oxford Dictionary, its basic meaning is the curved path of something shot or thrown into the air. This contextual meaning is understood through the explanation of temperature changes conceptualized as following a path or trajectory. The contrast between the concrete physical path and the abstract movement of temperature indicates a shift from the basic lexical meaning to a figurative meaning so that the word "trajectory" can be noted as a metaphor. The word "trajectory" in the third paragraph can be categorized as a structural metaphor because it uses the concept of a trajectory to describe the phenomenon of rising air temperature. Therefore, in ecolinguistics, this is classified as a beneficial metaphor because it focuses on natural events that require humans to take preventative action.

ARTICLE 3

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "Argentina mourns 16 killed in floods" (10032025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), they were categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, and then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that two structural metaphors have been used to frame a flood as an entity capable of striking and explaining the losses caused by the flood. This shows that structural metaphors can be used to explain in detail the flood event and its losses using metaphorical language.

Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand abstract environmental issues.

The deadly floods struck on Friday when a year's worth of rain, estimated to be 260 millimeters (10 inches), fell in a matter of hours in and around Bahia Blanca, a major port city south of Buenos Aires (AJ/10032025/P4/S1).

In the news above, the contextual meaning of the word "struck" implies that floods have the potential to attack. In this news report, floods are framed as something with the ability to move powerfully, causing damage. Meanwhile, according to the Oxford Dictionary, its basic meaning is to hit or collide with something hard and with force. This interpretation is particularly evident in the context of flood reporting, where events are often personified to emphasize their severity. The discrepancy between the literal definition and its application in this context suggests that the word "struck" is being used metaphorically. The word "struck" is a part of structural metaphor that refers someone or something that

attacks suddenly. This metaphor is included in destructive stories because it depicts nature as an enemy and suggests that nature can brutally attack humans.

Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand abstract environmental issues.

Bahia Blanca Mayor Federico Susbielles told a news conference that the flooding had caused $400m in infrastructure damage (AJ/10032025/P6/S1).

The phrase "flooding had caused $400 million in infrastructure damage" contextually emphasizes the physical damage caused by the flood is contextually described in financial terms which can also be classified as structural metaphor. While, the basic meaning of this phrase is the estimated amount of damage after the flood. This contextual discussion involves metaphors that claim severe physical and ecological damage is conceptualized in terms of economic value, so this phrase can be noted as a metaphor. In ecolinguistic theory, the use of this phrase can be classified as a destructive story because it depicts nature as the cause of economic damage to humans, thereby passively affecting human activities that have damaged nature.

ARTICLE 4

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "Pakistan slams climate 'injustice' as deadly floods hit country again" (28062025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), they were categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, and then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that three metaphors have been used:

structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, and orientational metaphor. All three are used to frame a flood as an entity that has a destructive impact on the environment and explain the economic losses caused by flooding. This shows that structural metaphors can be used to explain in detail the occurrence of flooding and its losses using metaphorical language.

Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand that floods have destructive power.

The mosques, temples, schools, hospitals, old buildings, monuments, everything got washed away (AJ/28062025/P14/S2).

The contextual meaning of the phrase "washed away" frames flooding as something capable of erasing traces of human civilization. Meanwhile, according to the Oxford Dictionary, the basic meaning of this phrase is to move someone or something to another location. This contextual meaning can be understood through natural events or floods, which in this context are often depicted as powerful entities that destroy the environment in which humans live. The contrast between the literal meaning of physical movement and the figurative language of total destruction suggests that "washed away" is a metaphor. The phrase "washed away" in this news is a part of structural metaphor that explains the destructive power of a torrent of water that can destroy a city. In ecolinguistics, this usage can be classified as a destructive narrative because it obscures the cause of the disaster.

Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor is an abstract concept treated as if it were an object. In this data, an ontological metaphor is found in the form of a depiction of economic calculations in the damage caused by flooding.

"We are paying for it through these erratic climate changes, floods, agricultural devastation." *(AJ/28062025/P11/S1).*

The contextual meaning of the phrase "paying" is that humans are bearing the damage caused by a disaster. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the basic meaning of "paying" is to give money for work or services. This contextual meaning is evident in the depiction of human losses and damage often expressed in terms of measurable burdens. The difference between the literal financial meaning and its figurative use for environmental consequences suggests that the word "paying" is a metaphor. The phrase "We are paying for it through these erratic climate changes, floods, and agricultural devastation" is an ontological metaphor because the losses from natural disasters are calculated using an economic metaphor. In ecolinguistics, this usage can be classified as a destructive narrative because economic damage and loss are prioritized over the damage to nature. Furthermore, the focus of this phrase tends to be anthropocentric.

Orientational Metaphor

An orientational metaphor is a metaphor that uses spatial direction to describe a condition. In this data, the orientational metaphor is used in the form of spatial direction "irregularity" to describe something unstable.

"We are paying for it through these erratic climate changes, floods, agricultural devastation." *(AJ/28062025/P11/S1)*

The contextual meaning about "erratic" the irregular state of nature is expressed as something negative and unstable. Meanwhile, according to the Oxford Dictionary, the basic meaning of the word "erratic" is something that doesn't follow

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the rules, or an event that has no pattern. This contextual use can be understood through the depiction of unusual weather patterns, often described as threatening or disruptive. The stark contrast between the basic definition and its contextual meaning demonstrates a metaphorical shift from neutral uncertainty to a negative interpretation of irregularity, clearly indicating that the word "erratic" is a metaphor. The phrase "erratic climate change" is an orientational metaphor because it suggests irregularity in describing the state of climate change. In ecolinguistics, this usage can be classified as a destructive narrative because it depicts climate change as something wild and uncontrollable.

ARTICLE 5

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "Days of heavy Pakistan rains, floods kill 46, including 13 from one family" (30062025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), then categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that there are two metaphors that have been used, namely structural metaphors. Both are to frame a flood as an entity that has a destructive impact on the environment and submerges residential areas. This shows that structural metaphors can be used to explain in detail the flood event and its losses with metaphorical language.

Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand the devastating effects of flooding.

Severe rains then inundated a third of the country, killing 1,737 people and causing widespread destruction (AJ/30062025/P6/S1).

Contextually, through the word "inundated", rain is described as having the potential to submerge an area. The word "inundated" also conveys the idea that rain is not just a natural occurrence, but that its continuous occurrence can also have negative effects on humans. Meanwhile, according to the Oxford Dictionary, the basic meaning of the word "inundated" is to give someone so much that they can't handle it all. The contextual meaning of the word "inundated" can be understood through natural events depicted in the news as forces capable of overpowering the human environment. The shift from the basic and figurative meaning of the word "inundated" demonstrates the metaphorical use. The word "inundated" is a part of structural metaphor that explains that heavy rain can overwhelm a place with the volume of water. In ecolinguistics, this usage can be called a destructive story because it focuses on the consequences experienced by the community due to flooding.

Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand the fast and strong movement of water flow during a flood.

Nearly a week of heavy monsoon rains and flash floods across Pakistan have killed at least 46 people and injured dozens, officials say (AJ/30062025/P1/S1).

The word "flash" in this data contextually describes a flood as having the ability to move very quickly. Meanwhile, the basic meaning of this word, according to the Oxford Dictionary, is a light that comes suddenly and then disappears. This contextual use stems from the depiction of the word "flash" as a speed and intensity of a natural event highlighted to convey urgency and danger. The difference

between the basic and contextual definitions of the word "flash" in describing the phenomenon of rapid water movement indicates the use of the word metaphorically. The phrase "flash floods" is a structural metaphor because it uses rapid movement to describe the flow of water that occurs during a flood. This phrase uses the speed of movement to frame the flood. The use of the word "flash" in the data above is a destructive story because it frames the flood as a fast-moving force capable of killing 46 people and injuring several.

ARTICLE 6

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "Greece's rail disaster due to chronic safety gaps, inquiry finds" (27022025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), they were categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, and then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that two metaphors were used: structural metaphors. Both are used to frame humans as the cause of a train accident disaster. This demonstrates that structural metaphors can be used to explain in detail human-caused system errors.

Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand the systemic problems that are the primary cause of train accidents.

Christos Papadimitriou, HARSIA's head, described the report as an X-ray of the rail system that would help to address deficiencies (AJ/27022025/P8/S1).

the word "x-ray" in this data contextually describes a report used as a tool to identify or scan for micro and macro errors. Meanwhile, the basic meaning of this

word, according to the Oxford Dictionary, is a photograph used to view internal organs. This use of the term can be understood in technical reporting discourse where the diagnostic tool is metaphorically applied to a non-medical context to illustrate the precision in detecting problems. The contrast between the literal and contextual medical meanings suggests that the word "x-ray" is a metaphor. The term "X-ray" can be included as structural metaphor because it is often used in the medical world to describe technology capable of viewing human internal organs. However, the use of the word "x-ray" in the data above is a beneficial story because it encourages constructive action and improvement to a problem.

Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand that the cause of the train accident was hiring staff beyond their capabilities.

It added that the state-run Hellenic Railways Organisation, or OSE, was "stretching the limits of their operational staff beyond what is humanly acceptable in a sustainable way" (AJ/27022025/P9/S2).

In contextual meaning, the word "stretch" means working hours that exceed the maximum limit that has been determined and is carried out by staff. Meanwhile, in its basic meaning, according to the Oxford Dictionary, the word "stretch" means an activity that makes something longer. This contextual meaning emerges through the metaphorical depiction of human effort as being compared to an elastic or stretchable material to represent excessive load. The difference between the basic meaning of the word "stretch" and its contextual meaning indicates that the word "stretch" is a metaphor. The phrase "stretching the limits of their operational staff"

is a structural metaphor because it describes human capabilities as being like a stretchable rubber band. In ecolinguistics, the word "stretch" is included in the destructive story because it normalizes activities that exceed the maximum limit.

ARTICLE 7

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "The Road to Mandalay: A magnitude 7.7 earthquake hits Myanmar in March" (28052025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), they were categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, and then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that two metaphors have been used: structural metaphor and ontological metaphor. Both are used to frame physical damage and human unpreparedness in facing nature. This shows that structural and ontological metaphors can be used to describe the environmental conditions after the earthquake.

Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand the conditions in the post-earthquake affected area.

At the epicentre, entire neighborhoods lay in ruins as hundreds of thousands of people found themselves without shelter, clean water or food. (AJ/28052025/P2/S2).

In contextual meaning, the word "lay" is used to describe a state of being leveled with the ground after a disaster. Meanwhile, in its basic meaning, the word "lay" according to the Oxford Dictionary is to place someone or something in a certain position. This contextual understanding is built on depictions of the impact of a devastating event, which emphasizes the extent of the destruction and the severity

of the post-disaster situation. The apparent contrast between the underlying and contextual meanings of this depiction of destruction makes the phrase "lay in ruins" a metaphor. The phrase "lay in ruins" can be concluded as structural metaphor because focuses on two primary losses material and non material. Non material losses describe two particularly devastating aspects of the damage, such as mental health issues and the lack of basic necessities for the victims. The use of the word "lay" here is categorized as a destructive story because it prioritizes material damage rather than focusing on the cause of the disaster.

Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor is an abstract concept treated as if it were an object. In this data, an ontological metaphor is found in the form of framing human unpreparedness to face natural disasters with a disease.

The disaster struck a nation already fractured by civil conflict, where a military government appeared ill-equipped to handle the crisis (AJ/28052025/P3/S1).

In contextual meaning, the word "ill-equipped" is used to describe the state of government authorities who are unprepared for natural disasters, resulting in delays in disaster management. Meanwhile, in the basic meaning, the word "ill-equipped" according to the Oxford Dictionary is a description of something that does not have the necessary equipment and skills. The contextual understanding of the word "ill-equipped" can be understood through the depiction of human institutions being evaluated based on their capacity to respond to emergencies. In contrast, the contrast between the basic meaning and the contextual meaning of the use of the word "ill-equipped" demonstrates metaphorical language. The phrase "ill-equipped to handle the crisis" is an ontological metaphor because it describes the state of a

living being in pain. The use of the word "ill-equipped" here is categorized as a destructive story because it uses language to focus on the unpreparedness of the authorities in handling disasters and depicts disasters as something that cannot be predicted by the government.

ARTICLE 8

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "Climate change adds an extra month of extreme heat for 4 billion people: Report" (30052025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), they were categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, and then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that two metaphors have been used: ontological metaphor and structural metaphor. Both are used to frame Earth's climate change and its impact on humans. This shows that structural and ontological metaphors can be combined to personify Earth's climate change.

Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor is an abstract concept that is treated as if it were an object. In this data, an ontological metaphor is found in the form of framing a heat wave as an entity capable of killing.

Heatwaves are silent killers, said Friederike Otto, associate professor of climate science at Imperial College London and one of the report's authors (AJ/30052025/P6/S2).

In contextual meaning, the word "silent" is used to describe a natural phenomenon that can kill suddenly. Meanwhile, in its basic meaning, the word "silent" according to the Oxford Dictionary is a description of a silent and soundless state. The use of this word is easily recognized through the depiction of natural disasters, which are described in terms that make the invisible danger more tangible

to the reader. The difference between the basic meaning of "silent" and the contextual meaning of natural phenomena with deadly consequences indicates that "silent" is a metaphor. The phrase "heat waves are silent killers" is a part of ontological metaphor because depicts human nature in a natural context where the natural phenomenon of heat waves is framed in the news as a killer. The word "silent" implies that heat waves have the ability to kill silently like humans. The use of the word "silent" here is categorized as a destructive story because it marks a natural phenomenon as a phenomenon that can kill humans and focuses on human safety rather than the safety of nature.

Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand the phenomenon of heat waves as a result of climate change.

The researchers say that without phasing out fossil fuels, heatwaves will continue to become more frequent and severe (AJ/30052025/P15/S1).

In contextual meaning, the word "waves" is used to describe a recurring heat phenomenon like waves in the sea. Meanwhile, in its basic meaning, the word "waves" according to the Oxford Dictionary is the rising water line that moves from the ocean or sea. This metaphorical use of language arises from the depiction of environmental phenomena represented using familiar physical imagery to communicate repetition, such as the repeated crashing of waves. The striking shift in meaning between the basic meaning of crashing waves and the contextual meaning of extreme temperatures suggests that "waves" is a metaphor. Furthermore, the phrase "heat waves" is also categorized as a structural metaphor

because it frames geothermal energy as a physical phenomenon. The use of the word "waves" here is categorized as a destructive story because it marks that heat waves are an unavoidable event rather than placing a word that provides an understanding of the cause of heat waves.

ARTICLE 9

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "Month of May was world's second-warmest on record: EU scientists" (11062025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), they were categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, and then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that three metaphors have been used: two ontological metaphors and one orientational metaphor. Both are used to frame rising air temperatures and their impact on humans. This shows that ontological and orientational metaphors can be combined to describe the phenomenon of rising air temperatures.

Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor is an abstract concept that is treated as if it were an object. In this data, an ontological metaphor is found in the form of describing a temperature increase as if it were a bird.

The soaring temperatures followed another heatwave last June that killed more than 560 people in southern Pakistan. (AJ/11062025/P9/S1).

The contextual meaning of the word "soar" is a drastic upward movement in temperature. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the basic meaning of the word "soar" is a description of something moving upward very quickly. This metaphorical use of the word is evident in the context of a natural phenomenon

depicted using drastic dynamic imagery to explain the severity of a rise in air temperature. The striking difference between the basic meaning of the word "soar" and its contextual application to air temperature suggests that this word can be noted as a metaphor. The word "soaring" can be included as ontological metaphor because it is used to describe a drastic change in air temperature, which is supposed to describe the movement of a moving object in the sky. In ecolinguistics, this usage can be called a destructive story because it focuses on a natural event that killed more than 560 people, potentially leading society to view nature as a dangerous entity.

Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor is an abstract concept that is treated as if it were an object. In this data, an ontological metaphor is found in the form of a description of the planet as a living entity that has time to rest.

"While this may offer a brief respite for the planet, we do expect the 1.5C threshold to be exceeded again in the near future due to the continued warming of the climate system," Buontempo said (AJ/11062025/P7/S1).

The contextual meaning of the word "respite" is that humans are giving the earth time to rest. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the basic meaning of "respite" is a temporary, short break. This usage can be understood through the depiction of a temporary fix and is specifically interpreted as giving the planet time to recover. The difference between the basic meaning of a brief respite and the contextual meaning of a respite for Earth illustrates that "respite" is metaphorical language. The phrase "whilst this may offer a brief respite for the planet" is a phrase containing ontological metaphor because the planet is depicted as an entity that can

rest temporarily. In ecolinguistics, this usage can be called a destructive narrative because it undermines a more serious sense of urgency.

Orientational Metaphor

An orientational metaphor is a metaphor that uses spatial direction to describe a condition. In this data, the orientational metaphor is used in the form of the spatial direction "up" to frame that the current air temperature is one of the worst.

"May 2025 breaks an unprecedentedly long sequence of months over 1.5C above pre-industrial," said Carlo Buontempo, director of C3S (AJ/11062025/P6/S1).

In contextual meaning, the word "above" is used to describe geothermal temperatures that are hotter than pre-industrial times. Meanwhile, in its basic meaning, the word "above" according to the Oxford Dictionary is a depiction of a position that is higher than another. The use of this word arises from the quantitative description of change using spatial direction to communicate increase or intensity. The contrast between the basic meaning of vertical spatial direction and its contextual application to the drastic increase in the earth's temperature clearly demonstrates that the word "above" is metaphorical. The phrase "May 2025 breaks an unprecedentedly long sequence of months over 1.5°C above pre-industrial" is categorized as an orientational metaphor because the orientation "above" is used to describe a situation that is worse than before. The use of the word "above" here is categorized as a destructive story because it indicates that the temperature is rising to its highest position in recent decades.

ARTICLE 10

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "Indonesia's Mount Lewotobi Laki-laki volcano erupts, alert at highest level" (17062025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), they were categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, and then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that two metaphors have been used, namely two ontological metaphors. Both are used to frame the power of the volcanic eruption and its impact on humans. This shows that ontological metaphors can be used to frame the liveliness of natural phenomena and the accompanying adverse consequences.

Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor is an abstract concept that is treated as if it were an object. In this data, an ontological metaphor is found in the form of a description of the power of a volcanic eruption with tremendous force.

The Indonesian Geological Agency said it recorded the volcano unleashing 10,000 meters (32,800 feet) of thick gray clouds on Tuesday afternoon. (AJ/17062025/P2/S1).

The contextual meaning of the word "unleashing" is to describe the state of a volcanic eruption that releases heavy solid objects and depicts the mountain as an entity that possesses extraordinary power. Meanwhile, the basic meaning of the word "unleashing" according to the Oxford Dictionary is a sudden state that releases power. This contextual meaning focuses on natural materials released as a result of natural events and focuses on the situational context of factual reports that interpret natural events. From a comparison between the basic meaning and the contextual meaning, the word "unleashing" is used metaphorically because it transfers a concept usually applied to entities with the ability to act to non-human natural

phenomena. Moreover, the use of the term "unleashing" is a part of ontological metaphor because it portrays a mountain as an entity with extraordinary power, capable of expelling material on a massive scale. In ecolinguistics, this usage can be called a destructive story because it focuses on nature intimidating humans through the power of an eruption accompanied by heavy material.

Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor is an abstract concept treated as if it were an object. In this data, an ontological metaphor is found in the form of a description of a natural phenomenon as something active and potentially dangerous to humans.

Residents were warned to be vigilant about heavy rainfall triggering lava flows in rivers originating from the volcano (AJ/17062025/P4/S2).

Contextually, the word "flow" is used to illustrate that lava can move downwards like a river. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the word "flow" means a continuous movement in a direction. This contextual use of the word arises from descriptions of volcanic material using the characteristics of water movement to convey direction and continuity. The similarity between the basic and contextual meanings is evident in the depiction of lava flows clearly demonstrating that the word "flow" is a metaphor. Moreover, the phrase "heavy rainfall triggering lava flows in rivers" is an ontological metaphor because heavy rainfall is oriented as an entity capable of generating lava that flows through rivers. In ecolinguistics, the use of the word "flow" can be classified as a destructive story, which illustrates that heavy rainfall can have a potentially large impact on humans.

ARTICLE 11

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "Landslides and flash floods kill at least 16 on Indonesia's Java Island" (21012025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), they were categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, and then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that two metaphors have been used, namely two ontological metaphors. Both are to frame natural elements as something that has a will. This shows that ontological metaphors can be used to frame the activeness of natural phenomena.

Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor is an abstract concept treated as if it were an object. In this data, an ontological metaphor is found in the form of a description of natural weather as an entity with a will of its own.

"Time is limited due to the weather, we are racing against the weather." (AJ/21012025/P7/S2).
The contextual meaning of the word "racing" is to describe a state of rushing to do something before being preceded by another natural phenomenon that has a negative impact. Meanwhile, the basic meaning of the word "racing" according to the Oxford Dictionary is a state of overtaking one another. The term's use stems from the application of competitive physical activity to non physical situations to convey urgency. The contrast between the basic meaning of "racing" in competition and its contextual meaning in the context of human efforts to respond to hazardous weather conditions suggests that the word "racing" is metaphorical. The phrase "we are racing against the weather" can be included as ontological metaphor. It seems as if humans and nature are ahead of each other to arrive at a destination. This phrase indicates the urgency of a situation where humans must race against time to prevent

something bad from happening. In ecolinguistics, this usage can be called a destructive story because it views nature as an entity that monitors and intimidates humans with all its negative aspects.

Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor is an abstract concept treated as if it were an object. In this data, an ontological metaphor is found in the form of a description of natural weather as an entity with a will of its own.

"Roads were damaged with rubble and rocks strewn across them" (AJ/21012025/P4/S1).
In contextual meaning, the word "strewn" is used to describe the material that covers a road. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the word "strewn" means to cover the outside with something scattered. The word "strewn" is used to describe the physical impact of natural materials on human-built infrastructure. The similarity between the root meaning of "strew" means scattered, and the contextual meaning of human infrastructure being covered by natural materials, suggests that "strewn" is metaphorical. The phrase "Roads were damaged with rubble and rocks strewn across them" is an ontological metaphor because it frames rubble, and rocks as entities that fall onto a populated area. In ecolinguistics, the use of the word "strew" can be classified as a destructive story that describes nature as an entity that damages human facilities and has the potential to bring negative impacts to the environment.

ARTICLE 12

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "We lost everything": 151 dead in Nigeria floods, thousands displaced (31052025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), they were categorized

using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, and then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that two metaphors have been used: one ontological metaphor and one structural metaphor. Both are used to frame floods as a natural element that brings negative impacts and depicts a frightening nuance.

Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor is an abstract concept treated as if it were an object. In this data, an ontological metaphor is found in the form of a description of a flood that carries victims floating along the water's current.

When we arrived here, we were told by locals that when the floodwaters started coming in Mokwa, more bodies were flowing in from more villages upstream and so this used to be where homes were (AJ/31052025/P12/S1).

The contextual meaning of the word "flowing" is to describe the flow of water that carries a victim's body from an upper area to a lower area. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the basic meaning of the word "flowing" is continuous movement. The contrast between these two words expands the basic meaning of the word "flowing," as the term commonly used to describe the movement of water is used to describe the movement of human remains caused by a disaster. This contrast suggests that the word "flowing" functions metaphorically by shifting the description of the properties of water movement to human casualties. The word "flowing" can be included as ontological metaphor because it's always associated with moving water with the bodies of victims. In ecolinguistics, this usage can be called a destructive narrative because it emphasizes the negative impacts of a disaster rather than the causes.

Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand the destructive impact of flooding on humans.

The flooding struck the rural town of Mokwa in Niger State following torrential rains that began late on Wednesday and continued into Thursday (AJ/31052025/P2/S1).

The contextual meaning of the word "struck" is to emphasize the power of flooding during a disaster, as if it were hitting a city with tremendous force. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the basic meaning of the word "struck" is to describe something being hit. A comparison between the contextual and dictionary meanings shows that the use of this word is metaphorical as the flood does not actually attack like a living creature, but is described as having the capacity to attack to the human. The word "struck" in this news article is categorized as a structural metaphor because it frames the flood as an entity capable of attacking, like a living creature. In ecolinguistics, the use of the word "struck" can be called a destructive story because it focuses on the negative effects of flooding on urban settlements.

ARTICLE 13

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "Rescuers search for missing people as deadly Indonesian floods recede" (12092025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), they were categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, and then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that two metaphors have been used: two ontological metaphors. Both are to frame animals as entities that have similarities with humans and to frame humans as subjects that oppose nature.

Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor is an abstract concept treated as if it were an object. In this data, an ontological metaphor is found in the form of a description of a flood as a living entity with a will of its own.

Authorities took advantage of the receding waters to begin clearing mud and removing piles of wet rubbish from the streets, while electricity was restored to tens of thousands of residences and businesses (AJ/12092025/P6/S1).

Contextually, the word "receding" is used to frame nature as having its own will, namely by withdrawing. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the word "receding" means moving from a previous position to another. A comparison between the contextual meaning and the dictionary meaning shows that floodwater does not actually have the will to retreat, but is described as having the capacity to act and having the will to act on its own. The word "receding" in the sentence above is a ontological metaphor, meaning that a flood can recede or withdraw. This metaphor suggests that a natural disaster has the potential to lose its power. In ecolinguistics, the use of the word "receding" can be classified as a destructive story that signifies nature as an entity that seems to have its own abilities. In addition, the use of this word also obscures the reason why the disaster could have occurred.

Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor is an abstract concept treated as if it were an object. In this data, the ontological metaphor is found in the form of a description of humans as subjects struggling against nature.

He said up to 600 rescue workers, police and soldiers have been deployed since Wednesday to search for people still reported missing in Bali, as the floods have also damaged roads, bridges and other infrastructure (AJ/12092025/P9/S1).

The phrase "up to 600 rescue workers, police, and soldiers have been deployed since Wednesday to search for people still reported missing" contextually portrays humans as a group struggling against nature. The basic meaning of this phrase is

about a group of people employed to deal with the aftermath of a disaster. A comparison between the contextual and basic meanings shows that humans are depicted as if they are fighting or resisting forces and phenomena. This expands the contextual meaning of the basic meaning, making the use of this phrase metaphorical. The use of this phrase can be categorized as an ontological metaphor because humans are depicted as if they are fighting against nature. The use of this phrase is part of the destructive narrative, as hundreds of people are employed solely to manage the aftermath of a flood, further perceiving nature as a troublesome entity for humans.

ARTICLE 14

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "What caused Nepal's devastating flood damage and how was it contained?" (07102025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), they were categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, and then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that two metaphors have been used: one ontological metaphor and one structural metaphor. Both are used to frame the flood as an entity capable of submerging an area and to depict the flood as an entity with size and volume.

Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor is an abstract concept treated as if it were an object. In this data, an ontological metaphor is found in the form of a description of a flood as a natural disaster capable of submerging an area.

"The massive volume of water overwhelmed the flat plains of districts like Rautahat, Bara and Parsa, causing widespread flooding." (AJ/07102025/P11/S2).

In contextual meaning, the word "overwhelmed" is used to describe the power of a very large volume of water that can have a negative impact on the environment and human life. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the word "overwhelmed" means to have a strong effect beyond the capabilities of humans or something. This basic meaning is more general, but the contextual meaning shows that water seems to have an active capacity to destroy and drown an area, thus giving the impression of personification. This difference has a strong influence literally in the depiction of extraordinary power and the depiction of nature as an entity that attacks and is able to drown an area, making the word "overwhelmed" a metaphor. The metaphor "overwhelmed" can be included as ontological metaphor because it frames water as an active natural phenomenon that can drown. This metaphor suggests that excessive water volume can endanger human life. In ecolinguistics, the use of the word "overwhelmed" can be classified as a destructive story that indicates that natural phenomena always have a negative effect that is too large for human ability to handle.

Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand the phenomenon of flooding as an entity that has dimensions in the form of volume.

"The massive volume of water overwhelmed the flat plains of districts like Rautahat, Bara and Parsa, causing widespread flooding." (AJ/07102025/P11/S2).
Contextually, the use of this phrase emphasizes the idea that water exceeding its natural limits can submerge human territory. The basic meaning of this phrase is

that a large amount of water causes an area to be submerged. A comparison between the basic and contextual meanings shows that contextually, water is depicted as having the ability to aggressively attack an area, while the basic meaning only indicates a physical depiction of a large amount of water. This difference is what makes the word "overwhelmed" metaphorical. The phrase "the massive volume of water overwhelmed the flat plains" is a structural metaphor because water is depicted as an entity with volume. The use of this phrase is part of a destructive narrative because it focuses entirely on the negative effects caused by excessive water volume and does not include a metaphor that raises awareness of using safer methods to deal with excessive water discharge.

ARTICLE 15

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "Extreme weather disrupts schooling for nearly 250 million children, UNICEF says" (24012025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), then categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that there are three metaphors that have been used: one ontological metaphor and two orientational metaphors. All three are to frame extreme weather as a form of entity that continues to move upwards over time and disrupts human activities.

Orientational Metaphor

An orientational metaphor is a metaphor that uses spatial direction to describe a condition. In this data, the orientational metaphor used is in the form of

the spatial direction "rising upwards" to frame the fact that the air temperature continues to rise over time.

Global temperatures hit an all-time high in 2024, with the earth's average surface temperature rising 1.55 degrees celsius abothe the 1850-1900 average, according to the World Meteorogical Organization (AJ/24012025/P4/S1).

Contextually, the word "hit" is used to describe the event of the earth's temperature reaching its highest limit. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the word "hit" means to touch something or someone with force. The contextual meaning can be understood through the depiction of the peak temperature increase on earth where there is a dangerous natural phenomenon and cannot be controlled by humans. The difference from the basic meaning of "hit" which is often placed on human nature which can hit, into a contextual meaning which means a dangerous natural phenomenon and beyond control makes the word "hit" can be noted as a metaphor. The phrase "Global temperatures hit an all-time high" is a part of orientational metaphor because indicates that the Earth's temperature is reaching its peak. In ecolinguistics, the use of the word "hit" can be classified as a destructive story that emphasizes natural phenomena that continue to move upwards without being able to be anticipated by humans.

Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor is an abstract concept treated as if it were an object. In this data, an ontological metaphor is found in the form of a description of extreme temperature disasters as something that disrupts human life.

At least 242 million students had their education disrupted last year because of heatwaves, cyclones, floods and other extreme weather events, the United Nations children's agency has said (AJ/24012025/P1/S1).

The phrase "at least 242 million students had their education disrupted" contextually describes how a natural disaster can affect students' education. The

basic meaning of this phrase is about the millions of children whose learning is disrupted by heat waves. Contextual meaning can be understood through the depiction of a natural phenomenon that has a wide impact, not only disturbing students during learning activities, but also disturbing students in pursuing their dreams. the difference from the basic meaning that explains the disturbed learning atmosphere to a contextual meaning that has a wider negative impact on students makes this phrase can be noted as a metaphor. The use of this phrase can be categorized as an ontological metaphor because it positions nature as a human nuisance. The use of this phrase is part of a destructive narrative because it only highlights the negative impacts felt by students due to natural phenomena without explaining how these heat waves occur.

Orientational Metaphor

An orientational metaphor is a metaphor that uses spatial direction to describe a situation. In this data, the orientational metaphor is used in the form of the spatial direction "front" to frame the children as an important detail that needs attention.

"Children's future must be at the forefront of all climate-related plans and actions." (AJ/24012025/P12/S1).

The phrase "children's futures must be at the forefront of all climate-related plans and actions" contextually refers to children's futures as something that needs attention. Meanwhile, the basic meaning of this phrase is a slogan that a child's future is an investment in the nation's future. The context personifies the child's future as something that must be placed at the forefront, as if it has the utmost importance. The contrast between the literal meaning of the future as something

abstract and the contextual meaning that places the child's future at the forefront indicates that the use of this phrase is metaphorical. The use of the word "future" can be categorized as an ontological metaphor because it positions the child's future as more important. The use of this phrase is part of a destructive narrative because it focuses on the child's future, rather than the ecosystem imbalance that causes heatwaves.

ARTICLE 16

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "Guatemala's 'Volcano of Fire' sends ash, lava flowing as hundreds of fleeces" (06062025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), they were categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, and then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that two metaphors have been used, namely two orientational metaphors. Both are used to frame the power and danger of volcanic eruptions.

Orientational Metaphor

An orientational metaphor is a metaphor that uses spatial direction to describe a condition. In this data, the orientational metaphor used in the form of a spatial direction "moving down" to frame that volcanic eruptions not only emit lava, but also natural hard materials.

Images posted on social media showed fiery lava flowing from the volcano and a mix of ash, rocks and water raging down the volcano's slopes following the eruption (AJ/06062025/P8/S1).

In contextual meaning, the word "down" is used to describe lava that descends to a lower area uncontrollably by humans. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the word "down" means moving from a higher place to a lower place. The contextual

meaning provides additional meaning by depicting the earth's material as having the ability to move downwards, bringing with it a destructive side. The contrast between the literal meaning of "down" as a spatial sign of direction and the contextual meaning that emphasizes the destructive potential of earth's material indicates that this use of the word is metaphorical. The phrase "rivers of lava flowing down the slopes of a volcano" is a part of orientational metaphor because it refers to the natural property of potentially destructive lava flows to surrounding areas. This makes the word "down" a warning sign conveying direction. In ecolinguistics, the use of the word "down" can be classified as a destructive story that emphasizes natural phenomena that have the ability to move to lower places, bringing negative potential to humans and the environment.

Orientational Metaphor

An orientational metaphor is a metaphor that uses spatial direction to describe a condition. In this data, the orientational metaphor used is in the form of a spatial direction "gusting upward" to describe the power of a volcanic eruption and carrying natural particles.

CONRED said the mix of ash and gas spewing into the sky was affecting several communities situated to the northwest, west, and southwest of the volcano (AJ/06062025/P9/S1).

The phrase "the mix of ash and gas spewing onto the sky" contextually depicted natural materials as rampant and gushing into the sky along with the powerful forces of the earth. The basic meaning of this phrase is that earthly material moves upward due to a natural phenomenon. The contextual meaning provides another meaning by emphasizing that ash and gas seem to have the capacity to spread uncontrollably and pose a threat to humans. The contrast between the literal meaning as an upward

spatial movement and the contextual meaning depicting the destructive potential of earth materials suggests that the use of this phrase is metaphorical. The use of this phrase can be categorized as an ontological metaphor because it describes earth material being thrown upwards. The use of this phrase is part of a destructive story because it focuses on the potential damage to natural material thrown into the sky.

ARTICLE 17

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "Health alerts, risk of field fires as heatwave sweeps across Europe" (01072025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), they were categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, and then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that two metaphors were used: an orientational metaphor and a structural metaphor. Both are used to frame the increase in heatwaves in Europe over time.

Orientational Metaphor

An orientational metaphor is a metaphor that uses spatial direction to describe a condition. In this data, the orientational metaphor is used in the form of the spatial direction "peak" to describe a heat wave that is at its peak.

French forecaster Meteo-France said the heat in France was set to peak on Tuesday, reaching 40-41C (104-106F) in some areas and 36-39C (97-102F) in others (AJ/06062025/P4/S1).
The contextual meaning of the word "peak" is to emphasize the phenomenon of heat that continues to move uncontrollably to its highest point. Meanwhile, the basic meaning of the word "peak" according to the Oxford Dictionary is to describe the peak point of a characteristic. The contextual meaning describes a heat phenomenon that has the ability to rise to a peak in an uncontrollable manner. The contrast

between the literal meaning as the highest point and the contextual meaning, which describes the potential for a more serious, dangerous peak, indicates that this use of the word "peak" is metaphorical. The orientational metaphorical use of "peak" in this sentence suggests that the heat in France is at its peak. This word replaces its usual meaning when referring to a mountain peak, but is now used to refer to the peak of the temperature. This shift in meaning is used to describe the peak of a natural phenomenon that is occurring, and it needs to be measured to ensure it is not dangerous to humans. In ecolinguistics, the use of the word "peak" can be called a destructive story because it only focuses on the negative effects without including the reasons why geothermal heat reaches its peak.

Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand the potential increased effects of extreme heat.

The extreme heat also raised the risk of field fires as farmers in France, the European Union's biggest grain producer, started harvesting this year's crop (AJ/06062025/P8/S1).

Contextually, the word "raised" is used to describe a state of significantly increased potential danger. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the word "raised" means the movement of something to a higher place. The contextual meaning describes the fatal risk of extreme heat that can spread to a wider problem, in this case, forest fires. The contrast between the literal meaning as an upward movement and the contextual meaning depicting an increasing probability of danger suggests that this use of the word "raised" is metaphor. The phrase "The extreme heat also raised the risk of field fires for farmers in France" is a structural metaphor because

it uses the word "raised the risk" to increase probability. In ecolinguistics, the use of the word "raise" can be classified as a beneficial story that can convey the impression of urgency and a warning of danger to the community.

ARTICLE 18

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "Magnitude 6.3 earthquake strikes near coast of Ecuador" (25042025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), they were categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, and then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that two metaphors were used: one orientational metaphor and one structural metaphor. Both are used to frame the potential for future natural disasters and the non-physical destruction that occurs to humans.

Orientational Metaphor

An orientational metaphor is a metaphor that uses spatial direction to describe a condition. In this data, the orientational metaphor is used in the form of the spatial direction "around or surrounded" to describe a state of being surrounded or trapped by the threat of a natural disaster.

The country lies along the Pacific's "Ring of Fire", a volatile zone of seismic and volcanic activity encircling the ocean (AJ/25042025/P12/S1).

The contextual meaning of the word "encircling" is to inform readers that a place is surrounded by potential danger. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the basic meaning of the word "encircling" is the state of being surrounded by something. The contextual meaning describes the threat of disaster that lurks and surrounds humans and is depicted as threatening. The contrast between the literal

meaning as a state of being surrounded by something and the contextual meaning that describes the potential danger that can come from any direction shows that the use of the word "encircling" is metaphorical. In this data, the use of the word "encircling" can be included as orientational metaphor because it illustrates that countries within the Ring of Fire are vulnerable to natural disasters from all sides. The use of the word "encircling" serves as a warning that natural disasters can come from all directions. In ecolinguistics, the use of the word "encircling" can be called a beneficial story because the metaphor provides information that warns readers who live in areas surrounded by potential natural hazards.

Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand the non-physical or mental devastation that occurs to humans after a disaster.

"It felt like an eternity, but I guess it was less than a minute." (AJ/25042025/P8/S2).
The phrase "it felt like an eternity, but I guess it was less than a minute" contextually depicted the earthquake as an internal human experience over a long period of time. The basic meaning of this phrase is a natural disaster that occurs over a short period of time. The contextual meaning is human perception, which seems as if time can be prolonged due to the intensity of the disaster experience which disturbs the psychological state. The contrast between the literal meaning as something related to duration and the contextual meaning which explains human psychological experience shows that the use of this phrase is metaphorical. This phrase can be categorized as a structural metaphor because it describes the concept

of an earthquake as a psychological event. The use of this phrase is part of a destructive narrative because it seems as if nature has the power to damage human psychology.

ARTICLE 19

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "'Rare' Tropical Cyclone Alfred bears down on Australia's east coast" (05032025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), they were categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, and then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that two metaphors were used: an orientational metaphor and an ontological metaphor. Both are used to frame the binding natural phenomenon and the tropical cyclone phenomenon that is considered new or special.

Orientational Metaphor

An orientational metaphor is a metaphor that uses spatial direction to describe a condition. In this data, the orientational metaphor is used in the form of the spatial direction "around or surrounded" to describe a situation of being surrounded or trapped by the threat of a natural disaster.

"If you are in a storm tide zone or you're in an area where you know there is riverine flooding, you really need to consider and think about your evacuation plan now," Crisafulli added. (AJ/05032025/P11/S1).

In contextual meaning, the word "tide" is used to describe a state of potential danger surrounding a place or human. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the word "tide" means to guard by anchoring something so that it is not lost. In this context, the contextual meaning is expanded to describe a natural threat that surrounds and intervenes with humans. The striking contrast between the basic meaning of

keeping safe, and the contextual meaning of potential danger in every direction makes it clear that the word "tide" is a metaphor. The metaphorical use of "tide" in this news is a part of orientational metaphor becauise it implies a pressing or binding situation. This metaphor is used to describe a situation shrouded in danger. In ecolinguistics, the use of the word "tide" can be classified as a beneficial story that can provide early warning to society and this can be used as a tool to prevent humans from natural dangers.

Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor is an abstract concept treated as if it were an object. In this data, an ontological metaphor is found in the form of a description of the tropical skilon phenomenon as something rare or special.

"This is a very rare event for southeast Queensland ... it has been many decades since this part of the state experienced [a cyclone]," Queensland Premier David Crisafulli told reporters (AJ/05032025/P6/S1).

Contextually, the use of this phrase seems to suggest that the storm has a special character. Meanwhile, the basic meaning of this phrase is a rare natural phenomenon. The contextual meaning reinforces the idea that storms are a special natural phenomenon, so that humans consider them extraordinary entities. The contrast between these phrases is that the basic meaning focuses on the frequency of occurrence, while the contextual meaning emphasizes the unique character of natural phenomena, making this phrase a metaphor. The phrase "very rare event for southeast Queensland" is an ontological metaphor because it describes the storm as a rare event. From an ecolinguistic perspective, the use of this phrase is part of a destructive narrative because it seems as if nature is inconsistent in displaying natural phenomena.

ARTICLE 20

This data presents metaphorical expressions identified in the Al Jazeera article "At least 337 killed in Pakistan floods, gov't defends emergency response" (17082025). Using Steen's Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), then categorized using Lakoff and Johnson's metaphor theory, then analyzed based on Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory. The results show that there are three metaphors used: one orientational metaphor, one ontological metaphor, and one structural metaphor. All three are to frame natural phenomena that have the power to destroy and to frame the non-physical destruction experienced by humans.

Orientational Metaphor

An orientational metaphor is a metaphor that uses spatial direction to describe a condition. In this data, the orientational metaphor is used in the form of the spatial direction "inward" to describe a state of non-physical destruction experienced by humans after the flood..

In a statement on Sunday, United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres's office said he wished to express his "deep sorrow at the lives tragically lost due to the recent flash floods in India and Pakistan" (AJ/17082025/P15/S1).

The contextual meaning of the word "deep" is a state that describes being in the deepest sorrow. Meanwhile, the basic meaning of the word "deep" according to the Oxford Dictionary is that there is a large gap between the surface and the bottom of something. The contextual meaning expands the meaning of the word "deep" into a human emotional depth that can be measured. The contrast of this phrase is that the basic meaning focuses on the physical depth, while the contextual meaning emphasizes the intensity of human emotions, making the word "deep" a metaphor. The phrase "deep sorrow" in the data above is a orientational metaphor because it

implies a profound sense of grief for the victims affected by the flood. The use of this phrase encapsulates the depth of grief felt by all levels of society. In ecolinguistics, the use of the word "deep" can be called a destructive story because it only focuses on the losses experienced by humans and obscures the negative effects experienced by nature due to destructive human activities.

Ontological Metaphor

An ontological metaphor is an abstract concept treated as if it were an object. In this data, the ontological metaphor is found in the form of a description of a flood as an entity capable of leveling human territory to the ground.

Search efforts focused on areas where homes were flattened by torrents of water that swept down from the mountains, carrying massive boulders that smashed into houses like explosions (AJ/17082025/P5/S1).

The contextual meaning of the word "flattened" is derived from the word "flat," which describes a situation where a building previously existed, but was lost due to water movement. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the basic meaning of the word "flattened" is to become flat due to something. The contextual meaning reinforces the meaning of the word "flattened" into a description of the power of nature that can press and flatten an area so that humans feel a sense of total destruction. The contrast of this word is the basic meaning that focuses on the change in physical form, while the contextual meaning that emphasizes the extraordinary destructive power makes the word "flattened" a metaphor. The phrase "homes were flattened" is a type of ontological metaphor because nature is framed as an entity capable of leveling a human territory to the ground. In ecolinguistics, the use of the word "flattened" can be called a destructive story because it frames

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nature as a force that can wipe out a settlement and turn it into rubble leveled to the ground.

Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is an abstract concept explained through the structure of another, more concrete concept. This metaphor makes it easier for readers to understand that natural events can trigger and provoke other disasters.

Mohammad Suhail, a spokesperson for the emergency service, said 54 bodies were found after hours-long efforts in Buner, a mountainous district in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, where torrential rains and cloudbursts triggered massive flooding on Friday (AJ/17082025/P3/S1).

The phrase "torrential rains and cloudbursts triggered massive flooding" contextually depicts nature as a force capable of causing another major disaster. While, the basic meaning of this phrase is that heavy rain can trigger major flooding. The contextual meaning is a recurring common event, in this context rain, can trigger another disaster that is more serious and more dangerous to humans. The contrast of this phrase is the basic meaning that focuses on normal cause-effect events, while the contextual meaning that emphasizes the potential for disaster triggered by phenomena that occur continuously and have a greater negative impact makes this phrase can be recorded as a metaphor. This phrase can be categorized as a structural metaphor because it describes a natural phenomenon that occurs continuously and can create a new disaster. From an ecolinguistic perspective, the use of this phrase is part of a destructive narrative, as it seems as if natural phenomena only have negative impacts on humans.

B. DISCUSSION

This study discusses metaphors in Al Jazeera news reports, which were analyzed using Metaphor Identification Procedure, and Stibbe's ecolinguistic approach. The results of the findings formed two levels, the first is that the researcher analyzed the metaphor using the Metaphor Identification Procedure pattern and placed it on the metaphor division of Lakoff and Johnson, then evaluated its use with Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory.

The use of metaphors can quickly shape readers' mindsets through trigger words that trigger environmental issues. Furthermore, the use of metaphors in news stories is necessary because journalists need to condense complex issues into information that is easily understood by the public. The choice of metaphors is based on words or phrases that are already familiar in the community's reading culture, making this familiar language more engaging and strategic in conveying the idea of framing news about natural disasters (Zhu, 2024).

Al Jazeera uses metaphorical words in forms commonly known to the public. However, its linguistic strategy still applies ideological and sociological dimensions (Yuniawan et al., 2023). This coincides with metaphorical linguistic patterns, which have the potential to increase and enhance the relationship between humans and nature (Permatasari & Rahardi, 2023). Meanwhile, harsh and negative metaphorical language is used to attract readers' attention. This also triggers the readers, specifically, to develop self-awareness and sharp criticism, blaming man for causing natural disasters (Mukhibun et al., 2024). Therefore, the use of such language is not an accident and has nothing to do with an aesthetic approach to

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reality. Such a choice of language may bear an ecological meaning that might strengthen public sensitivity regarding environmental problems (Prasetyo et al., 2023).

The comparison of previous research discussed earlier reveals several similarities. Research conducted by Yuniawan et al. (2023), Prastio et al. (2023), and Permatasari & Rahardi (2023) show that the use of an ecolinguistic framework can foster environmental awareness among the public. However, unlike those studies which focus on eco-lexicons or local environmental wisdom, this study specifically examines metaphorical structures in international digital news.

Several similarities also emerged in research conducted by Mukhibun et al. (2024), Tohiroh (2023), and Wahyuni et al. (2024), which described environmental news through euphemism and dysphemism. The use of euphemisms and dysphemisms in these studies can encourage a growing sense of criticism and warning among the public. However, this study presents a different pattern. The difference lies in the concept of using metaphors which can provide a certain pattern of thought, thus having an impact on ecology.

In addition, previous studies by Simbolon et al. (2024) and Wenerlee et al. (2023) showed how local cultural practices can foster ecological awareness in communities and preserve narratives about ecology. The differences between the two studies are in the discussion of the lexicon on fisheries and discourse on mining, which differ from the focus of this study. However, the similarity is very apparent in that language is very capable of being connected to material that exists in the environment.

The research written by Wardana and Hidayati (2024) raises issues that arise because the discourse in mangrove conservation can also be used as a comparison. The metaphors found in Al Jazeera often imply that nature is something that cannot be controlled by humans and is an entity with its own consciousness. Through this equation, nature has the power to react to every action taken by humans. This reinforces the evidence that nature is an entity that can act within a cause and effect context.

Furthermore, the results of research conducted by Hadirman (2024) on language and regional cultural wisdom are in line with the arguments expressed by Stibbe (2015) regarding the function of language in shaping human thought patterns. Language becomes a symbol in society, embodying a particular ecological ideology that can shape human thought. In other words, the language used in society is not neutral, but has a purpose that can impact ecological perspectives in people's thinking.

The results of this study contain important conclusions for developing communication strategies used by journalists. Disaster reporting should be conducted using metaphorical language that can directly facilitate readers' understanding. Unlike previous studies that focused solely on the use of ecolinguistics, this study provides an explanation of the use of metaphors, the impact of which can then be analyzed through ecolinguistics.

CHAPTER V

A. CONCLUSSION

Based on the 20 analyzed datas news articles uploaded by Al Jazeera during the period of January to October 2025, this study concludes that the use of metaphors in news writing gives broader ideas to the public about the relationship between humans and nature. This study divides metaphors into three parts, in accordance with Lakoff and Johnson's conceptual metaphor theory, namely structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor. The results of the analysis of the use of these three types of metaphors are to describe nature as an entity capable of attacking humans, giving the idea that nature is an entity that can be controlled by humans, and natural disasters as a driver of empathy for the wider community.

The three metaphors characterized by Lakoff and Johnson's conceptual metaphor theory are proven to align with Stibbe's ecolinguistic theory, which assumes that metaphors can shape how humans think about natural phenomena. These three metaphors include the metaphor of threat using the words "struck" and "washed away," then using the metaphor of economic damage contained in the phrase "lay in ruins," and using the metaphor "steer rainfall away" to convey the meaning of humans having control over nature. This research shows that the the use of metaphors can contain hidden ecological ideologies.

From the previous studies discussed above, this study shares similarities in the use of ideological, biological, sociological, and cultural ecolinguistic theories (Permatasari & Rahardi, 2023; Prastio et al., 2023; Yuniawan et al., 2023).

However, the novelty of this study lies in the use of three theories in one study, namely Metaphor Identification Procedure, Conceptual Metaphor Theory, and Ecolinguistics to find metaphors in disaster news to reveal how metaphors can be used to assess the ecological impact of language use and to uncover hidden ideologies. Thus, this study provides a new contribution to the science of metaphor and how it can be used as a tool for linguistic ecology.

B. SUGGESTION

This research is expected to serve as a basis for expanding the object of analysis by comparing the use of metaphors across various national and international media. The use of various interdisciplinary perspectives such as semiotics or critical discourse analysis will provide a broad overview of the richness of media language that forms new perspectives on nature conservation. Furthermore, journalists and writers are expected to be more careful in creating a metaphor so as not to create a narrative that nature is the enemy, but rather nature as an entity that coexists with humans and forms harmony with each other, and works together to maintain the sustainability of all life. Meanwhile, authorities and governments are expected to be able to use metaphors to mitigate the risk of natural disasters and use metaphors as a tool for nature education.

Moreover, it would be very beneficial for this research to broaden its scope by adding new theories to the field of metaphor and linguistics. Future researchers are expected to examine new, more interesting topics for further investigation. With the massive growth of online media, future researchers are also expected to provide

discussions on the use of metaphor and ecolinguistics from various perspectives,

not just from natural disaster reporting.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Muhammad Hamzah Al Fadhil was born in Blitar on May 24, 2002. He graduated from MA Negeri 3 Blitar, majoring in social studies in 2020. During his education at MA Negeri 3 Blitar, he was active for two years as a security coordinator in the first year and also as chairman in the second year. He started his higher education at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang majoring in English Literature. He was active in campus organizations and was an active member of the music organization (Kommust) during his studies. He also served as the social development coordinator for the organization. In his off-campus activities, he had the opportunity to be a Bromo tour guide and also an entertainment manager at an F&B company in Malang