

**CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR USED BY MALE AND FEMALE
JOURNALISTS ON YOON SUK YEOL'S IMPEACHMENT IN *THE*
CONVERSATION NEWS ARTICLES**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2026

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CONVERSATION NEWS ARTICLES**

THESIS

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

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2026**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Conceptual Metaphor Used by Male and Female Journalists on Yoon Suk Yeol’s Impeachment in *The Conversation News Articles***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as reference and written in bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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The researcher



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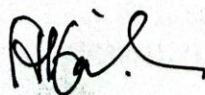


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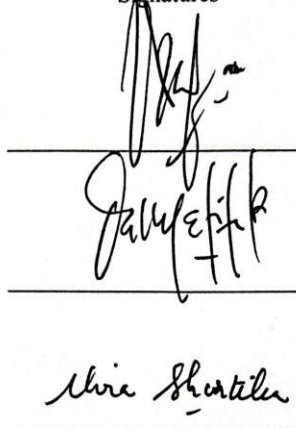
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MOTTO

There is one message we must never forget. We were not born into this world to suffer or feel miserable. We were born to be happy. So please everyone be happy!

DEDICATION

This thesis dedicated to:

Ayah, Aminullah Muchtar – the first person I contacted to tell my story and inspired me to be a good person and to be responsible for all the decisions in my life and become a stronger man.

Bunda, Sobirotun - the one who has always loved me sincerely and unconditionally.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to praise Allah SWT. Because thanks to Grace and His Grace I was able to complete this thesis to complete the final project to get a bachelor's degree in literature. I always offer prayers and greetings to the Prophet Muhammad SAW. Who brought intercession from the dark age to the time of bright light. And hopefully in the hereafter we can gather with him.

I would like to thank my parents, family, friends, and relatives who have supported me and encouraged me to complete this thesis, especially my father Aminullah Muchtar who always encouraged and supported me academically from kindergarten to the lecture level. I would like to thank my father who always advised and gave me input. Then I thank Bunda, the person who loved me sincerely from me in her womb until I could enter the university. I would like to thank the person who took care of me sincerely and wholeheartedly, raising me with food made by his hands so that I could grow stronger.

Then I would like to express my gratitude to my brother, Brother Mirza and Brother Zidan who to this day support and encourage me to complete this thesis. Thank you for your valuable support. Gina, my cousin who is in Samarinda, where I complained about my teenage life, did not forget to thank me. Kak Amah who always motivates me to never give up does not forget to thank me. Om Tajib, the person who always took care of me while in East Java, did not forget that I also thank you for continuing to support my progress in completing this thesis.

I would also like to thank all my friends who have supported the process of working on my thesis, which of course, I cannot mention one by one. Mia, my best friend, is at the forefront of supporting me in completing this thesis. Arjuna and Tama are my best friends who faithfully accompany my thesis progress. And all my colleagues from Cipta Swara Nusa, Bhara Yudha, my director, who is very understanding and supportive, to continue to complete my thesis, Magdalena, Alviola, and Cindy, my colleagues who always ask about the progress of my thesis, I thank you very much

I also don't forget to thank my thesis advisor, Mrs. Deny Efiti Nur Rakhmawati, M.Pd., who has always been patient with me. Then all lecturers of the English Literature department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang who always ask about the thesis process and encourage me to quickly complete my thesis, and I don't forget to thank all faculty staff who have helped me to complete this thesis.

ABSTRACT

Muhammad Andi Fikri (2026) Conceptual Metaphor Used by Male and Female Journalists on Yoon Suk Yeol's Impeachment in *The Conversation* News Articles. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M.Pd.

Key word: Conceptual Metaphor, Yoon Suk Yeol Impeachment, Gender Language, News Articles, The Conversation.

The political crisis that occurred in South Korea recently made the world in an uproar with the situation, Yoon Suk Yeol, the president of South Korea who was recently removed from his position as president for declaring martial law. Various kinds of news using various sentences that replace events by using other sentences, namely using metaphors as a substitute and in this study is more concentrated on conceptual metaphors initiated by Lakoff & Johnson (2004) as the main pillar of this study and also the researcher uses Coates (1975) as a detector of language features used by women while for male language features the researcher uses Holmes (2002) as a Reference to the language features used by men and then to detect the metaphor researcher using MIP, Pragglejaz Group (2007). In addition to researching what types of conceptual metaphors are used by journalists, the researcher also compares the use of the conceptual metaphor function used, then after finding the difference between the two, the researcher begins to compare what types are often used by journalists and the function of what metaphors are used by journalists, then the researcher will explain why female journalists use certain types of metaphors more and vice versa why Men are more likely to use this type of metaphor in a news. The Conversation provides rich textual data that reflects the authors' cognitive and thinking structures. The findings of this research are expected to reveal how male and female journalists distinctively conceptualize and frame a major political crisis through metaphorical language, thereby contributing a novel perspective to the fields of cognitive linguistics and gender studies in journalistic discourse.

مستخلص

محمد أندي فكري (2026) الاستعارات المفاهيمية التي يستخدمها الصحفيون والصحفيات حول عزل يون سوك يول في مقالاته، بحث جامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية. (The Conversation) الأخبار بموقع ذا كونفرسيشن جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرقة: ديني إيفينا نور رحماواتي، الماجستير

الكلمة المفتاحية: الاستعارة المفاهيمية، عزل يون سوك يول، لغة الجندر، مقالات إخبارية، الحوار.

أثارت الأزمة السياسية التي شهدتها كوريا الجنوبية مؤخرًا ضجة عالمية، لا سيما مع عزل الرئيس الكوري الجنوبي "يول سوك يول" من منصبه مؤخرًا إثر إعلانه الأحكام العرفية. استخدمت التقارير الإخبارية المتنوعة عبارات مختلفة للتعبير عن هذه الأحداث، وتحديدًا من خلال توظيف الاستعارات كبديل لغوي. يتركز (Lakoff & Johnson, 1975) هذا البحث بشكل أساسي على نظرية "الاستعارة المفاهيمية" التي أسسها لاكوف وجونسون لرصد (Coates, 1975) تركيزه أساسية للدراسة. كما اعتمد الباحث على نظرية كوتس (Johnson, 1975) كمرجع للسّمات (Holmes, 2002) السّمات اللغوية التي تستخدمها النساء، بينما استند إلى نظرية هولمز (MIP) "اللغوية التي يستخدمها الرجال. ولتحديد الاستعارات، اعتمد الباحث على "إجراء تحديد الاستعارة وإلى جانب دراسة أنواع الاستعارات. (Pragglejaz Group, 2007) الذي طورته مجموعة براغليجاز المفاهيمية التي يستخدمها الصحفيون، يعقد الباحث مقارنة حول الوظائف التي تؤديها هذه الاستعارات. وبعد تحديد الفروق بينهما، يشرح الباحث في مقارنة الأنواع والوظائف الاستعارية الأكثر شيوعًا عند الصحفيين إثر ذلك، سيقوم الباحث بتفسير أسباب استخدام الصحفيات لأنواع معينة من الاستعارات بشكل مكثف، وفي المقابل، أسباب ميل الصحفيين الذكور لتوظيف أنواع أخرى في تقاريرهم الإخبارية. علاوة على ذلك، سيحلل الباحث دوافع استخدام الصحفيات لوظائف استعارية معينة بشكل متكرر، وبالمثل أسباب ذلك لدى الصحفيين (The Conversation) "الذكور. وباعتبارها منصة صحفية ذات طابع أكاديمي، توفر "ذا كونفرسيشن بيانات نصية ثرية تعكس البنية المعرفية وطريقة تفكير كُتّابها. ويُتوقع أن تكشف نتائج هذه الدراسة عن الكيفية المميزة التي يصور ويؤطر بها الصحفيون والصحفيات أزمة سياسية كبرى من خلال اللغة الاستعارية، مما يساهم في تقديم منظور جديد في مجال اللسانيات المعرفية ودراسات النوع الاجتماعي (الجندر) في الخطاب الصحفي.

ABSTRAK

Muhammad Andi Fikri (2026) Metafora Konseptual yang Digunakan oleh Jurnalis Pria dan Wanita tentang Pemakzulan Yoon Suk Yeol dalam *Artikel Berita The Conversation*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Penasihat Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: Metafora Konseptual, Pemakzulan Yoon Suk Yeol, Bahasa Gender, Artikel Berita, TheConversation.

Krisis politik yang terjadi di Korea Selatan baru-baru ini membuat dunia gempar dengan situasi tersebut, Yoon Suk Yeol, presiden Korea Selatan yang baru-baru ini dicopot dari jabatannya sebagai presiden karena mendeklarasikan darurat militer. Berbagai macam berita menggunakan berbagai kalimat yang menggantikan peristiwa dengan menggunakan kalimat berbeda, yaitu menggunakan metafora sebagai pengganti dan dalam penelitian ini lebih terkonsentrasi pada metafora konseptual yang digagas oleh Lakoff & Johnson (1975) sebagai pilar utama penelitian ini dan juga peneliti menggunakan Coates (1975) sebagai pendeteksi fitur bahasa yang digunakan oleh perempuan sedangkan untuk fitur bahasa laki-laki peneliti menggunakan Holmes (2002) sebagai Referensi bahasa fitur yang digunakan oleh pria dan kemudian untuk mendeteksi metafora peneliti menggunakan MIP, Pragglejaz Group (2007). Selain meneliti jenis metafora konseptual apa saja yang digunakan oleh jurnalis, peneliti juga membandingkan penggunaan fungsi metafora konseptual yang digunakan, kemudian setelah menemukan perbedaan keduanya, peneliti mulai membandingkan jenis apa saja yang sering digunakan oleh jurnalis dan fungsi metafora apa yang digunakan oleh jurnalis, kemudian peneliti akan menjelaskan mengapa jurnalis perempuan lebih banyak menggunakan jenis metafora tertentu dan sebaliknya mengapa Laki-laki lebih cenderung menggunakan jenis metafora ini dalam berita. Kemudian peneliti juga akan membandingkan mengapa jurnalis perempuan lebih sering menggunakan fungsi metafora ini dan sebaliknya jurnalis laki-laki juga. Sebagai platform jurnalistik berbasis akademis, The Conversation menyediakan data tekstual yang kaya yang mencerminkan struktur kognitif dan pemikiran penulis. Temuan penelitian ini diharapkan dapat mengungkapkan bagaimana jurnalis laki-laki dan perempuan secara khas mengkonseptualisasikan dan membingkai krisis politik besar melalui bahasa metaforis, sehingga menyumbangkan perspektif baru ke bidang linguistik kognitif dan studi gender dalam wacana jurnalistik

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will discuss about background of the study which main of the research, also this chapter will mention about research questions, significance of the research, scope and limitations of the study, and definitions of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

South Korea, with the recent controversy of former president Yoon Suk Yeol, caught the world's attention. This news was spread through an article that the former 13th President of South Korea imposed martial law. Various articles are reported in various languages in this case, the attraction of the researcher is the article delivered in English. The information of news through the article can be analyzed from the field of linguistics, in this case, the researcher wants to analyze in terms of metaphors in the article about the impeachment of Yoon Suk Yeol. This is also in accordance with the one mentioned by Steen et al. (2010) that the largest amount of data to analyze metaphors is news text. The role of metaphors in news articles about Yoon Suk Yeol's impeachment is to explain the phenomenon interestingly so that readers can also feel what is really happening.

The researcher must explain the chronology of phenomena. The magnitude of the problem caused this news to spread all over the world, including Indonesia. The 13th former South Korean president was forced to be impeached after he declared martial law. Former President Yoon Suk Yeol assumed that

there was an opposition party that wanted to control parliament, but this assumption ended in bad luck for him and for the country. The martial law announcement was lifted six hours after it was announced, and Yoon Suk Yeol faces a criminal trial and an impeachment trial. This news was brought interestingly through The Conversation articles.

The news website shared news from every aspect. They shared sports, entertainment, politics, and international news. The researcher chose The Conversation for the data of this study. This is a news article website, all news written by academics and researchers from various accredited institutions, allowing for a representation of language that is not only informative but also reflective of the writer's thinking structure. This website can be accessed for free, and there is no need to pay or register to access it. The Conversation is the main choice because of the data collection technique due to its unique characteristics as an academic-based media that combines scientific research with journalistic writing styles. In addition, the platform displays information and identities from the author explicitly, making it easier for researchers to compare the conceptual metaphor used by men and women.

News articles as an object to research metaphors is because news text is the biggest data to get metaphor, this statement is mentioned by Steen et al. (2010) in their book *Metaphors We Live By*, the biggest source of data for metaphors is news text. The news text consists of many sentences that can be used as metaphors. Metaphors always have two domains in every metaphoric sentence, the first is source domain and the second is the target domain. In this case, the

researcher is interested in analyzing the metaphorical aspect contained in the news article about Yoon Suk Yeol's impeachment. To avoid the ambiguity of the selected news, the researcher focused on the news taken, which was the news about the impeachment of the President of South Korea, Yoon Suk Yeol. This news occurred in December 2024, which made the world pay attention to the country of ginseng.

The use of language in news writing can vary by gender, according to Paul et al. (2022) mentioned that female journalists quote more and pay more attention to female sources compared to male journalists. From this statement, it can be seen that there is a tendency towards news writing by women journalists. However, in terms of language, there are also differences in the use of language, according to Lakoff (1975) ten features of women's language, while according to Holmes et. al (2003) There are five linguistic features used by men. However, in news writing, there are standards for writing news so that it can be understood and become interesting to read, according to Hicks et al. (2008). There are six standard points for writing news. In delivering the news, the choice of words and sentences is not significantly different between male and female journalists, according to Piersoul et. al (2023). The news of the impeachment of South Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol, published by both male and female journalists, can be compared in terms of the use of language from the conceptual metaphor.

The case of Yoon Suk Yeol's news published through the article was described with sentences that made the reader interesting to read. This is closely

related to the use of metaphors in writing news to describe situations that are appropriate to the circumstances that occurred. To find the meaning of the metaphorical sentence used, the researcher uses semantics as a scope to find the meaning of a sentence. According to Steen et al. (2010), to find the meaning of a metaphor in a sentence, it is necessary to find the basic and contextual meaning of the sentence. And in a sentence that contains metaphors, will always be followed by two main domains, according to Lakoff & Johnson (2003) metaphors have a source domain and a target domain. In this study, researchers used conceptual metaphors to analyze news.

To analyze the metaphor of the news articles, the conceptual metaphor theories are used to analyze Yoon Suk Yeol's impeachment news. The researcher used conceptual metaphor theory presented by Lakoff & Johnson (2003) to analyze the news of Yoon Suk Yeol's impeachment in The Conversation news articles. The researcher would like to compare male and female writings in news articles through conceptual metaphor theory, so another theory, namely Lakoff (1975), and Holmes et. al (2003). Metaphors become a central object of study in psychology, philosophy, linguistics, poetry, history, anthropology, discourse studies, and other disciplines Steen et al. (2010). This study examines metaphors present in linguistic elements, identifying various objects within this field, including news texts and conversations. The identification will be categorized into metaphor types that align with the respective conceptual metaphor categories, and also compare the

conceptual metaphor used by male and female journalists in The Conversation news texts.

Several researchers analyze metaphors Istiqomah et al. (2018) Analyzing Metaphors in movie scripts, Muhamad (2019) analyzing the conceptual metaphor of the film *Les Miserables*, Ariestanti (2021) analyzing the conceptual metaphor of the movie *Crazy Rich Asians*, Dunifa et al. (2022) analyzing conceptual metaphor from *The Lord of the Rings* and *The Fellowship of The Rings* movie, Jamal et al. (2023) research identifying and classifying types of the conceptual metaphors in Economic News Reports. Another previous study on conceptual metaphor is Hardiyanti et al. (2019). This study analyzes the use of conceptual metaphors in Instagram captions of Indonesian teenagers in Malang from a gender perspective. Other studies analyze the writing of men and women in news texts, namely van De Velde et al. (2023). Another researcher analyzes the news text focused on conceptual metaphor, namely Syauqi (2024), analyzes the Kanjuruhan tragedy in Jakarta Post and BBC News.

In other studies, some researchers analyzed metaphors in various objects. Pham & Nguyen (2024) conducted research about conceptual metaphor in gender language. Another researcher, Guliashvili (2021), Shokym et al. (2022), Syauqi & Nim (2024), Khairunnisa & Kirana (2024), Jamal Mohammed et al. (2023), these researchers research conceptual metaphor in political language. To analyze metaphor using conceptual metaphor theory, another researcher analyzes movies such as Ariestanti (2021), Susanto et al. (2019), and Ujang

(2015), another researcher analyzing metaphor in different languages, from Batak to English, using conceptual metaphor theory, such as Siagian & Sitorus (2023). In order to conduct this research to find the differences between males and females in reporting news, another research that conduct in this topic is Alsubhi et. al (2017). This study conducted in found the differences between male and female journalists in writing news text. To analyze the conceptual metaphor and analyze the different between male and female journalists in using conceptual metaphor, the researcher must find the gap between previous research and the present research.

Several previous studies are used as a reference to the researcher to know about both theories, and also their application to the object to be analyzed. The urgency or novelty of this study is that the researcher analyzes the conceptual metaphor using the conceptual metaphor theory presented by Lakoff & Johnson (2003) and also compared the conceptual metaphor in news text between male and female writings in answer to this objective of the study, another theory was added, namely Lakoff (1975) and Holmes et. al (2003). To find novelty from current research by categorizing the type of conceptual metaphor, and then it will be further examining what types of conceptual metaphors are often used by male and female authors. The object of this research is news articles from a news website called The Conversation. This platform consists of many articles in English, this study focuses on Yoon Suk Yeol's impeachment because he imposed martial law in South Korea.

B. Research Question

Based on the background of the study, the researcher formulates the research problems as follows:

1. How types and functions of conceptual metaphors used by male and female journalists in reporting Yoon Suk Yeol's impeachment in *The Conversation*?
2. How are the differences in the use of conceptual metaphors between male and female journalists on reporting Yoon Suk Yeol's impeachment in *The Conversation*?

C. Significance of the Research

The purpose of this study is to multiply and update research on metaphors and also provide an in-depth understanding of conceptual metaphors, Lakoff & Johnson (2003). In this study, one of the focuses is to classify the articles about Yoon Suk Yeol's impeachment that fall into the three types of metaphors before detecting the conceptual metaphors. The researchers use MIP Pragglejaz Group (2007) to detect the metaphor. In technically this study aims to find the different conceptual metaphors used by male and female *The Conversation* journalists. Then, after the types of metaphors are detected, the researcher will compare the types of conceptual metaphors used by male and female journalists in the news of Yoon Suk Yeol's impeachment in imposed of martial law in South Korea.

D. Scope and Limitation

This study focused on metaphors and classification of the conceptual metaphors, also concerning the use of language by males and females in news writings. This study focused only on language, not body gestures. The researcher used theory to answer the research questions or the objective of this study. This study does not focus on all articles about Yoon Suk Yeol's impeachment because the case is not the only one, so the researcher will point to the case when the former President of South Korea declared martial law and after stop declared martial law. The researcher will compare the use of conceptual metaphor in male and female writings in news texts.

E. Definitions of key terms

The definitions of key terms used in the study are provided to prevent misunderstanding and are defined as follows.

1. Yoon Suk Yeol: the 13th President of South Korea.
2. The Conversation: online news article platform that allowed reader to know the writer of the news.
3. Metaphor: a figure of speech in which a term or phrase is used to refer to somebody or something that is not literally appropriate to the situation.
4. MIP: is a systematic and explicit methodological tool to reliably identify metaphorically used words in discourse.

5. **Conceptual Metaphor:** a metaphor that entails the transmission of meaning between two conceptual domains, namely the target region and the source domain or the target and source domains.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher will explain the references that will be used to analyze the object that the researcher wants to analyze. This chapter consists of an explanation about metaphor and Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) Pragglejaz Group (2007), conceptual metaphor provided by Lakoff & Johnson (2003) and the explanation also includes an example about the types of conceptual metaphor, the last part of this chapter will describe gender and conceptual metaphor in news.

A. Semantics

This branch of linguistics studies meaning. According to Griffiths et al. (2023) There are two main linguistic branches in the study of meaning, there are semantics and pragmatics. Semantics is the study of the relationship between units of language and meaning, and pragmatics is concerned with how we use language in communication. To make it clearly different Griffiths et al. (2023) mentioned that semantics deals with the meaning of the sentence, meaning, and word meaning, while pragmatics deals with the meaning of the utterance. Semantics is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning that people have as a consequence of knowing a language. The study of meaning in sentences and words, also known as semantics, has seven types of meanings.

Semantics is central to the study of communication, and as communication becomes more and more a crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more pressing. Semantics is also at the centre of the study of the human mind, thought processes, cognition, and conceptualization, all these bound up with the way in which people classify and convey experience of the world through language. The study of meaning or semantics has seven different types of meaning, according to Leech (1981) The seven types are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

Conceptual meaning, sometimes called denotative meaning or cognitive meaning, which shows a direct relationship between the word and its references in the real world. This meaning is not influenced by context or emotions. The characteristics of this type are that this meaning is not influenced by context or emotions, and this meaning is based on semantic components, such as hierarchy, categories, and meaning relationships between words. The next type is connotative meaning, which is meaning that exceeds conceptual meaning, including the additional associations that a word has in a person's thoughts or emotions. The characteristics contained in this type are that this meaning is often influenced by culture, can be positive, negative, or neutral according to the context of the sentence, and the meaning can be different in each social or cultural group.

Social meaning refers to the social information conveyed by a word or expression, such as social status, dialect, or relationships between speakers.

The characteristics of this meaning are related to language variations, namely, formal, informal, slang, or dialect. Another characteristic is that this meaning is used to show social status, the relationship between the speaker and the listener, or the identity of the social group. The next type is affective meaning, which is the emotional meaning shown on a word or expression. The characteristics of this meaning are that it can reflect a positive, negative, angry, happy, respectful, or insulting attitude. This meaning can also vary depending on the intonation and context.

Reflected meaning arises when a word has multiple meanings, and one of those meanings affects its overall interpretation. The characteristics of this meaning are that this meaning occurs when there is a double meaning in a word, another characteristic is that it often appears in wordplay, humor, or ambiguity. The next type is collocative meaning, which appears when a word tends to appear together with other words in a language. The characteristics of this meaning are that, depending on the habits of language usage, certain words are more often paired with other words, although their synonyms can have the same meaning. The last is thematic meaning, which is related to the way a sentence is structured or emphasized to give a certain meaning effect. The peculiarity of this meaning is that it has to do with the structure of the sentence and the order of the words.

From the type of meaning that has been described above in interpreting the meaning, we must also know the type of meaning. In this study, the researcher focuses on metaphor research to find out the metaphorical meaning. A tool is

needed to analyze the metaphor, as well as the division of seven types of meaning according to Leech (1981). In the metaphor of this division, which is also carried out by Lakoff & Johnson (2003), the types of metaphors into three types that are currently known as conceptual metaphors. However, before discussing the types of conceptual metaphors, researchers want to explain metaphors first in order to understand metaphors in general.

B. Metaphor

The work of metaphor research that many researchers are defining metaphor and how to identify metaphor, also classifying the metaphor, there are such names in terms of the study of metaphor, for example Lakoff & Johnson and Kövecses Both names are researchers who are doing deep research in metaphor in terms of linguistics. Referring to Lakoff (2003) In the book *Metaphors We Live By*, metaphors are, for most people, a device of poetic imagination and a rhetorical flourish. According to the Oxford dictionary (2024) Under sense 1, a metaphor is a figure of speech in which a name or descriptive word or phrase is transferred to an object or action different from, but analogous to, that to which it is literally applicable.

Kövecses (2002) defined metaphor as understanding one conceptual domain in terms of another conceptual domain. The quick example for the definition is people talk and think about life in terms of journeys, when they argue and think in terms of war, when they think about love also in terms of journeys, when they talk about theories in terms of buildings, when they think

about ideas in terms of food, when they think about social organisations in terms of plants. Other researchers defined metaphor as a linguistic phenomenon in Ge et al. (2022). Metaphor is not only a linguistic phenomenon but also reflects the concepts' projection between source and target domains in human cognition. Metaphor is a special linguistic phenomenon using one or several words to modify a target concept that is different from the source concept.

In terms of communication, the metaphor is one that people use daily, Veale et al. (2016) Stated metaphors are not rare at all as linguistic events and in general as a means of human communication, people use metaphors as strategies to link concepts, to deal with situations, and sometimes to suggest solutions to problems. From the definitions, metaphors are not only in the linguistic events, but it's how people communicate with each other, in deal with something, to explain something that is connected with the topic. Referring to another researcher Gao et al. (2018) Metaphors are common in natural language, and their detection necessitates complex contextual reasoning regarding the feasibility of specific situations. The metaphor is commonly employed; however, its identification requires a complex process.

The definitions and functions of metaphor in daily communication have been elucidated. Metaphor is defined as a form of figurative language and a linguistic phenomenon that involves understanding both the source and target domains. Metaphors are often used in daily life and in the context of news, no exception, news as a place for journalists to convey news as

interesting as possible such as argument is war provides an example of metaphor that starts from an abstract concept to intended concept.

C. MIP (Metaphor Identification Procedure)

To eliminate subjective bias and ensure a rigorous methodological framework in analyzing figurative language, this research adopts the Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) introduced by the Pragglejaz Group (2007). MIP serves as an explicit, reliable, and standardized tool specifically designed to determine whether a word in a discourse is used metaphorically. Rather than relying solely on the researcher's intuition, MIP provides a systematic guideline to dissect a text into individual lexical units and objectively analyze their meanings.

According to the Pragglejaz Group (2007), the application of MIP involves the following four detailed procedures:

1. Reading the text: Read the entire text or discourse to establish a general understanding of its overall meaning and context.
2. Determining lexical units: Divide the text into its individual constituent words or lexical units.
3. Analyzing the meaning: For each lexical unit, establish its contextual meaning within the text. Then, determine if the unit possesses a more basic, contemporary meaning in other contexts. Basic meanings tend to be more concrete, precise, related to bodily action, or historically older. If a more basic meaning exists, decide

whether the contextual meaning contrasts with this basic meaning but can still be understood in comparison with it.

4. Marking metaphoricity: If the contextual meaning contrasts with the basic meaning but can be understood through comparison, mark the lexical unit as metaphorically used.

By following these procedures, this study can consistently identify metaphorically used words before further classifying them into structural, ontological, or orientational conceptual metaphors based on Lakoff & Johnson (2004).

D. Conceptual Metaphor

The notions of this theory were initiated by Lakoff (2003) In the book *Metaphors We Live By*, stated in the book that the essence of metaphor is understanding and experiencing one kind of thing in terms of another, this sentence coherence with the main principle of conceptual metaphor. The main principle of conceptual metaphor is that two domains are connected, the source and target domains. According to Kövecses (2002) The source domain consists of a set of entities, attributes, or processes that are literally and semantically connected and memorized in the mind; the target domain is generally more abstract and adheres to the structure of the source domain via ontological mapping, while the source domain is articulated concretely.

The conceptual metaphor stated by Kövecses (2010) have 3 types of metaphor, there are structural metaphor, the source domain offers a solid

knowledge framework for the target concept, orientational metaphor, this type of metaphor serves the function of relating to fundamental human spatial orientations, ontological metaphor, this kind of metaphor creates new abstract entities and gives broad categories of abstract target concepts new ontological status. Kövecses also gives examples in his book *Metaphor: A Practical Introduction*, all of the examples from the types of metaphor explained below, the sequence of the types follows from the book.

1. Structural Metaphor

Structural metaphor is a metaphor that is expressed with another concept, easily the target domain A spoken by the speaker is understood and expressed through the source domain B. The cognitive function of these metaphors is to enable speakers to understand target A by means the structure of source B (Kövecses, 2010, p. 37). Stated from Thu (2019) structural metaphor is the most productive type of all conceptual metaphor. The example of this type of metaphor is the sentence “she *defended* her point” in this sentence *defended* not means using shield to defend from attack or defend from shot, instead the meaning is defending the idea or notion.

2. Ontological Metaphor

Ontological metaphor serves a various purpose, and the various kinds of metaphors there are reflect the kinds of purposes served Lakoff & Johnson (2003). Ontological metaphors provide much less

cognitive structuring for target concepts than structural ones do Kövecses (2010). This type of metaphor, experiences are treated as concrete objects Thu (2019). For the example of this type of metaphor is the sentence “the mind is a container” in this sentence mind is conceptualized as container that can hold ideas, thoughts or memories.

3. Orientational Metaphor

The cognitive function of orientational metaphor is to make a set of target concepts coherent in conceptual system (Kövecses, 2010). Orientational metaphors organize immaterial concepts in terms of physical orientation (Thu, 2019). This type of metaphor is more is up and less is down, in the sentence; speak *up* please, keep your voice *down*. Upward orientation tends to go together with positive evaluation, while downward orientation with a negative one.

D. Functions of Metaphor

In addition to the types of conceptual metaphor. Metaphors also have different functions. According to Schmid (1998), the function of metaphor is divided into four, namely cognitive, referential, emotive, and aesthetic. These four functions apply as a differentiator between the use of metaphors used in various sentence contexts. In text analysis, these functions rarely stand alone, a metaphor can function cognitively, for example explain concepts as well as emotive.

1. Cognitive Function

Metaphors not only work as a style of language but also as an essential instrument of how humans think. According to Schmid (1998) cognitive function of metaphor studied by cognitive linguists and psychologists. The cognitive function of metaphors helps to straighten out abstract concepts and provide understanding through more concrete concepts. For example, the concept of politics is too abstract so that it is more concrete to use the words war or travel.

2. Aesthetic Function

The aesthetic function of metaphors is related to poetic metaphors and is widely found in the study of rhetoric and literary analysis Schmid (1998). This function plays a role in beautifying language, manipulating the reader's imagination, and bringing the language style to life in a news. The aesthetic function of releasing literal meaning gives it an artistic dimension.

3. Emotive Function

The function of this metaphor is shown in the metaphor to help as a medium of conveying or provoking the intensity of feelings. The metaphor used in this function is used to express the attitude,

sentiment, emotional level of the writer or speaker towards the subject being discussed.

4. Referential Function

The function of metaphor is to refer to an entity, object or situation. Often this function is used to fill the vocabulary gap in a language, so metaphorical comparisons are used to name or refer to objects. An example of this metaphorical function is the "foot of the mountain", the "principal" of the two objects both have no limbs but the concept of the human body refers to the object.

E. Gender And Conceptual Metaphor in News

According to McElhinny in Holmes et. al (2003) mention that Gender is not just an individual characteristic, but also a social construct that is reflected in language practice. Coates (1975) states that differences in the use of language for men and women reflect differences in their social experiences, these differences are not the result of the deficiency or inability of either gender, but rather the result of different socialization processes. Lakoff (1975) mentioned, in appropriate women's speech, strong expression of feeling is avoided, expression of uncertainty is favored, and means of expression in regard to subject-matter deemed trivial to the real world are elaborated from the statement it is clear that there is a characteristic difference between the way men and women use language. Women's

language differs from men on many levels, from vocabulary choice, use of expressions, to sentence structure and intonation. Lakoff (1975) and Coates (1975) mentioned the language features used by both men and women.

Lakoff (1975) Identify a number of characteristics that distinguish the way women use language from men. Lakoff argues that this difference is not the result of women's lack or inability to speak, but rather a product of social and cultural norms that shape the way of communication between men and women. The features of women's language identified by Lakoff reflect the role of gender in society, where women are often expected to use language that is subtle, polite and thoughtful. There are ten features of female language mentioned by Lakoff (1975) namely, lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonations on declaratives, empty adjectives, precise colour terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance strong swear words, and emphatic stress.

Coates (1975) explained that in addition to there are distinctive features in women's language, there are language features that are more predominantly used by men. These features reflect the social norms and gender roles that shape the way men use language. Men often use a more competitive, power-based style of language, which is different from the cooperative style used more often by women. Here are five features of language used by men described by Coates (1975) namely, swearing taboo words, command and directives, nonstandard grammar, declarative sentence, interruptions. Ahrens (2009) mentioned that language is not only a

means of communication but also a means to build gender identity. Judging by the way a person speaks, the appropriate choice of words, the intonation of the speaker, and even the writing style can reflect and shape their gender identity.

Men and women become more interested in looking locally at different forms of gender-specific behavior in the context of specific discourses Cameron (2007). This shift breaks down the old stereotypical view that the way the two sexes use language is absolutely different due to the rigid biological innate Cameron (2007). In the realm of professional written texts such as journalistic prose, the difference in language style and level of complexity between male and female writers can indeed be found in real life Piersoul & van de Velde (2023). However, this variation in style is more appropriately explained through a social construction approach, where the differences are produced by the effects of cultural norms as well as the power dynamics that exist in society.

The use of language by men and women is certainly very different. However, in news writing there is a standard for writing a news according to Piersoul et. al (2023) There are six standard points for writing news. In delivering the news, the choice of words and sentences can be very different between male and female journalists namely, clarity and accuracy, the importance of news, balance and fairness, the use of reliable sources, openness, and objectivity. Journalists cannot write inappropriate news, journalists must comply with these six standards to write news that will be

published and also read by the public. However, this difference can occur looking at the use of conceptual metaphors used to describe an object in the news written, Ahrens (2009) mentions that gender is seen as a social construct represented through the choice of metaphors, the metaphor for male and female journalists can be different.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter will discuss the research design of this research, what methods will conduct in this research. This part also explaining about research instrument, data source, data collection and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method. According to Bogdan et al. (2007) Qualitative research as an approach that uses descriptive data, such as written or spoken words from people and observed behaviors. Qualitative research is naturalistic, which means that data is collected from the actual environment, not under conditions controlled by the researcher. Qualitative research does not use a strict initial hypothesis, but instead develops an understanding and theory based on the data found. Descriptive according to Creswell (2013) aiming to describe a phenomenon as it is, without providing manipulation or intervention to the variables being studied, this approach is used to present data in depth. In this study, the data analyzed was news texts

B. Research Instrument

The human investigator is the key tool for gathering and interpreting data in qualitative researcher. The researcher is the research instrument since he does not require a questionnaire and instead observes the data from the articles about Yoon Suk Yeol impeachment on The Conversation. In addition,

the researcher analyzed the types of conceptual metaphor in The Conversation used by male and female journalists also analyze the differences between male and female journalists in using conceptual metaphor to inform the news of Yoon Suk Yeol Impeachment.

C. Data and Data Source

The data from this study are news texts obtained from a news website that reports on the impeachment of South Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol and focuses on the trial of martial law cases. The data was obtained from a news website called The Conversation. The researcher chose the news written by males and females about the impeachment of Yoon Suk Yeol, focusing on trial martial law cases that occurred from the beginning of December 2024 until the beginning of April 2025. The news articles used as the data are 4 articles for males and 4 articles for females to ensure that the comparison of gender language is unbiased. The selection of these articles was based on the title and news topic of Yoon Suk Yeol's Impeachment, from the time this conflict arose until this conflict ended. After obtaining the data source, the researcher will select the sentences from the articles that contain metaphors.

D. Data Collection

The Data collection in this research is separated into several steps. Firstly, the researcher will browse to The Conversation news website, and then the researcher searches for the title Yoon Suk Yeol Impeachment. Then, the researcher chooses the data that is relevant to the topic. In this study, the

researcher chose the martial law court of Yoon Suk Yeol. The researcher will collect the news from male and female writers because it's relevant to the topic. After collecting the news texts, the researcher will identify the news texts using MIP Pragglejazz Group (2007) to identify metaphor texts and identify texts that contain three types of conceptual metaphor, such as structural, ontological, and orientational metaphors. The next step will classify the data based on three types of conceptual metaphor, and also classifying into male and female writers. After classifying, compare which conceptual metaphor types are most used by male and female news writers, and also found the differences in using metaphors between male and female The Conversation journalists.

E. Data Analysis

The analysis encompasses several procedures. First, organizes, analyzes, and discusses the data using Lakoff & Johnson (2003) conceptual metaphors. The researcher identifies the metaphor using MIP (Metaphor Identification Procedure) and establishes the contextual meaning, and determines if it has a more basic meaning in other contexts. Then, identifying types of conceptual metaphor that appeared in the articles about Yoon Suk Yeol's impeachment, also identifying the types of conceptual metaphors, structural, ontological, and orientational. Secondly, the researcher is classifying the conceptual metaphor used by male and female journalists. After classifying the use of conceptual metaphor by male and female journalists, the researcher found the differences between male and female journalists in using conceptual

metaphor in Yoon Suk Yeol's impeachment news texts. Two supports theory, Coates (1975) Lakoff (1975), will be added to this study to find the difference between male and female The Conversation journalists in using conceptual metaphor.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The news article presents a lot of sentences. The use of metaphors in news articles can make it more interesting, in other side it can be compared between male writers and female writers in using metaphors. The data in this chapter presents the type of metaphor and what the female and male used in their news articles. This analysis focuses on news articles covering the critical issue of the impeachment of South Korean President, Yoon Suk Yeol, by applying MIP (Metaphor Identification Procedure), Pragglejaz Group (2007), and Lakoff & Johnson (2003) conceptual metaphor theory, which classifies metaphors into structural, orientational, and ontological types. And then identifying the function of the metaphor, which is classified into cognitive, aesthetic, emotive, and referential. After that, compare the patterns and preferences of metaphor usage between male and female news writers.

A. Findings

From Yoon Suk Yeol's article news, based on four male and female journalists, 159 sentences containing conceptual metaphor were found, with 63 total sentences from male writers and 96 sentences from female writers, and the function of metaphor with almost 159 data using cognitive function from male and female journalists. The data were encoded from datum 1, datum 2, and datum 3. The following data will be presented in type of a

metaphor, after that the function of the metaphor. This step will be explained by male and female separated.

1. Types and Function of Conceptual Metaphor Used by Male News Writers

In articles written by male news writers on *The Conversation* news platform, researchers identified 96 sentences that used three types of conceptual metaphors.

a. Structural Metaphor

- 1) **Datum 14:** “The broader context to this decision is **months of domestic political battles** between the South Korean leader and the opposition-dominated National Assembly”

Contextual meaning: In the context of this news article, the word "battles" refers to intense legislative disagreements, debates, and prolonged political conflicts between President Yoon Suk Yeol and the opposition party in the National Assembly

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and historically older meaning of the noun "battle" relates to physical action: a sustained armed combat or violent physical fight between military forces.

Structural metaphor occurs when one abstract or complex concept is used to replace and understand another concept. In the datum 14 of the news issued by Alexander M. Hynd, he explained that this month is a national political battle. It is clear that the

identified structural metaphor of the phrase "months of domestic political battles" news journalists use the abstract concept of the political conflict in South Korea by using a concrete concept, namely a fight. Using the concrete concept, it can be understood that there is a political situation that is not good.

From datum 14, there is also a metaphorical function, namely, a cognitive and aesthetic function. Cognitive function is identified because it is used to understand the political conditions in South Korea by replacing abstract political concepts that are not easy to understand with concrete concepts, namely battles that are easy to understand and imagine. The aesthetic function in the sentence also represents the writer's feelings because it provides a dramatic effect in the writing and indirectly gives an image of the tension between the South Korean President and the opposition.

- 2) Datum 17: "Impeachment is definitely on the cards,** particularly if South Koreans turn out in huge numbers over the coming weekend to demand an end to Yoon's time in office."

Contextual meaning: In the context of this political news, the word "cards" refers to a strong political probability, a likely future outcome, or an available option regarding the president's fate.

Basic meaning: The more basic and concrete meaning of the noun "cards" refers to physical pieces of thick, stiff paper used for playing games or fortune-telling.

The data from datum 17 is a conceptual metaphor of the structural type because it came from the abstract concept “cards” as the source domain, but the target domain is not the impeachment because the impeachment is a concrete thing. The target domain is the “political probability” because the cards offer many options besides impeachment. The word “impeachment” is not replaced, it's more like a playable card in a game.

Datum 17 also provides cognitive and aesthetic functions. From this data, cognitive functions are used to provide an understanding of abstract concepts through more concrete mapping. In this data, "cards" are used as political probabilities for the many options used other than the impeachment of the president. Then in the aesthetic function, news writers use the word "cards" instead of using "high probability" of the word, making the writing flexible and not boring to read.

- 3) Datum 13:**” Yoon justified the martial law by accusing his domestic political opponents of “**anti-state activities plotting rebellion**”.

Contextual meaning: In the context of this political news, the word "rebellion" refers to the lawful, democratic actions of the opposition party in the National Assembly, such as blocking the president's legislation, rejecting budgets, or engaging in intense political rivalry.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and historically older meaning of "rebellion" is an organized, armed, and often violent physical uprising or resistance against an established government or ruler.

Datum 13 explained about Yoon Suk Yeol on his agenda of martial law is his political opponents. From the abstract or source domain is "Plotting rebellion" and "anti-state activities," and the target domain or concrete is political opponents. The abstract concept of political rivals in parliament, not as fellow politicians but as rebel activity, this metaphor structures warfare and national security threats onto ordinary democratic procedures, and then justifies them by means of extreme martial law.

In datum 13, there are also metaphorical functions used, namely cognitive and emotive. Cognitive functions are used to simplify complex abstract concepts into easier to understand understanding, in datum 13, the word "plotting rebellion" is a cognitive function, namely a complex political conflict that is changed by using the word "plotting rebellion". Then the emotive

function of the sentence. The opposition is actually only doing political maneuvers, however, by using the emotive function through the word "plotting rebellion", President Yoon manipulates public emotions. He projected his hatred by labeling his political opponents as dangerous enemies of the state, thus justifying his decision to impose martial law.

- 4) **Datum 79:** “What follows is a primer on why that’s happening, what self-coups involve – and why, unlike in around 80% of self-coups, **Yoon’s gambit failed.**”

Contextual meaning: In the context of this political news, the word "gambit" refers to President Yoon Suk Yeol's high-risk political maneuver, specifically, the sudden declaration of martial law aimed at overcoming the opposition's blockade and securing his authority.

Basic meaning: The more basic, precise, and historically older meaning of "gambit" comes from the physical board game of chess. It refers to a specific opening move in which a player deliberately sacrifices a pawn or a minor piece to gain a rapid, positional advantage on the board.

This metaphor frames the complex target domain of a political manoeuvre in terms of a strategy game, like chess. The word “gambit” specifically refers to a calculated, high-risk opening move where a player makes a sacrifice to gain a long-

term advantage. By describing Yoon's political action as a "gambit that failed", the situation is structured as a calculated play that did not achieve its desired strategic outcome, effectively framing a complex political event as a lost game.

The event of a self-coup or the imposition of martial law by a president is a high-level political event that is very chaotic, complex, and difficult for the original motive to be understood by the general public. However, by labeling it a "gambit", journalists perform a remarkable cognitive function: journalists simplify the chaos into a game of strategy. Cognitively, the reader is immediately guided to understand that Yoon's actions were not a "baseless madness" but a tactic that had been carefully calculated, even if in the end the tactic failed.

- 5) **Datum 113:** "But he signalled that there would be some **rebalancing of relations** under his leadership"

Contextual meaning: In the context of international politics, the word "rebalancing" refers to the strategic adjustment of diplomatic ties, alliances, and foreign policy priorities to ensure that a country is not overly dependent on a single global power.

Basic meaning: The more basic, precise, and concrete meaning of "rebalancing" refers to the physical act of restoring physical equilibrium to an object or system, such as redistributing physical weights on a scale to prevent it from tipping over or falling.

The sentence from datum 114 is obtained from male news writer Christoph Bluth. This metaphor frames the abstract target domain of diplomatic ties in terms of the concrete source domain of physical balance. The idea of a “balanced relationship” maps the state of physical equilibrium onto a desired state of diplomacy, where influence and reliance are distributed among multiple powers rather than being concentrated on one side. This conceptualizes foreign policy as an act of careful weight distribution to achieve stability and avoid the precariousness of being “unbalanced” or overly dependent on a single ally.

The phrase “rebalancing of relations” serves a cognitive function. This metaphor frames the abstract, complex nature of international relationships in terms of a concrete, physical system like a scale. This mapping simplifies the concept, allowing the subtle shifts in policy and priority to be immediately understood as a deliberate adjustment to achieve a new, more stable equilibrium.

b. Ontological Metaphor

- 1) **Datum 8:** “It ended a **short-lived** but major constitutional crisis of authority between the president and the National Assembly.”

Contextual meaning: In the context of this news article, the word “short-lived” refers to the brief duration of an abstract political

event, specifically, that the constitutional crisis lasted for only a very short period of time before it was resolved.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and literal meaning of "lived" pertains to biological existence. Therefore, "short-lived" fundamentally describes a living organism or creature that exists alive for a very short lifespan before dying.

This sentence frames the abstract target domain of a political crisis in terms of the concrete source domain of a living organism. The adjective "short-lived" maps a key characteristic of an organism-its lifespan-onto the duration of the abstract event. By doing so, it personifies the crisis, giving it a life cycle with a beginning, a brief existence, and an end. This makes the abstract concept of the event's duration feel more tangible and contained, as if it were a creature that existed for only a short time before ceasing to be.

The use of the metaphor "short-lived" in this datum predominantly performs a Cognitive Function as well as a Referential Function. Journalists simplify the duration of abstract political crises into the concept of biological life cycles. The reader's brain processes the crisis like a living thing that is born and dies quickly, so that the duration of political events feels more concrete and limited. Meanwhile, referentially, the word "short-lived" has become a lexicalized metaphor that is very prevalent in

the English language. Journalists use it as an objective and efficient reference to describe a short-lived phenomenon, replacing a literal description that might feel more rigid, like "a crisis that lasted for a brief duration".

- 2) **Datum 9:** “martial law suspends key **democratic freedoms**, giving the military authority to exercise more powers in times of war or major threats to public safety”

Contextual meaning: In the context of law and politics, the word "suspends" refers to the temporary revocation, halting, or invalidation of abstract democratic rights and civil liberties.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and historically older meaning of "suspend" relates to physical action and space: to hang a physical object from above so that it is not attached to the ground, or to physically halt the mechanical operation of an object.

The following sentence from datum 9 is an ontological metaphor because it treats the abstract concept of "freedoms" as the target domain, as if it were a collection of physical objects as the source domain. In literally meaning hold or suspends a "freedom" in the way you can a physical object. By conceptualizing freedoms as objects, and then describing an action being performed, being "suspended." This shows the

abstract loss of rights feels more concrete and direct, as if a physical possession has been taken away or disabled.

The use of metaphors predominantly performs cognitive functions and referential functions. Cognitively, journalists simplify the very complicated constitutional process related to the revocation of civil rights during martial law by mapping it to the physical act of stopping the operation of an object, so that its meaning can be immediately understood by the reader. Referentially, the word suspend has become a lexical metaphor that is very commonly used in legal and political discourse. Journalists use the word as the most objective, concise, and efficient way to describe political procedural maneuvers without having to write long and convoluted literal descriptions.

3) Datum 80: “The move, which appeared more about **curtailing efforts by the main opposition”**

Contextual meaning: In the context of this political news, the word "curtailing" refers to the abstract process of restricting, limiting, or reducing the political activities, plans, and efforts of the opposition party.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and historically older meaning of "curtail" pertains to a direct physical action: to physically cut something short or dock it.

The phrase is an ontological metaphor that describes the abstract objective realm of "effort" as work or experiment, treating it as if it were something long and real. Cutting something short, like cutting off an animal's tail, is what the verb "shorten" actually implies. In terms of "effort," this physical act of shortening is mapped to the abstract process of limiting or reducing opposition activity. Because of this framework, the act of inhibiting political activity appears to be a direct physical distraction, as if someone were actually stopping the opposition's advance with a pair of scissors.

Cognitively, this metaphor simplifies the complex phenomenon of constitutional intervention by mapping it to the physical act of cutting an object so that the reader can immediately imagine that any plan of the opposition is trimmed before achieving its goal. Referentially, the word short cut has become a lexical metaphor that is very commonly used in political and journalistic discourse. Journalists use the word as an efficient and dense reference to describe acts of restriction of authority without having to construct rigid and word-consuming literal descriptions.

- 4) **Datum 81:** "All coup attempts share some characteristics. They involve an attempt to **seize executive power** and entail a concrete"

Contextual meaning: In the context of politics and government, the word "seize" refers to the abstract process of taking over or acquiring political authority, institutional control, or executive power, usually abruptly or illegally.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and literal meaning of the verb "seize" pertains to a direct physical action: to physically grasp, snatch, or take hold of a tangible object suddenly and violently with one's hands.

In this ontological metaphor, the abstract target domain of "power" is authority and control. treated as if it were a realm of concrete resources, such as material goods that can be seized. The literal meaning of the verb "to seize" is to grasp something suddenly and violently. By equating this action with "executive power," the metaphor presents the complex political process of takeover as a straightforward act of physical capture. Compared to a straightforward shift in leadership, this makes the transfer of authority feel more aggressive, powerful, and tangible.

The use of the word "seize" performs cognitive and emotional functions. Cognitive function, journalists simplify the complex phenomenon of institutional transition into a basic physical experience in the form of forcibly taking goods, so that they are easier to process by the reader's mind. From an emotive function, the word does not report the facts neutrally, but is

deliberately chosen to dramatize the situation and highlight the aggressive and illegal nature of the event.

- 5) **Datum 82:** “In a regular coup, those responsible will attempt to **take power** from an incumbent or presumptive leader.”

Contextual meaning: In the context of political leadership, the word "take" refers to the abstract process of acquiring, assuming, or usurping political control and authority from the current leader.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and literal meaning of the verb "take" pertains to a direct physical action: to reach for and hold a tangible object with one's hands, or to physically remove an item from someone else's possession.

This metaphor is similar to "seizing power," but emphasizes a different aspect of the schema of physical objects. This metaphor views the intangible realm of "power" targets as physical assets that can be taken from a person. The phrase "taking power from" describes the transfer of power as an act of direct usurpation, equivalent to taking something out of someone's hands, rather than as a procedural or political shift. This paradigm highlights the acquisition aspect of these activities and the losses suffered by leaders who hold the power of the country.

From the purpose of its use, the functions of datum 83 are cognitive and emotional functions. Cognitively, journalists facilitate readers' understanding by simplifying the phenomenon of losing political legitimacy into everyday human experience, namely, the process of transferring ownership of an object. As an emotive function, this metaphor reduces a neutral view of the change of leadership event because the use of the word *take* creates the impression of unauthorized deprivation of rights, so that it is able to provoke audience sentiment regarding these adverse actions.

2. Types and Function of Conceptual Metaphors Used by Female News Writers

In articles written by male news writers on *The Conversation* news platform, researchers identified 63 sentences that used three types of conceptual metaphors.

a. Structural Metaphor

- 1) **Datum 20:** “**During a whirlwind** few hours in South Korean politics”.

Contextual meaning: In the context of this political news, the word "whirlwind" refers to a very fast-paced, chaotic, and overwhelming sequence of political events that unfolded over a short period of time.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and literal meaning of a "whirlwind" is a physical meteorological phenomenon consisting of a rapidly rotating column of air, such as a small tornado or a storm.

This metaphor frames the abstract target domain of a fast-paced and chaotic period of time in politics in terms of the concrete source domain of a whirlwind. The word "whirlwind" maps the characteristics of a tornado extreme speed, chaotic energy, and disorienting motion into the political events occurring within those few hours. This vaguely conveys not just the speed but also the confusing and overwhelming nature of the situation, suggesting events were happening so quickly that they were difficult to comprehend.

The phrase "a whirlwind few hours" serves a clear emotive function. In describing the timeline of events, this metaphor goes beyond simply stating that the events occurred quickly. It expresses the writer's attitude of astonishment, conveying a feeling of intense chaos, unpredictability, and frantic energy. It evokes a sense of being swept up in a confusing and rapid sequence of dramatic events. Furthermore, the phrase "only to lift it just a short while later" adds to this emotive layer, reflecting the writer's sense of disbelief or "whiplash" at the

abrupt and almost absurdly quick reversal of such a serious political decree.

- 2) **Datum 104:** “This is driven by the belief that mounting a strong defence would become significantly more difficult if he were to be detained.”

Contextual meaning: In the context of this political and legal news, the phrase refers to the abstract process of organizing, preparing, and presenting legal arguments and evidence in an impeachment trial to prevent a conviction.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and historically older meaning of "defence" is physical or military protection against an armed attack. Similarly, "mounting" refers to the physical action of climbing up or physically setting up equipment, such as mounting artillery or a barricade.

This metaphor frames the abstract target domain of a legal political argument, in which the topic is “the impeachment trial” in terms of the concrete source domain of “military warfare”. The phrase “mounting a strong defence” maps concepts from warfare onto the trial: the legal challenge is seen as an attack, the response to it is a defence, this defence can have physical properties like being strong, like a fortress, and the act of preparing it is

mounting, like setting up a fortification. This frames the trial as a hostile confrontation that must be fought, rather than a neutral legal process of inquiry.

The use of this metaphor predominantly performs a referential as well as a cognitive function. Referential function, the clause that precedes the sentence indicates that the journalist is objectively reporting on the logical motivation behind a decision without intending to insert their personal emotional reaction. Meanwhile, cognitively, news writers facilitate the reader's understanding by equating complex abstract legal strategies with the real act of arranging a physical defense. This makes it easier for the reader to digest that the parties involved are making great preparations to protect themselves from the threat of prison sentences.

- 3) **Datum 110:** “As South Korea embarks on 2025, **the road ahead remains uncertain and fraught with challenges.**”

Contextual meaning: In the context of this political news, the word "road" refers to the chronological future, the forthcoming progression of time, and the sequence of upcoming political events that South Korea will experience in the year 2025.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and physical meaning of a "road" is a hard, flat surface or pathway built on the ground

for vehicles and people to travel from one geographical location to another.

Datum 111 was obtained from the female news writer, Yoon Walker. Based on Lakoff and Johnson's theory, this sentence is classified as a structural metaphor because it uses the concept of "path" to explain the dimension of time. South Korea's future is positioned as a target realm, while "the road is positioned as a source realm. Through this mapping, the process of a country entering a new year is conceptualized concisely and clearly as a government activity in following a trajectory.

This trope simultaneously performs cognitive and emotional functions. Cognitive function from the data, journalists simplify the fate of the country that is uncertain into a physical image of a foreign road, so that the abstract idea is understood more quickly by the reader. Emotive function from the data, the choice of a metaphor for a challenging road is deliberately used to build a sense of tension while provoking the audience's awareness of the political crisis that awaits them.

- 4) **Datum 128:** The sight of young people moving to K-pop's electrifying beat has become part of the **drama of this protest movement.**

Contextual meaning: In the context of this political news, the word "drama" refers to the emotional intensity, real-life conflict,

and unfolding real-world events of a political protest movement against the government.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and literal meaning of "drama" is a theatrical play written for the stage, radio, or television, typically involving fictional characters, scripted dialogue, and staged artistic performances.

Datum 128 obtained from Hyun Kong Hannah Chang as the female news writer. The sentence frames a protest movement in terms of the concrete source domain of a theatrical play or drama. It conceptualizes the complex political event not just as political action, but as a public spectacle with an unfolding narrative. The protest has "drama," implying it has emotional peaks, a sense of conflict, and a performative quality for an audience to observe. The K-pop dancing is thus framed as a component of this "performance" contributing to the overall spectacle.

In datum 128 there are two functions that appear. Cognitive function from the data, journalists simplify the severity of the mass demonstration with drama so that the reader can easily visualize the situation. Emotive function from the data, the choice of the word drama was deliberately used to highlight the emotional side of the demonstrators. This metaphor succeeded in transforming the impression of a rigid and threatening political

demonstration into a public spectacle that was full of enthusiasm and provoked the sympathy of the audience.

- 5) **Datum 130:** “The rough path in front of us might be an unknown future and challenge, but we can’t give up.”

Contextual meaning: In the context of this discourse, the phrase refers to the sequence of upcoming political or societal events, the chronological progression into an unknown future, and the metaphorical difficulties or crises that the nation and its people will face.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and physical meaning of a "path" is a literal track, route, or uneven surface on the ground designed for walking or traveling from one geographical point to another.

The sentence frames life and future in terms of the concrete as a physical journey. The sentence also explicitly maps the concept that “future and challenge” are equated with a “path in front of us”, and the difficulties of this future are conceptualized as “rough” terrain. This framing structures the experience of living as an act of moving forward, where “giving up” would be the equivalent of stopping the journey, thus portraying resilience

as the determination to keep traveling down this path despite its hardships.

Cognitive and emotive functions were detected in datum 130. From cognitive function the author simplifies the idea of an abstract concept of future into a hard way that stretches before the eyes so that it is very easy for the mind to digest. From the emotive function, the metaphor about a hard journey that requires us not to give up is deliberately used to provoke the reader's enthusiasm and toughness. This choice of description manages to evoke a sentiment of courage while motivating the audience to keep moving forward in the face of no matter how tough the obstacles.

b. Orientational Metaphor

- 1) **Datum 21:** During a whirlwind few hours in South Korean politics, President Yoon Suk Yeol **placed the country under martial law** on Dec. 3, 2024, only to lift it just a short while later.

Contextual meaning: In the context of law and politics, the word "under" refers to a nation and its citizens being legally subject to the authority, restrictions, and coercive control of martial law.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and spatial meaning of the preposition "under" refers to a physical position of being directly below, beneath, or covered by a physical object or weight.

The phrase uses the word “under” to describe the state of being subject to martial law. We physically associate the “down” position with subjugation, defeat, or being under pressure and control. This metaphor frames the country as an entity being metaphorically pushed down into a powerless state.

The use of metaphors in this data includes cognitive and emotive functions simultaneously through the word "under". The cognitive function that aims to simplify abstract concepts into real physical images can be seen when the word below transforms the complexity of martial law into a simple concept of space, namely, the position of being crushed from above. Meanwhile, the emotive function that aims to manipulate the reader's feelings is proven because the author deliberately chooses the word over neutral language to create a tense nuance and provoke sympathy for the helplessness of the oppressed people.

- 2) **Datum 22:** “And although short-lived, the measure provoked concerns of the country **backsliding into authoritarian rule.**”

Contextual meaning: In the context of political development, the word "backsliding" refers to the abstract process of democratic regression, where a country reverts to an older, less democratic, or authoritarian system of government.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and physical meaning of "backslide" refers to a physical movement where a person, animal, or object slips or slides backward, often down a slope or away from a physical destination.

The phrase uses the term "backsliding," the literal meaning to slide backward or down a slope. This metaphor frames political development as a physical journey on a path. The phrase also conceptualized progress and democracy as moving forward or upward. The word backsliding maps the physical act of slipping backward and down onto the abstract concept of political regression. It portrays the move toward authoritarian rule not just as a change, but as a loss of ground, a failure to maintain a forward or progressive position, and a descent into an inferior state.

The clause "the measure provoked concerns of the country backsliding into authoritarian rule" also operates referentially. Rather than expressing the writer's own subjective fear, it acts as an objective report on the broader public and political reaction. It states as a matter of fact that these concerns exist as a consequence of the event, focusing entirely on describing the external reality and factual context of the situation.

- 3) **Datum 100:** “The South Korean won has **plunged to its lowest level** against the US dollar in almost 16 years, and the stock market has **tumbled**.”

Contextual meaning: In the context of finance and macroeconomics, these words refer to a sudden, severe, and rapid decrease in the abstract monetary value of a currency (the won) and the statistical index of the stock market.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and physical meanings of "plunge" and "tumble" refer to rapid, downward physical motion. "Plunge" typically means to physically dive or fall steeply from a high elevation, while "tumble" refers to falling helplessly or rolling end over end.

The phrase “plunged” as a fast, physical downward motion. And the phrase “lowest level” as the bottom of a vertical scale is to describe a rapid decrease in monetary value. This metaphor maps the abstract concept of losing value onto the concrete physical orientation of down.

The words "plunged" and "tumbled" serve a powerful emotive function." The word "plunged" evokes a sudden, steep, and alarming freefall, suggesting a terrifying loss of control—much like falling off a cliff. Similarly, "tumbled" paints a picture of a messy, chaotic, and unstoppable collapse. Together, these

choices express the writer's attitude of deep concern and shock, framing the economic reaction not merely as a statistical decline, but as a dramatic, disastrous, and highly stressful financial event.

- 4) **Datum 103:** “And with the addition of justices Moon Hyung-bae and Lee Mi-sun on January 2, completing an eight-member bench, **the court is expediting the impeachment trial process.**”

Contextual meaning: In the context of law and government, "expediting" refers to the abstract administrative process of making the legal proceedings and bureaucratic stages of the impeachment trial happen sooner or progress more rapidly.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and physical meaning of "expedite" or to speed up relates to physical motion: accelerating the physical velocity of a tangible object or person moving through physical space.

Datum 104 obtained from female news writer Yoon Walker. The use of the phrase “expediting” to describe speeding up the trial process. Conceptually associate high speed and high rates of activity with the up orientation. Also associate slowness with the down orientation. By expediting the process, the court is metaphorically increasing the rate or level of activity, moving it to an upstate.

The cognitive function that aims to simplify abstract concepts into concrete concepts can be seen when the word transforms the complexity of legal stages into the concept of the speed of movement of objects that can be driven quickly, so that it is easy to understand common sense. On the other hand, the emotive function that aims to influence the reader's feelings also exists because the author uses this word to create a sense of urgency and provoke tension as if the court is racing against time in the midst of a critical situation.

- 5) **Datum 132:** “Though our path is long and dark, **we will awaken, go forward, and finally overcome.**”

Contextual meaning: In the context of this political movement, the word "awaken" refers to the abstract process of gaining political consciousness, realizing the severity of social injustice, and becoming politically active or vigilant against oppression.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and physical meaning of "awaken" is to literally stop sleeping, open one's eyes, and regain physical consciousness from a dormant, resting state.

Datum 132 obtained from female news writer Hyun Kong Hannah Chang. From the datum, the phrase “awaken” is meant to be wake up. Humans physically associate being asleep with a

horizontal, down position or inactivity, a lack of awareness. Being awake is associated with an up position or something like activity or consciousness. The metaphor frames their new state of resolve as a vertical movement up from a state of despair or inaction.

The cognitive function of this data is shown by the author by simplifying the process of the emergence of abstract political consciousness into a daily human physical experience, namely, waking up from sleep, so that the change in attitude feels real and easily digested by the mind. From the emotive function, the word awaken is deliberately chosen to manipulate the reader's feelings to raise expectations and motivate the audience.

c. Ontological Metaphor

- 1) **Datum 23:** “It was a crazy few hours, and **I’m still trying to get my head around it**”

Contextual meaning: In the context of this statement, the phrase refers to the abstract cognitive process of trying to mentally comprehend, process, or understand a highly complex, shocking, and chaotic political situation.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and literal meaning of getting something "around" an object refers to the physical action of stretching, moving, or wrapping a physical entity to

completely encircle or encompass a tangible item in a physical space.

Datum 23 obtained from female news writer Myunghee Lee. This phrase treats the abstract target domain of comprehending the situation” in terms of the concrete source domain of “physical containment.” The situation is conceptualized as a physical object or space. The mind is from “my head” is framed as a physical entity that must physically stretch or move to encircle this object in order to understand it.

From cognitive function, journalists simplify the human mental process when facing events beyond reason into a physical experience of embracing large objects so that the sense of confusion is very easy to digest by the reader's mind. And from the emotive function, this metaphor is deliberately used to express the feelings of surprise and overwhelm from the speaker. The choice of words succeeded in provoking empathy because it highlighted the scale of the political chaos that had just occurred as if the incident was too giant for common sense to process in a short period of time

- 2) **Datum 24:** “But at around 9:30 p.m. Korean time on Dec. 3, **rumors started circulating** among journalists that Yoon was planning an emergency press conference.”

Contextual meaning: In the context of news and communication, the word "circulating" refers to the abstract social process of unverified information or rumors being rapidly shared, discussed, and passed from person to person within a specific community.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and physical meaning of "circulate" relates to the continuous physical movement of a tangible substance, liquid, or object through a closed system or area.

The phrase "rumors started circulating" treats target domain of "rumors" or unverified information as if it were a collection of tangible source domain objects. The verb "circulating" maps the physical action of moving within a closed system as blood in a body onto the social process of information being passed from person to person. This conceptualizes the spread of rumors as a movement of "things" within the community of journalists.

Cognitive function of the data, journalists simplify the process of disseminating information that is invisible into a description of the movement of physical objects, so that the flow of news is very easy to imagine by common sense. Emotive function, the word circulating is deliberately used to create the impression that the rumor spreads very quickly and is starting to be difficult to contain. This choice of words succeeded in

provoking curiosity while building a sense of tension as if there was a precarious secret that was spreading quickly among journalists before the big event actually happened.

3) Datum 98: “The events of the past month have **thrown South Korea into political chaos.”**

Contextual meaning: In the context of political news, the phrase refers to a sudden, forceful transition of a nation's government and society into a state of severe instability, confusion, and systemic disorder.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and physical meaning of "throw into" involves grasping a tangible object and propelling it with sudden physical force through the air so that it lands inside a physical container, enclosed space, or specific location.

The phrase “thrown South Korea into political chaos” is the type of ontological metaphor. The data was obtained from female news writer Yoon Walker. In her news, the phrase maps the abstract state of “political chaos” as a physical location or container. The nation of South Korea is conceptualized as a physical object that has been forcibly moved or “thrown” into a container, the phrase also framing the abstract transition to disorder as a concrete, physical displacement.

In cognitive function, journalists simplify the complexity of crises that occur consecutively into a physical image of the forced movement of objects so that the country's fall into crisis is very easy for common sense to understand. From the emotive function, the word “thrown” is deliberately used to create a surprising sense of loss of control. The choice of words succeeded in provoking feelings of anxiety because it gave the impression that the country was experiencing a sudden, severe shock with no power to hold it back.

- 4) **Datum 131:** “They also **passed around information on social media** such as the location of the protest sites and publicly available toilets, as well as lists of useful rally supplies”

Contextual meaning: In the context of digital communication and social media, the phrase "passed around" refers to the abstract, invisible dissemination, sharing, and forwarding of digital text, data, or messages among a network of users.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and physical meaning of "passing around" involves the physical action of handing a tangible object from one person's hands to another's in a continuous sequence within a physical group or circle.

In datum 131, there is an ontological metaphor type in the sentence "passed around information," giving physical form to an abstract concept. The spread of digital messages on social media is positioned as the target realm, while physical objects or goods that can be transferred are positioned as the source realm. Based on the basic concept that information is a figurative object, this maps the communication process in cyberspace like the act of distributing real goods from one hand to another in a group.

Of the 131 datums, the functions of the metaphor are identified as cognitive and referential functions simultaneously. Cognitively, the author simplifies the activity of digital data exchange that is invisible to the shadow of the movement of physical objects, so that the coordinated action between the demonstrators is very easy for readers to understand. Meanwhile, referentially, the phrase circulating information is used purely to objectively report real events.

- 5) **Datum 126:** “When South Korea’s president, Yoon Suk Yeol, attempted to institute martial law in early December, **the public responded with massive protests.**”

Contextual meaning: In the context of this political news, the word "massive" refers to the extraordinarily high number of

participants, the wide geographical spread, and the significant social magnitude of the political protests against the president.

Basic meaning: The more basic, concrete, and physical meaning of "massive" pertains to physical matter: describing a tangible object that has great physical mass, heavy weight, large volume, or solid rock

The phrase “massive protests” treats the abstract event of protests as a single, tangible thing. The adjective “massive” in its literal meaning describes a great physical size, weight, or bulk, and is applied to this abstract event. This conceptualizes the protests as a singular, large, and physically imposing entity rather than a collection of separate actions by many individuals.

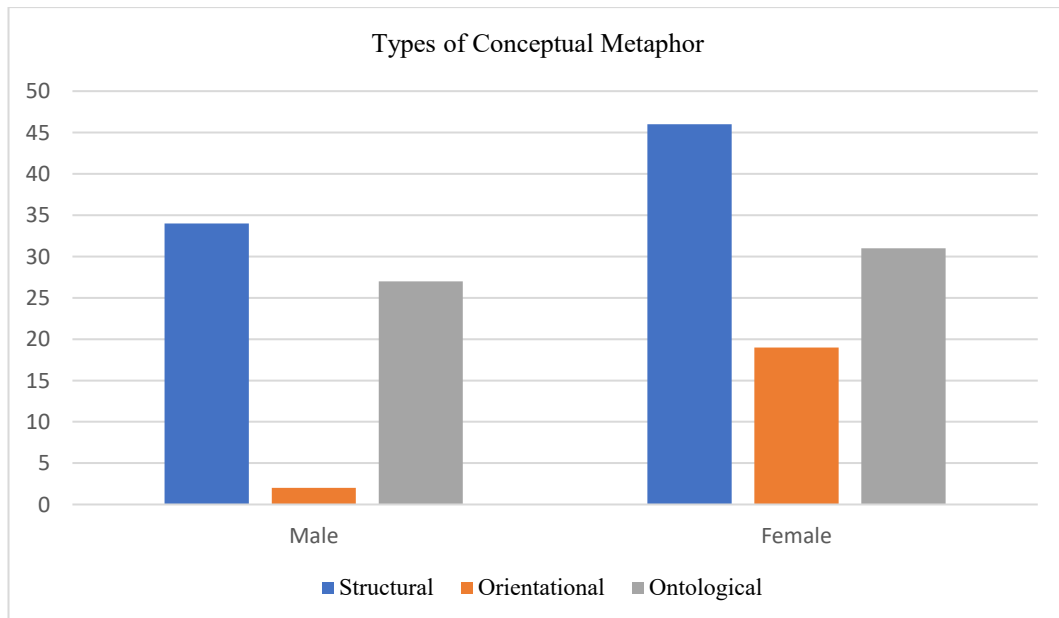
In the data, 126 cognitive and emotive functions were identified simultaneously. Cognitively, journalists simplify the phenomenon of community movements that are scattered into the shadow of a giant object so that the scale of the demonstration is quickly understood by readers. In the emotive function, the word “massive” was deliberately chosen to highlight the extraordinary and unstoppable power of resistance. This choice of words provokes the reader's amazement, as well as creating a heroic feel, as if the unity of the people has turned into a great force capable of intimidating the government's decisions

3. The Differences Between Male and Female in the Use of Conceptual Metaphor in Reporting News

This section compares their different metaphorical patterns in relation to the second study's second research question. Social gender roles and language use are highly linked. According to (Coates, 1975) men's language often reflects a competitive attitude, while women's language tends to be more sensitive to emotional expression and social experiences Lakoff (1975)

By analyzing the choice of metaphors in various structural, orientational, and ontological types, along with their communicative functions, a clear difference emerges in the way male and female journalists conceptualize and report on the political crisis of Yoon Suk Yeol's impeachment. The main differences identified are not in the frequency of use of metaphors, but in the conceptual domains and specific functions of those priorities.

a. The Differences Between Male and Female Journalists in the Use of Conceptual Metaphor



In terms of metaphorical types, the journalists' choice of source domains shows a striking gender difference. The results show that male writers mainly use imagery related to physical conflict, strategic play, and direct force. Terms such as "political battle," "Yoon's maneuvers," and "seizure of executive power" from data 14, data 79, and data 81 show a tendency to portray the legislative process as an antagonistic encounter and view political power as a material reward to be obtained or seized by force. This reinforces Coates' (1975) assertion that men often emphasize authority and competitiveness in their vocabulary.

On the other hand, the source domains related to environmental resilience, body stability, and social connections are more commonly used by female journalists. Metaphors such as "tornado" from data 14,

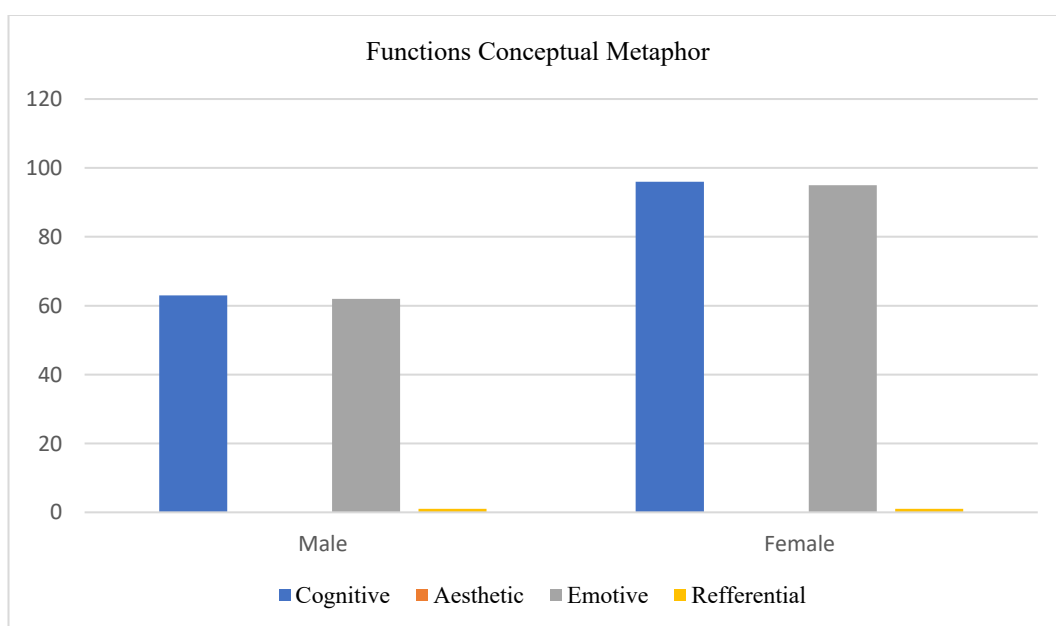
"destabilization" from data 25, "rumors circulating" from data 25, and "chaos" from data 148 portray crises not only as a struggle for political power but as forces that shake the foundations of society. This is further evidenced by the extensive use of orientational metaphors by women writers to describe the nation's democratic struggle as a physical journey or downward movement.

Phrases describing democracy as "experiencing a setback" from datum 22, economics as a "sharp decline" from datum 100, or society as facing a "hard road" from datum 130 underscore the shared risks faced by countries and similar life experiences. This use of travel and geographical metaphors highlights a more narrative-based and cooperative approach to linguistics. These findings collaborate Lakoff's (1975) observation that women's language often highlights the significance of events in a broader emotional and social sense.

Broadly speaking, the difference is not noticeable significantly because news writers always attach importance to objectivity rather than subjectivity. So that the language used tends not to take sides with anyone. Then it can be seen that the use of structural and ontological types of male and female journalists is equal, this proves that the use of metaphors in the news of both female and male journalists is not significant. Then for the use of the orientation metaphor type not identified in the news, this indicates that the lack of use of orientational metaphor in male journalists is greater than female journalists. This

indicates that the use of male metaphors tends to use structural where structural metaphor is an abstract concept that is used as a concrete concept in a sentence.

b. The Differences Between Male and Female in the Use of Function of Conceptual Metaphor



Based on the data above, it can be seen that all uses of metaphors have one common function, namely cognitive function. So that both male and female journalists use cognitive functions equally. This shows that the most basic goal of journalistic discourse, regardless of the gender of the author, is to overhaul the complex and abstract concept of political crisis into a real picture that is very easy for the reader's mind to understand.

Along with this, the emotive function of metaphors also dominates both male and female journalists. There are 157 pieces of news that all

use the emotive function of the metaphor. In this case, news writers, both male and female, show a pattern that the news conveyed also wants to reach the reader by getting the same feeling as the situation that occurs, according to the news. This is an indication that in reporting on state conflicts, the writers provoke the sentiments of news readers to build intense tension.

In the use of referential functions, there are quite a few. The purely neutral referential function only appears in two data each from male and female journalists. This referential function serves to convey things in a neutral manner according to the context of the news conveyed. Then the use of the aesthetic function of metaphor is not found in the news at all. This shows that the use of aesthetics is not necessary when the news conveyed is state news and state conflicts. And this evidence shows that in the writing of news with political discussions, it is not shown at all for poetic beauty or just objective reporting, but is purely focused as a persuasive tool to frame opinions and manipulate readers' emotions.

B. Discussion

By combining data from The Conversation news with basic concepts about gender-related language and conceptual metaphors, this section provides a comprehensive analysis of the research findings. Its main aim was to answer research questions about the types and purposes of conceptual metaphors used by male and female journalists, the obvious differences

between the two, and how these results fit into the broader corpus of linguistic studies.

Discovering different types of conceptual metaphors from The Conversation news is the first research topic. The results clearly show that in order to understand the intricacies of the sudden proclamation of martial law and the accompanying impeachment procedures, journalists mainly rely on conceptual analogies. Evidence points to the active use of structural, orientational, and ontological metaphors, which are consistent with the conceptual metaphor theory put forward by Lakoff & Johnson (2003). Instead of simply reporting facts, journalists project abstract political target domains into relevant and real human experiences or source domains.

To make the story easier to understand, structurally abstract political institutions and procedures are presented as real objects or games. To overcome existing problems, geographically oriented economics and national democracy are often applied, such as "up" for construction and "bottom" for failure. General disturbances and intangible hazards are personified or presented as real commodities or containers from an ontological point of view, thus providing a real existence that can be understood by the general public.

Furthermore, this metaphor is used to achieve four different functions of conceptual metaphor types that are referential, emotional, aesthetic, and cognitive. Cognitive and referential functions aim to reduce complex

legislative tasks and make them easy to comprehend. Instead, aesthetic and emotional functions are used to pressure the narrative and drive the reader's feelings, such as awe, fear of authoritarian defeat, and worries about economic instability. Metaphors not only serve as an art decorator, but are also an important cognitive tool in high-risk political journalism.

In answering the second research question, this study shows that language use is closely related to social gender roles. This is shown by the significant differences between male and female journalists in looking at the same political issues. Although both genders use conceptual metaphors within the same theoretical framework, there are major differences in the choice of primary source domains and their communicative goals.

Male journalists typically use direct violence, strategic games, and physical confrontation to build narratives. The results of the study show that male writers use structural metaphors; For example, data 14 shows "political battles", data 80 shows political maneuvers as "tactics", and data 81 shows the transfer of power as an attempt to "seize executive power". According to this framework, the political environment is a battleground, and power is a treasure that must be owned or forcibly relinquished. This suggests that men are often associated with competitive, authoritarian, and violent discourses. Male writers mostly rely on cognitive and referential processes to reinforce this story, which manages to reduce the constitutional crisis to different tactical outcomes, victory, and defeat.

On the other hand, female journalists exhibit a clear linguistic trait that prioritizes the domain of sources related to physical stability, collective social connections, and natural disasters. To portray crises as a widespread social threat rather than elite tactical games, female writers often use ontological and orientational metaphors. Attention is diverted from politicians to the affected communities through phrases that describe the country as "regressing" toward authoritarianism from datum 22, the economy as "declining" from datum 100, or the entire event as a dizzying "whirlpool" from datum 14.

These results are very consistent with the conclusion of Lakoff (1975) that women's language characteristics tend to emphasize emotional expression and describe real-world social experiences. To highlight the institutional weaknesses, the dramatic character of the large-scale demonstrations of the 126 data, and the general fear of the South Korean population facing the "hard road" of the 13 data, female journalists used the aesthetic and emotional functions much more frequently.

This study fills in some gaps found in previous research described in Chapter I. Many previous studies have effectively examined conceptual metaphors in fictional stories and film screenplays, including studies by Istiqomah et al. (2018), Hermawan (2019), Ariestanti (2021), and Dunifa et al. (2022). Although fundamental, this study advances the use of Conceptual Metaphorical Theory by applying it to high-risk real-world international

journalism, demonstrating its significance in influencing international political discourse.

In addition, the study covers an important variable that was overlooked by the works of Syauqi (2024), Jamal et al. (2023), and Khairunnisa & Kirana (2024), which thoroughly examine conceptual metaphors in political, economic, and tragic news: gender. While previous research has shown that news uses metaphors extensively to create public reality, this study shows that these created realities are not neutral and are heavily influenced by the gender of the journalists who write them.

Lastly, this research is based on research on gender-based linguistic disparities. Although male and female journalists have different writing styles, Alsubhi et al. (2017) and Van De Velde et al. (2023) mostly focus on metadiscourse and syntactic complexity. By showing that this gender disparity occurs at a deep cognitive-semantic level in the formation of metaphors, our research pushes the boundaries even further. Further, this thesis offers strong evidence that such gender-based cognitive divergences persist even within the strict, objective, and heavily edited standards of professional academic journalism such as *The Conversation*, in contrast to Hardiyanti (2019), who finds gender-based metaphorical differences in informal and unstructured environments of adolescent Instagram captions. This supports Ahrens's (2009) claim that language and metaphorical decisions are important tools for creating and expressing gender identity.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

The findings and recommendations of the research are presented in this last chapter. The analysis and conclusions of the previous chapter are the basis for the conclusion. In addition, the proposal offers a number of suggestions for additional studies.

A. Conclusion

The results show that male and female journalists actively use ontological, structural, and orientational metaphors to translate abstract political events into relevant and real human experiences. In addition, these metaphors serve four different communicative purposes referential, emotional, aesthetic, and cognitive. Nonetheless, there are significant differences in the way male and female journalists view and cover the same political events.

Male journalists often treat political power as a real treasure to be earned or seized, building stories primarily through the lens of direct power, strategic games, and physical battles. In order to reduce constitutional crises to tactical consequences of victory and defeat, this competitive language style relies primarily on cognitive and referential functions. On the other hand, female journalists show a clear language trend that prioritizes source domains related to physical stability, collective social connections, and natural disasters. To portray the crisis as a pervasive social danger, women

writers use ontological and orientational metaphors alongside aesthetic and emotional goals, highlighting institutional weaknesses and the general public's fears of political chaos.

The study fills in a number of gaps found in previous studies. This study advances the application of Conceptual Metaphor Theory to high-risk real-world international journalism, while previous studies by Istiqomah et al. (2018), Hermawan (2019), Ariestanti (2021), and Dunifa et al. (2022) successfully examined conceptual metaphors in fictional narratives and film scripts. In addition, it is in contrast to the studies of Syauqi (2024), Jamal et al. (2023), and Khairunnisa & Kirana (2024), which examined metaphors in political and economic news but ignored gender variables.

The study shows that the gender of journalists significantly shapes fabricated reality in news, rather than being neutral. Finally, by showing that gender differences occur not only in metadiscourse and syntactic complexity but also at a deep cognitive-semantic level in the formation of metaphors, this thesis builds on research on gender-influenced language by Alsubhi et al. (2017) and Van De Velde et al. (2023). This study offers strong evidence that such cognitive divergences persist even within the strict and objective norms of professional academic journalism, in contrast to Hardiyanti (2019), who found a disparity in gender-influenced metaphors in informal places such as Instagram.

B. Suggestion

Several suggestions are given for future researchers who wish to further explore conceptual metaphors and gender terminology by considering the limitations and conclusions of this study. There are 4 suggestions given by researchers related to research that prioritizes and uses conceptual metaphors, and also the function of using conceptual metaphors. This topic can be very interesting to continue to be researched by future researchers, as this topic can be associated with elements that researchers never expected. Basically, this research is based on the use of conceptual metaphors used by male and female journalists. From this study, the researchers also found differences in the function of conceptual metaphors used by male and female journalists. From the differences in these two elements, useful suggestions can be found for future researchers. The suggestions given include different segmentation for future researchers, readers of this study, and media that cover news with various topics.

The suggestion for the next researcher is to maintain the object used to be researched, namely news, by using different segmentations, not only limited to politics, but also providing a different corpus of data, both from the use of different languages and words. Such as economic, sports, and lifestyle news. To test whether the differences in function and metaphorical patterns based on gender are consistent. In addition, further research can enrich linguistic topics by using articles from various mass media, by explicitly providing gender data from journalists, as most mass media do

not provide it explicitly, making it difficult for researchers to distinguish between male and female writing styles.

Then, for the second suggestion intended for the readers of this study, from the findings presented in the previous chapter of this study, it is hoped that it can increase media literacy and critical awareness when reading the news. By using metaphors not only as makeup in news texts but also from the use of metaphors bringing a certain ideological perspective, readers can also be more sensitive to an event published by the news. The use of conceptual metaphors in news makes the news more alive by using it also makes it easier for readers to interpret some sentences that sound complicated and unfamiliar. The researcher also realized that there is a difference in the use of conceptual metaphors used by male and female journalists. This will make the reader not only receive raw information from the news text only, but also actively analyze the meaning of biases, and the opinions hidden behind the figurative language presented in the news.

The third suggestion is addressed to the media or press institutions that publish news, this study aims to show that there is a difference in men's and women's news writing. The media needs to realize that the use of sentences used by journalists, especially in the use of metaphors, makes readers direct their perception of the news topic, the use of this metaphor should also be a support for male and female journalists. With metaphors, journalists can direct public opinion with only the use of sentences. From this study, news will become a tool used to control public perception. Therefore, press or

news institutions are advised to continue to be objective and convey facts so that they do not contain subjective things or planned agendas.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDICES

A. Metaphor

Title	Writer	No.	Sentence	Metaphor or Literal		Gender	
				Metaphor	Literal	M	F
South Korea had martial law for 6 hours. Why did this happen and what can we expect now?	Alexander M. Hynd	1.	President Yoon Suk Yeol sent shockwaves through the world	✓		✓	
		2.	National Assembly immediately sought to pass at the legislature to block the decree	✓		✓	
		3.	This led to a dramatic confrontation with soldiers over control of the building.		✓	✓	
		4.	sufficient numbers of South Korean legislators gained entry to the chamber		✓	✓	
		5.	Yoon's opponents continued to gather in a tense standoff with military		✓	✓	
		6.	By around 4:30am, armed forces had withdrawn		✓	✓	
		7.	Yoon had publicly conceded that his attempt had failed		✓	✓	
		8.	It ended a short-lived but nevertheless major constitutional crisis of authority	✓		✓	
		9.	Martial law suspends key democratic freedoms	✓		✓	
		10.	giving the military authority to exercise more powers	✓		✓	

		11.	He claims he was protecting the constitution from “pro North Korean forces”	✓		✓	
		12.	As a result, there was widespread reporting of opposition activities in real time.		✓	✓	
		13.	anti-state activities plotting rebellion	✓		✓	
		14.	this decision is months of domestic political battles	✓		✓	
		15.	their blocking of budget legislation	✓		✓	
		16.	further depleting his support.	✓		✓	
		17.	Impeachment is definitely on the cards	✓		✓	
		18.	Immediate economic damage to the country’s currency and markets may bounce back	✓		✓	
		19.	initiate a formal impeachment process against the much-weakened president	✓		✓	
		20.	During a whirlwind few hours in South Korean politics	✓		✓	
What South Korea’s short-lived martial law says about nation’s democracy and the autocratic tendencies of President Yoon	Myunghee Lee	21.	President Yoon Suk Yeol placed the country under martial law	✓			✓
		22.	the measure provoked concerns of the country backsliding into authoritarian rule.	✓			✓
		23.	I’m still trying to get my head around it	✓			✓
		24.	rumors started circulating among journalists	✓			✓
		25.	in South Korea of trying to destabilize the country	✓			✓

		26.	he was pointing the finger at opposition parties	✓			✓
		27.	who have been blocking his policies and trying to impeach some of his appointees.	✓			✓
		28.	there was no way for him to continue to smoothly run the county	✓			✓
		29.	he was declaring emergency martial law to save the nation from pro-North Korean and anti-state forces.	✓			✓
		30.	This shocked a lot of people, and it appears many were taken unawares.		✓		✓
		31.	But it appears even some in his own party were unaware that Yoon was planning to do this.		✓		✓
		32.	moves by the opposition in the National Assembly to block key parts of his agenda.	✓			✓
		33.	Also Yoon is facing numerous influence-peddling scandals involving both himself and his wife.	✓			✓
		34.	Hardly. Yoon is in an incredibly weak position	✓			✓
		35.	a gridlocked parliament and a population in which he has become very unpopular.	✓			✓
		36.	Yoon took this step before the opposition could impeach him	✓			✓
		37.	He was already facing calls for impeachment	✓			✓
		38.	there was appetite in the country for a second impeachment				✓

		39.	this can be characterized as an act of desperation		✓		✓
		40.	those calls for impeachment and removal from power	✓			✓
		41.	the opposition blocking him repeatedly	✓			✓
		42.	he and some of the plotters must have calculated politically	✓			✓
		43.	But then again, I can't read his mind	✓			✓
		44.	it is regarded as a foolish move	✓			✓
		45.	he was in such a weak position politically		✓		✓
		46.	this tactic would give them a chance to gain support	✓			✓
		47.	People certainly have aired concern over his autocratic tendencies.	✓			✓
		48.	He has ignored legal procedures and tried to circumvent the National Assembly	✓			✓
		49.	He has certainly shown an illiberal streak at home	✓			✓
		50.	while smearing opponents as communists and North Korean sympathizers	✓			✓
		51.	there have been attempts by foreign policy types to divide the world into two blocs	✓			✓
		52.	framed in Washington as a defender of democracy	✓			✓
		53.	his authoritarian tendencies have been amped up for the world to see	✓			✓
		54.	it's difficult to imagine that won't be part of his legacy		✓		✓

		55.	South Korea has a long history with martial law		✓		✓
		56.	came to power through a coup	✓			✓
		57.	troops brutally cracked down on protesters	✓			✓
		58.	But, certainly as a foolish move	✓			✓
		59.	My guess would be President Yoon's days are numbered	✓			✓
		60.	there were still many people in the parliament and the public at large resistant to the idea	✓			✓
		61.	But there appears to be a groundswell of opinion	✓			✓
		62.	the president should be removed, and it is echoed by the public	✓			✓
		63.	The events of the past month have thrown South Korea into political chaos	✓			✓
		64.	The South Korean won has plunged to its lowest level	✓			✓
		65.	almost 16 years and the stock market has tumbled	✓			✓
		66.	the country's already fragile economy	✓			✓
		67.	restore stability and severely damaged public trust in its institutions	✓			✓
		68.	South Korea now faces the challenge of navigating these precarious times	✓			✓
		69.	following a tense six-hour standoff with the presidential security team		✓		✓

		70.	The arrest warrant is valid until Monday, January 6		✓		✓
		71.	I will fight until the end to protect this country together with you	✓			✓
		72.	Yoon's behaviour has been interpreted by many observers as an attempt to delay the investigation		✓		✓
		73.	the court is expediting the impeachment trial process.		✓		✓
		74.	Yoon has made every effort to obstruct the process	✓			✓
		75.	The younger generation has taken a leading role in the movement		✓		✓
		76.	creating a protest culture infused with elements from K-pop fandom	✓			✓
		77.	the road ahead remains uncertain and fraught with challenges	✓			✓
		78.	left many South Koreans stunned	✓		✓	
		79.	Yoon's gambit failed	✓		✓	
What is a self-coup? South Korea president's attempt ended in failure – a notable exception in a growing global trend	John Joseph Chin	80.	The move, which appeared more about curtailing efforts by the main opposition	✓		✓	
		81.	They involve an attempt to seize executive power	✓		✓	
		82.	those responsible will attempt to take power from an incumbent	✓		✓	
		83.	Augusto Pinochet ousted the government of Salvador Allende in 1973	✓		✓	
		84.	These self-coups are coups in reverse	✓		✓	
		85.	using troops to shut down the legislature	✓		✓	

		86.	pave the way for expanding his presidential power	✓		✓	
		87.	But not all executive power grabs are self-coups	✓		✓	
		88.	this may be a blow to executive constraints and democracy	✓		✓	
		89.	with the aid of some enterprising undergraduate students		✓	✓	
		90.	Yoon declared martial law to grab executive power from an opposition-led legislature	✓		✓	
		91.	Coups and self-coups are two of the most common ways democracies die	✓		✓	
		92.	their relative frequencies have changed over time		✓	✓	
		93.	self-coups have become the leading cause	✓		✓	
		94.	Yoon launched his self-coup bid seemingly without prior support	✓		✓	
		95.	When masses of people pour into the streets to oppose the coup	✓		✓	
		96.	President Yoon's days in power are numbered	✓		✓	
		97.	only one failed self-coup leader managed to hang on to office for more than a year	✓		✓	
		98.	The events of the past month have thrown South Korea into political chaos	✓			✓
		99.	Deep divisions have emerged between politicians loyal to Yoon	✓			✓
South Korea: failed arrest of impeached president sets stage for more turmoil in 2025	Yoon Walker	100.	The South Korean won has plunged to its lowest level		✓		✓
		101.	severely damaged public trust in its institutions	✓			✓

		102.	dangerous acts to preempt the impeachment trial		✓		✓
		103.	The court is expediting the impeachment trial process	✓			✓
		104.	This is driven by the belief that mounting a strong defence would become significantly more difficult	✓			✓
		105.	The younger generation has taken a leading role in the movement		✓		✓
		106.	a protest culture infused with elements from K-pop fandom	✓			✓
		107.	exacerbate inflationary pressure	✓			✓
		108.	This will only add further strain on the economy	✓			✓
		109.	suffered a prolonged period of low growth throughout much of 2024.		✓		✓
		110.	As South Korea embarks on 2025, the road ahead remains uncertain	✓			✓
		111.	The ruling party secured just 108 seats out of the 300	✓			✓
		112.	He repeatedly described Seoul's relationship with Washington as the "basic axis of our diplomacy".	✓		✓	
		113.	there would be some rebalancing of relations under his leadership	✓		✓	
Why South Korea's new leader may be on a collision course with Trump	Christoph Bluth	114.	The Lee government clearly has a delicate balancing act ahead	✓		✓	
		115.	We should not put all our eggs in one basket	✓		✓	
		116.	The Trump administration has taken a hawkish approach towards China	✓		✓	
		117.	Yoon's government avoided dialogue	✓		✓	

		118.	encouraged the spread of outside information across the border		✓	✓	
		119	public opinion in South Korea has shifted in favour of developing		✓	✓	
		120..	The goal was to reduce tension through engagement	✓		✓	
		121.	Peace is always cheaper than war		✓	✓	
		122.	North Korean leader Kim Jong-un declared South Korea an “enemy” nation		✓	✓	
		123.	North Korea has forged a close partnership with Russia	✓		✓	
		124.	The North Korean threat is growing	✓		✓	
		125.	the US security guarantee is weakening	✓		✓	
		126.	The public responded with massive protests	✓			✓
		127.	The sight of young people moving to K-pop’s electrifying beat has become part of the drama	✓			✓
K-pop hits become anthems of South Korea’s protests against President Yoon	Hyun Kyong Hannah Chang	128.	The Sight of young people moving to K-Pop’s electrifying beat has become part of the drama of this protest movement	✓			✓
		129.	lyrics that resonate with the sentiment of the protests	✓			✓
		130.	The rough path in front of us might be an unknown future	✓			✓
		131.	They also passed around information on social media such as the location of the protest sites and publicly available toilets, as well as lists of useful rally supplies.	✓			✓

		132.	Though our path is long and dark, we will awaken, go forward, and finally overcome.	✓			✓
		133.	soldiers opened fire on citizens in the city of Gwangju		✓		✓
		134.	this sombre tune kept the memory of Gwangju alive among the protesters	✓			✓
		135.	More protests will take place in South Korea over the coming months		✓		✓
		136.	In the space of three weeks, South Korea has seen a brief declaration of martial law	✓		✓	
		137.	One underappreciated driver of the recent drama	✓		✓	
YouTube populists are driving South Korea's political instability. It's a warning for the rest of the world's democracies	Christopher James Hall	138.	who both benefit from and fuel a new brand of populism	✓		✓	
		139.	The effects in South Korea are stark		✓	✓	
		140.	Yoon trailed his opponent for much of the campaign.	✓		✓	
		141.	to achieve a narrow win and control of South Korea's most powerful political position	✓		✓	
		142.	social media platforms influence democratic processes	✓		✓	
		143.	not all of the news gets equal attention		✓	✓	
		144.	Users also notoriously direct hate towards issues	✓		✓	
		145.	Online influencers are great vehicles for populist politics	✓		✓	
		146.	These YouTube news influencers show journalistic content can	✓		✓	

South Korea: defeat of president's attempt to impose martial law shows a robust democracy at work			contribute to the new news media ecosystem				
		147.	The time may be coming when platform journalism is vital for democracy	✓		✓	
		148.	throwing the country into turmoil by calling for emergency martial law	✓			✓
		149.	time to rebuild and protect South Korea from falling into ruin	✓			✓
	Sarah A. Son	150.	the one that emerged from the grip of persistent military dictatorships	✓			✓
		151.	democracy was heading on a downward trajectory		✓		✓
		152.	The tipping point was likely efforts this week		✓		✓
		153.	dictatorship lies firmly in South Korea's past	✓			✓
		154.	fears of democratic backsliding surface from time to time		✓		✓
		155.	Her government's blacklisting of thousands of artists	✓			✓
		156.	the decisions are woefully out of touch with public sentiment		✓		✓
		157.	Yoon has hastened his own demise	✓			✓
		158.	a state of martial law would have wreaked havoc on hard-won advancement	✓			✓

		159.	It is unlikely his political career will survive the fallout from this grave error of judgement	✓			✓

B. Conceptual Metaphor and Function

Title	Writer	No.	Sentence	Types of Metaphor			Functions				Gender	
				Structural	Orientational	Ontological	Cognitive	Aesthetic	Emotive	Referential	M	F
South Korea had martial law for 6 hours. Why did this happen and what can we expect now?	Alexander M. Hynd	1.	President Yoon Suk Yeol sent shockwaves through the world	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		2.	National Assembly immediately sought to mass at the legislature to block the decree	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		3.	This led to a dramatic confrontation with soldiers over control of the building.	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		4.	sufficient numbers of South Korean legislators gained entry to the chamber			✓	✓			✓	✓	
		5.	Yoon's opponents	✓			✓		✓		✓	

			continued to gather in a tense standoff with military									
		6.	By around 4:30am, armed forces had withdrawn			✓	✓				✓	
		7.	Yoon had publicly conceded that his attempt had failed			✓	✓		✓		✓	
		8.	It ended a short-lived but nevertheless major constitutional crisis of authority			✓	✓		✓		✓	
		9.	Marital law suspends key democratic freedoms			✓	✓			✓	✓	
		10.	giving the military authority to exercise more powers	✓						✓	✓	
		11.	He claims he was protecting the constitution from “pro North Korean forces”			✓	✓		✓		✓	
		12.	As a result, there was widespread			✓	✓			✓	✓	

			reporting of opposition activities in real time.									
		13.	anti-state activities plotting rebellion	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		14.	this decision is months of domestic political battles	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		15.	their blocking of budget legislation	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		16.	further depleting his support.			✓	✓		✓		✓	
		17.	Impeachment is definitely on the cards	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		18.	Immediate economic damage to the country's currency and markets may bounce back			✓	✓		✓		✓	
		19.	initiate a formal impeachment process against the much- weakened president			✓	✓		✓		✓	
		20.	During a whirlwind few	✓			✓		✓		✓	

			hours in South Korean politics									
What South Korea's short-lived martial law says about nation's democracy and the autocratic tendencies of President Yoon	Myunghee Lee	21.	President Yoon Suk Yeol placed the country under martial law		✓		✓		✓			✓
		22.	the measure provoked concerns of the country backsliding into authoritarian rule.		✓		✓			✓		✓
		23.	I'm still trying to get my head around it			✓	✓		✓			✓
		24.	rumors started circulating among journalists			✓	✓					✓
		25.	in South Korea of trying to destabilize the country	✓			✓					✓
		26.	he was pointing the finger at opposition parties	✓			✓			✓		✓
		27.	who have been blocking his policies and trying to impeach some of his appointees.	✓			✓			✓		✓

		28.	there was no way for him to continue to smoothly run the county	✓			✓					✓
		29.	he was declaring emergency martial law to save the nation from pro-North Korean and anti-state forces.			✓	✓		✓			✓
		30.	This shocked a lot of people, and it appears many were taken unawares.		✓		✓		✓			✓
		31.	But it appears even some in his own party were unaware that Yoon was planning to do this.		✓		✓		✓			✓
		32.	moves by the opposition in the National Assembly to block key parts of his agenda.	✓			✓			✓		✓
		33.	Also Yoon is facing numerous influence-peddling scandals involvi			✓	✓			✓		✓

			ng both himself and his wife.									
		34.	Hardly. Yoon is in an incredibly weak position	✓			✓					✓
		35.	a gridlocked parliament and a population in which he has become very unpopular.	✓			✓	✓				✓
		36.	Yoon took this step before the opposition could impeach him	✓			✓			✓		✓
		37.	He was already facing calls for impeachment			✓	✓		✓			✓
		38.	there was appetite in the country for a second impeachment			✓	✓		✓			✓
		39.	this can be characterized as an act of desperation			✓	✓		✓			✓
		40.	those calls for impeachment and removal from power	✓			✓		✓			✓
		41.	the opposition blocking him repeatedly	✓			✓		✓			✓

		42.	he and some of the plotters must have calculated politically	✓			✓	✓				✓
		43.	But then again, I can't read his mind			✓	✓		✓			✓
		44.	it is regarded as a foolish move	✓			✓					✓
		45.	he was in such a weak position politically		✓		✓		✓			✓
		46.	this tactic would give them a chance to gain support			✓	✓		✓			✓
		47.	People certainly have aired concern over his autocratic tendencies.			✓	✓			✓		✓
		48.	He has ignored legal procedures and tried to circumvent the National Assembly	✓			✓		✓			✓
		49.	He has certainly shown an illiberal streak at home			✓	✓			✓		✓
		50.	while smearing opponents as communists and	✓			✓		✓			✓

			North Korean sympathizers									
		51.	there have been attempts by foreign policy types to divide the world into two blocs	✓			✓		✓			✓
		52.	framed in Washington as a defender of democracy	✓			✓		✓			✓
		53.	his authoritarian tendencies have been amped up for the world to see	✓			✓		✓			✓
		54.	it's difficult to imagine that won't be part of his legacy			✓	✓		✓			✓
		55.	South Korea has a long history with martial law			✓	✓		✓			✓
		56.	came to power through a coup	✓			✓		✓			✓
		57.	troops brutally cracked down on protesters	✓			✓		✓			✓
		58.	But, certainly as a foolish move	✓			✓		✓			✓
		59.	My guess would be President Yoon's days are numbered	✓			✓		✓			✓

		60.	there were still many people in the parliament and the public at large resistant to the idea	✓			✓		✓			✓
		61.	But there appears to be a groundswell of opinion	✓			✓		✓			✓
		62.	the president should be removed, and it is echoed by the public	✓			✓		✓			✓
		63.	The events of the past month have thrown South Korea into political chaos	✓			✓		✓			✓
		64.	The South Korean won has plunged to its lowest level			✓	✓		✓			✓
		65.	almost 16 years and the stock market has tumbled			✓	✓		✓			✓
		66.	the country's already fragile economy			✓	✓		✓			✓
		67.	restore stability and severely damaged public			✓	✓			✓		✓

			trust in its institutions									
		68.	South Korea now faces the challenge of navigating these precarious times	✓			✓		✓			✓
		69.	following a tense six-hour standoff with the presidential security team	✓			✓		✓			✓
		70.	The arrest warrant is valid until Monday, January 6		✓		✓			✓		✓
		71.	I will fight until the end to protect this country together with you	✓			✓		✓			✓
		72.	Yoon's behaviour has been interpreted by many observers as an attempt to delay the investigation	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓
		73.	the court is expediting the impeachment trial process.		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
		74.	Yoon has made every effort to obstruct the process	✓			✓		✓			✓

		75.	The younger generation has taken a leading role in the movement		✓		✓		✓			✓
		76.	creating a protest culture infused with elements from K-pop fandom			✓	✓		✓			✓
		77.	the road ahead remains uncertain and fraught with challenges	✓			✓		✓			✓
		78.	left many South Koreans stunned			✓			✓		✓	
		79.	Yoon's gambit failed	✓			✓		✓		✓	
What is a self-coup? South Korea president's attempt ended in failure – a notable exception in a growing global trend	John Joseph Chin	80.	The move, which appeared more about curtailing efforts by the main opposition			✓	✓			✓	✓	
		81.	They involve an attempt to seize executive power			✓	✓			✓	✓	
		82.	those responsible will attempt to take power from an incumbent			✓	✓		✓		✓	
		83.	Augusto Pinochet ousted the			✓	✓		✓		✓	

			government of Salvador Allende in 1973								
		84.	These self-coups are coups in reverse	✓			✓		✓		✓
		85.	using troops to shut down the legislature	✓			✓		✓		✓
		86.	pave the way for expanding his presidential power	✓			✓		✓		✓
		87.	But not all executive power grabs are self-coups			✓	✓		✓		✓
		88.	this may be a blow to executive constraints and democracy	✓			✓		✓		✓
		89.	with the aid of some enterprising undergraduate students	✓			✓		✓		✓
		90.	Yoon declared martial law to grab executive power from an opposition-led legislature			✓	✓		✓		✓
		91.	Coups and self-coups are two of the most			✓	✓		✓		✓

			common ways democracies die									
		92.	their relative frequencies have changed over time			✓	✓		✓		✓	
		93.	self-coups have become the leading cause	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		94.	Yoon launched his self-coup bid seemingly without prior support	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		95.	When masses of people pour into the streets to oppose the coup			✓	✓		✓		✓	
		96.	President Yoon's days in power are numbered	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		97.	only one failed self-coup leader managed to hang on to office for more than a year	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		98.	The events of the past month have thrown South Korea into political chaos			✓	✓		✓			✓
		99.	Deep divisions have emerged between politicians loyal to Yoon	✓			✓		✓			✓

South Korea: failed arrest of impeached president sets stage for more turmoil in 2025	Yoon Walker	100.	The South Korean won has plunged to its lowest level		✓		✓		✓		✓
		101.	severely damaged public trust in its institutions			✓	✓		✓		✓
		102.	dangerous acts to 105re-empt the impeachment trial	✓			✓		✓		✓
		103.	The court is expediting the impeachment trial process		✓		✓		✓		✓
		104.	This is driven by the belief that mounting a strong defence would become significantly more difficult	✓			✓		✓		✓
		105.	The younger generation has taken a leading role in the movement		✓		✓		✓		✓
		106.	a protest culture infused with elements from K-pop fandom			✓	✓		✓		✓
		107.	exacerbate inflationary pressure			✓	✓		✓		✓

		108.	This will only add further strain on the economy			✓	✓		✓			✓
		109.	suffered a prolonged period of low growth throughout much of 2024.		✓		✓		✓			✓
		110.	As South Korea embarks on 2025, the road ahead remains uncertain	✓			✓		✓			✓
		111.	The ruling party secured just 108 seats out of the 300			✓	✓			✓		✓
		112.	He repeatedly described Seoul's relationship with Washington as the "basic axis of our diplomacy".	✓			✓			✓	✓	
		113.	there would be some rebalancing of relations under his leadership	✓			✓		✓		✓	
Why South Korea's new leader may be on a collision course with Trump	Christoph Bluth	114.	The Lee government clearly has a delicate balancing act ahead	✓			✓		✓		✓	

		115.	We should not put all our eggs in one basket	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		116.	The Trump administration has taken a hawkish approach towards China	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		117.	Yoon's government avoided dialogue			✓	✓			✓	✓	
		118.	encouraged the spread of outside information across the border		✓		✓		✓		✓	
		119	public opinion in South Korea has shifted in favour of developing		✓		✓				✓	
		120..	The goal was to reduce tension through engagement	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		121.	Peace is always cheaper than war	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		122.	North Korean leader Kim Jong-un declared South Korea an "enemy" nation			✓	✓		✓		✓	
		123.	North Korea has forged a close	✓			✓		✓		✓	

			partnership with Russia									
		124.	The North Korean threat is growing			✓	✓		✓		✓	
		125.	the US security guarantee is weakening	✓			✓			✓	✓	
		126.	The public responded with massive protests			✓	✓			✓		✓
		127.	The sight of young people moving to K-pop's electrifying beat has become part of the drama	✓			✓		✓			✓
K-pop hits become anthems of South Korea's protests against President Yoon	Hyun Kyong Hannah Chang	128.	The Sight of young people moving to K-Pop's electrifying beat has become part of the drama of this protest movement	✓			✓		✓			✓
		129.	lyrics that resonate with the sentiment of the protests	✓			✓		✓			✓
		130.	The rough path in front of us might be an unknown future	✓			✓		✓			✓

		131.	They also passed around information on social media such as the location of the protest sites and publicly available toilets, as well as lists of useful rally supplies.			✓	✓			✓		✓
		132.	Though our path is long and dark, we will awaken, go forward, and finally overcome.		✓		✓			✓		✓
		133.	soldiers opened fire on citizens in the city of Gwangju			✓	✓		✓			✓
		134.	this sombre tune kept the memory of Gwangju alive among the protesters			✓	✓			✓		✓
		135.	More protests will take place in South Korea over the coming months			✓	✓			✓		✓
		136.	In the space of three weeks, South Korea has seen a brief			✓	✓		✓		✓	

			declaration of martial law									
		137.	One underappreciated driver of the recent drama	✓			✓		✓		✓	
YouTube populists are driving South Korea's political instability. It's a warning for the rest of the world's democracies	Christopher James Hall	138.	who both benefit from and fuel a new brand of populism	✓					✓		✓	
		139.	The effects in South Korea are stark			✓	✓				✓	
		140.	Yoon trailed his opponent for much of the campaign.	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		141.	to achieve a narrow win and control of South Korea's most powerful political position			✓	✓			✓	✓	
		142.	social media platforms influence democratic processes	✓			✓			✓	✓	
		143.	not all of the news gets equal attention			✓	✓			✓	✓	
		144.	Users also notoriously direct hate towards issues			✓	✓		✓		✓	

		145.	Online influencers are great vehicles for populist politics	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		146.	These YouTube news influencers show journalistic content can contribute to the new news media ecosystem	✓			✓			✓	✓	
		147.	The time may be coming when platform journalism is vital for democracy	✓			✓		✓		✓	
		148.	throwing the country into turmoil by calling for emergency martial law			✓	✓		✓			✓
		149.	time to rebuild and protect South Korea from falling into ruin	✓			✓		✓			✓
South Korea: defeat of president's attempt to impose martial law shows a	Sarah A. Son	150.	the one that emerged from the grip of persistent military dictatorships	✓			✓			✓		✓

robust democracy at work		151.	democracy was heading on a downward trajectory		✓		✓			✓		✓
		152.	The tipping point was likely efforts this week		✓		✓			✓		✓
		153.	dictatorship lies firmly in South Korea's past			✓	✓			✓		✓
		154.	fears of democratic backsliding surface from time to time		✓		✓		✓			✓
		155.	Her government's blacklisting of thousands of artists			✓	✓		✓			✓
		156.	the decisions are woefully out of touch with public sentiment		✓		✓		✓			✓
		157.	Yoon has hastened his own demise	✓			✓		✓			✓
		158.	a state of martial law would have wreaked havoc on hard-won advancement	✓			✓		✓			✓

