

The Meanings, The Associations, and The Functions of Metaphors in Sports Discourse in Kompas Newspaper

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ABSTRACT

This research describes the semantic features of metaphors found in sports discourse in Kompas daily newspaper using semantic decomposition, contrasting the semantic components of the source language and the metaphorical expression to discover the meaning, the similar association, and the functions of the metaphors written in the course. Nonparticipant observation, critical reading, and note-taking were used to collect the data. Then all the data was analyzed by using referential identity and distributional methods with substitution and paraphrasing techniques. The first result of this research showed that each fundamental element elaborated by analyzing each domain's diagnostic components could explain the association between the source language and the metaphor. The second result is that the text's association included four similarities; attributes, movement, qualities, and action. The third conclusion is that the metaphors' functions explain and describe the situation, entertain the team, and evaluate the team.

Keyword; *metaphors, semantic feature, semantic decomposition, newspaper.*

INTRODUCTION

A newspaper is a medium where people get current news or information that describe social cultures and texts discourse. One of the newspapers in Indonesia that is famous among Indonesian people is *Kompas* daily newspaper. There are various issues in this newspaper, such as arts, education, economics, politics, sports, etc. From those multiple issues, sports is seen in everyday life and loved by all ages community. This study is interested in the linguistic aspects correlated in sports discourse, specifically on metaphorical meaning.

Discourses are about the surrounding that constitutes the object (Foucault, 1972), and through discourse, meanings, subjects, and subjectivities are formed (Wright, 2000: 153). Semantically, the object's importance might have identical meaning with its lexical form as in the word 'pencil'. The pencil has a lexical meaning as a tool to write and has a long and round shape. In other terms, the lexical meaning is defined as a general concept about the word and described as part of its context. Chaer (1994: 289) supported this notion by saying that lexical meaning is a meaning possessed by a lexeme without any context. When the word

comes along with other words and creates a structural meaning, it is called grammatical meaning. Bernard O'Dwyer (2006) defined grammatical meaning as the meaning created from the relationships of one to another.

The word entails with the other words that structurally combined will have a different meaning. Imagine if words or lexemes are combined without grammatical structure such as 'Pencil my friend borrow is week by my school last at'. The definition that is conveyed is not clear and emerges ambiguity to the readers. However, the message told through words will be clearer and understandable if a special order is given to those words, 'My pencil was borrowed by my friend at school last week'. The order creates a transparent relationship to the word chain and makes a difference in meaning. The meaning of words is not only considered to lexical and grammatical meaning but also contextual and symbolic meaning.

Contextual meaning is the meaning of a specific word in a language that implies a restriction on the considered set of the possible world (Batens, 1977: 149). In contrast, the metaphorical meaning is an association between two items with different characteristics but in many ways have similarities in different valuable ways (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003). For example, Mother Teresa figuring herself as a pencil of God in words, '*I'm a little pencil in the hand of a writing God, who is sending a love letter to the world*'. The pencil's lexical meaning is a piece of long narrow wood, metal, or plastic that contains a black or colored substance used for drawing and writing. Simultaneously, 'I', which refers to Mother Teresa, has a lexical meaning as a female, a human being. The words 'pencil' and 'I' are two items that have very contrasting characteristics. Grammatically, 'I am a little pencil' means that Mother Teresa has just confirmed herself as a little pencil. This grammatical meaning is not the meaning that the speaker expects. Thus, it has another meaning implied from the text.

The words cannot be translated separately into their lexical or grammatical meaning, but it also has a metaphorical meaning that correlates the two items. In this case, Mother Teresa was imagining herself into a tool used to write (pencil), and God used it to write a love letter means a symbolic word for her deeds of charity toward poor people. This meaning is unique and cannot be separated from daily life.

Therefore, many kinds of research have been done by using this approach. Sukarno (2017: 15-28) recently published his research entitled 'The Meanings and Functions of Metaphorical Expression in Legal Discourse in the Jawa Pos Newspaper'. The study revealed that metaphorical meaning used in legal discourse, especially in political discourse in the Jawa Pos newspaper, was aimed at highlighting, popularizing, or exaggerating news to attract readers. He also explained that metaphorical meaning is also used to criticize, intimidate, and humiliate law institutions, especially prosecutors and judges. In her paper, Nirmala (2010) stated that the relation between target and source in metaphorical expressions was used to find out the ground or basis of the motivation on the using of metaphorical expressions. There are some categories of

metaphorical expressions proposed by Raffaelli and Katunar (2016: 125-147),

“... the formation of sports discourse is dependent on three categories of metaphorical expressions relative to the degree of their conventionalization within sports discourse: (a) conventionalized, (b) semi-conventionalized, and (c) innovative metaphorical expressions. Each of these categories is analyzed according to their frequency and various aspects of meaning that it entails. Through the introduction of the semi-conventionalized metaphorical expression category, we aim to examine the gradable line between language creativity and conventionality as it is formed within the discourse of sports.”

Alongside the previous researches, but has a somewhat different approach, the study of metaphorical meaning dealing with sports discourse is mainly concerned in this paper. The sports discourse is not regarded as a source domain but a target domain.

Conceptual semantics is used to describe and contrast the source words' semantic components to the target words to get the meaning. According to Jackendoff (2006: 355), conceptual semantics is aimed ‘... to investigate how linguistic utterances are related to human cognition, where cognition is a human capacity that is to a considerable degree independent of language, interacting with the perceptual and action systems as well as language’.

Texts and any media related to communication have their motive in delivering information to readers and need the right words to attract or imply meaning to the readers. Therefore, they play the readers' cognition by putting metaphorical expression with a strong conceptual semantics in the texts. Besides, metaphorical expressions are conveyed to reflect ideas by using other ideas that have a very different lexical meaning but have similar valuable meaning. In digesting the meaning of the metaphorical expression, finding out and contrasting the source and the target language is necessary. An example on how to describe and contrast the source and the target language of a metaphorical expression is seen in mapping scheme in figure 1.

Figure 1. Mapping Scheme of Source and Target Domain

	<i>Blind-sided me</i> (TARGET)		<i>Blind eyes</i> (SOURCE)
Semantic Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not noticing (player's decision) - Could not see or predict the decision 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not noticing (anyone coming) - Could not see the surrounding

	<p>taken by the player</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The view is obscured in a few second - The blindness is caused by carelessness, not paying attention, a hidden action, or being distracted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The view is obscured in a no-time - The blindness caused by illnesses, genetic, accident, etc.
	<p><i>'The player's decision is really blind-sided me'</i> Attribute Resemblance → a condition when somebody could not see a thing</p>	

When we deal with metaphors, it is used as a mirror that reflects the ideas implied in the texts and utterance. Public media is full of metaphoric expressions where the journalists or the authors express their thoughts, experience, or utterance that has a particular meaning to a specific reader. Helisten (2000) proposed five motives in using metaphorical expressions in bringing over the readers; popularizing, downgrading, marginalizing, intimidating, and discriminating a specific party. This paper's main tendency reckons with linguistic phenomena, specifically on metaphorical expressions found in sports discourse in Kompas newspaper by describing the meanings, associations, and functions.

RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this research is qualitative descriptive. The data analyzed in this paper were taken from Kompas daily newspaper published on 22 May 2017-24 May 2017. The first step was collecting all the metaphorical expressions about Sport- Sudirman Cup by using non-participant observation, critical reading, and note-taking (Crowly in Sukarno, 2017). After all the metaphorical expressions were obtained, the writers analyzed them by applying referential identity and distributional method with substitution to get the semantic components of metaphorical expression (target language) with the source language. The third step was deciding the association between the source language and the target language.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on the finding the data, the metaphorical expressions found in Kompas Daily Newspaper published on 22/5/2017-24/5/2017 were in the form of phrases and clauses. Below are the data found served in tables.

Data 1	<i>Satu kemenangan Indonesia disumbangkan ganda putra Kevin Sanjaya.... (Kompas 24/5/17, p. 34)</i>
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	BAJU DISUMBANGKAN (source language)	KEMENANGAN DISUMBANGKAN (target language)
Semantic Component	- there's something to give (cloth) - (+) the giver - to give to help	- there's something to give (score) - (+) the scorer - to give to win
Ground	The metaphorical expression <i>kemenangan disumbangkan</i> indicates the same semantic components with the source language <i>baju disumbangkan</i> . Something donated must have something to give, the agent, and the purpose of giving. The metaphor in that sentence showed a similar action.	

Data 2	<i>Adapun ganda putri dan ganda campuran, yang ditargetkan memetik poin...</i> (Kompas 24/5/17, p. 34)	
	MEMETIK BUNGA (source language)	MEMETIK POIN (target language)
Semantic Component	-taking the flowers by picking the stalk -the flowers are to beautify, as presents ect	-taking the points by scoring -the scorings are to win
Ground	The metaphorical expression <i>memetik poin</i> indicates similar semantic components with the source language <i>memetik bunga</i> . There is an action of taking, and the purpose exists. Both of them show identical actions.	

Data 3	<i>Adapun ganda putri dan ganda campuran, yang ditargetkan memetik poin...</i> (Kompas 24/5/17, p. 34)	
	DITARGETKAN MENEMBAK (source language)	DITARGETKAN MEMETIK POIN (target language)
Semantic Component	- (+) aiming, goal - focus to get the target - fast and pertinent shot	- (+) aiming, goal - focus to win - fast and appropriate strategies
Ground	The metaphorical expression <i>ditargetkan memetik poin</i> indicates similar semantic components with the source language <i>ditargetkan menembak</i> . Something targeted must have aimed, must be forceful and fast. Both of them show similar action.	
 <i>Gloria Emanuelle Widjaja di partai pertama menjadi</i>	

Data 4	<i>kunci sukses strategi India.</i> (Kompas, 24/5/17, p. 34)	
	KUNCI RUMAH (source language)	KUNCI SUKSES (target language)
Semantic Component	-thing to open lock/unlock a house -important thing to lock/unlock a house	- thing to achieve something -one of the important things to be successful in doing something
Ground	The metaphorical expression <i>kunci sukses</i> indicates similar semantic components with the source language <i>kunci rumah</i> . To be successful, there must be a strategy to do something. The word <i>kunci</i> showed a similar attribute either in the source language or in the target language.	

Data 5	<i>Tentu saja ini menjadi pukulan bagi Indonesia</i> (Kompas, 24/5/17, p. 34)	
	PUKULAN MAUT (source language)	PUKULAN BAGI INDONESIA (target language)
Semantic Component	- Knocking with something hard - It can cause pain, bruises, or even death	-knocking with something -can cause shame, trauma, or even loss
Ground	<i>Pukulan</i> can cause something bad or negative impact. The word <i>pukulan</i> in <i>pukulan maut</i> and <i>pukulan bagi Indonesia</i> indicates the similarity in attribute	

Data 6	<i>Secara kekuatan masih berimbang dan prediksi kadang bisa meleset</i> (Kompas, 24/5/17, p. 34)	
	TEMBAKAN MELESET (source language)	PREDIKSI MELESET (target language)
Semantic Component	- There's something targeted - Mishit - There's someone aiming	- there's something targeted to predict - wrong prediction - There's someone aiming
Ground	Something missed can cause a negative impact and changes in the context. The word <i>meleset</i> in <i>tembakan meleset</i> and <i>prediksi meleset</i> indicates the similarity in movement.	

Data 7	<i>.....kami bisa juara grup,lolos ke perempat final, dan melaju hingga mencapai hasil yang maksimal</i> (Kompas, 24/5/17, p. 34)	
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	MOBIL MELAJU (source language)	KAMI MELAJU (target language)
Semantic Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a movement - Certain speed - (+) agent as driver 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -there is a movement -certain speed - (+) agent as a player
Ground	The word <i>melaju</i> in <i>kami melaju</i> and <i>mobil melaju</i> indicates the similarity in movement	

Data 8	<i>Di Bangkok, saya hanya mempertajam rekornas saya dalam...</i> (Kompas, 24/5/17, p. 33)	
	MEMPERTAJAM PISAU (source language)	MEMPERTAJAM REKORNAS (target language)
Semantic Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To sharpen by polishing the knives - Purpose to be sharp and able to cut anything - the knives use-stone sharpener to sharpen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To sharpen by adding some scores - Purpose to win in the competition - Practicing used in order to sharpen.
Ground	The word <i>mempertajam</i> in <i>mempertajam pisau</i> and <i>mempertajam rekornas</i> indicates the similarity in action.	

Data 9	<i>... , Minarti menyatakan, strategi harus matang</i> (Kompas, 22/5/17, p. 33)	
	AIR MATANG (source language)	STRATEGI MATANG (target language)
Semantic Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drinkable - Safe for health - hygiene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - can be applied in the game - safe and good for the game - good and mature
Ground	Something “matang” has a positive value in some context. The word <i>matang</i> in <i>air matang</i> and <i>strategi matang</i> indicates the similarity in quality.	

Data 10	<i>... ,untuk menghadapi permainan cepat dan smes-smes tajam di Carrara Sports...</i> (Kompas, 22/5/17, p. 33)	
	PISAU TAJAM (source language)	SMES-SMES TAJAM (target language)
Semantic Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - can cut or break something - dangerous and threatening in a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - can break the rivals - threatening for the rivals - Make it easier to

	certain situation - make it easier to cook	defeat the rivals
Ground	The word <i>tajam</i> in <i>pisau tajam</i> and <i>smes-smes tajam</i> indicates the similarity in quality.	

1.1 The Association between The Source Language and The Target Language in Metaphorical Expression Found in Kompas

Based on the data found, it can be concluded that the association between the source language and target language has similarities represented by the semantic components. The associations found similarity in action, the similarity in movement, the similarity in quality, and similarity in the attribute. Each of the associations is explained below.

1. Similarity in Movement

A metaphor representing similar movement occurs when it shows expression consisting of verbs modifying the same movement of an object from one place to another. The components showing similarity in the source language and target language can be seen in the data.

Data (7):

“Saya berharap kami bisa juara grup, lolos ke perempatan final, dan **melaju hingga mencapai hasil yang maksimal,**” ujar Kjaersfeldt. (24/5 hal 34)

Data 7 shows that the metaphor used is *melaju hingga mencapai hasil yang maksimal*. The word “melaju” in the data represents metaphor since it is followed by pronoun “kami”. It will have literal meanings if it is followed by noun such as cars or any other transportation. The semantic components *melaju* is served in this table below.

Data 7kami bisa juara grup, lolos ke perempat final, dan melaju hingga mencapai hasil yang maksimal (Kompas, 24/5/17, p. 34)	
	MOBIL MELAJU (source language)	KAMI MELAJU (target language)
Semantic Component	- There is a movement - Certain speed - (+) agent as driver	-there is a movement -certain speed, rhythm, pattern - (+) agent as player, team
Ground	The word <i>melaju</i> in <i>kami melaju</i> and <i>mobil melaju</i> indicates the similarity in movement	

The clause “*mobil melaju*” indicates there is a movement with a certain speed controlled by someone- the driver. The semantic components are also found in the target language ‘*kami melaju*’. In the clause ‘*kami melaju*’ also indicates the same elements with the source language; there is a movement with a certain speed, rhythm, and pattern to get somewhere controlled by someone, the team, player. Based on that similarities, it can be concluded that *mobil melaju* and *kami melaju* show similarities in movement.

2. Similarity in Attribute

The similarity in attributes between the source language and the target language can be seen if both have similar semantic components. The metaphor having similarity in a feature can be seen in this data below.

Data 4

“Kekalahan ganda campuran Tontowi Ahmad/Gloria Emanuelle Widjaja di partai pertama menjadi **kunci sukses** strategi Indonesia. (24/5. hal 34)

The phrase *kunci sukses* in the sentence acts as a metaphorical expression since it is usually bounded with other nouns such as *kunci rumah*, *kunci pagar* or *kunci kantor*. When it is bordered with those words, the word *kunci* creates literal meanings. For example, *kunci rumah* can open the door of the house so that someone can enter; however, based on the data, *kunci* can be followed by *sukses*- something that enables someone to do his work or duty successfully. The semantic components between the source language and the target language can be seen below this table.

Data 4 Gloria Emanuelle Widjaja di partai pertama menjadi <i>kunci sukses strategi India</i> . (Kompas, 24/5/17, p. 34)	
	KUNCI RUMAH (source language)	KUNCI SUKSES (target language)
Semantic Component	-thing to open lock/unlock a house -important thing to lock/unlock a house	- thing to achieve something -one of the important things to be successful in doing something
Ground	The metaphorical expression <i>kunci sukses</i> indicates similar semantic components with the source language <i>kunci rumah</i> . To be successful, there must be a strategy to do something. The word <i>kunci</i> showed a similar attribute either in the source language or in the target language.	

Based on the semantic feature analyses above, it can be seen that the semantic components in *kunci rumah* have similar attributes with the metaphor *kunci sukses*-that is something important to do something.

3. Similarity in Action

The similarity in action can be seen if the metaphorical expression and the source language show the same semantic components representing the same action. The similarity in action can be seen in the metaphor below.

Data 2

“Adapun ganda putri dan campuran, yang ditargetkan **memetik poin**, justru kandas.”

The word ‘*memetik*’ actually has a literal meaning when followed by other words such as *memetik bunga*, *memetik sayur*, *memetik daun* ect. However, it will create metaphorical sense when bounded with specific terms, such as *memetik poin*. Each of the semantic features between them is served in this table below.

Data 2	<i>Adapun ganda putri dan ganda campuran, yang ditargetkan memetik poin...</i> (Kompas 24/5/17, p. 34)	
	MEMETIK BUNGA (source language)	MEMETIK POIN (target language)
Semantic Component	-taking the flowers by picking the stalk -the flowers are to beautify, as presents, etc.	-taking the points by scoring -the scorings are to win
Ground	The metaphorical expression <i>memetik poin</i> indicates similar semantic components with the source language <i>memetik bunga</i> . There is an action of taking, and the purpose exists. Both of them show identical actions.	

Regarding to table 2 above, it can be seen that *memetik poin* and *memetik bunga* have similar actions, that is, the act of taking by picking and by scoring. Besides, both have purposes; to beautify and to win. In conclusion, *memetik bunga* and *memetik poin* are classified to have similarity in action.

4. Similarity in Quality

The similarity in quality occurs if the source language's semantic components and target language represent the same qualities. The similarity in quality can be seen below this data.

“Pasangan ganda putra bulu tangkis Indonesia, Kevin Sanjaya Sukamuljo dan Marcus F Gideon, berlatih intensif untuk menghadapi permainan cepat dan **smes-smes tajam** di Carrara Sport and Leisure Center, Gold Coast, Australia” (22/5 hal 33)

The word ‘tajam’actually has a literal meaning if it is followed by other words such as pisau tajam, kampak tajam or sisi tajam. But it can be metaphorically meant like in the data, *smes-smes tajam*. Each of their semantic components is served in this table below.

Data 10	... ,untuk menghadapi permainan cepat dan smes-smes tajam di Carrara Sports... (Kompas, 22/5/17, p. 33)	
	PISAU TAJAM (source language)	SMES-SMES TAJAM (target language)
Semantic Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - can cut or break something - dangerous and threatening in certain situation - make it easier to cook 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - can break the rivals - threatening for the rivals - Make it easier to defeat the rivals
Ground	The word <i>tajam</i> in <i>pisau tajam</i> and <i>smes-smes tajam</i> indicates the similarity in quality.	

Pisau tajam and smes tajam have similar qualities. *Pisau tajam* can easily cut or break something or even can cause dangerous or threatening, while *smes-smes tajam* can break the rivals or even become threatening to the competitors. Based on the similar quality they have, it can be concluded that the metaphor *smes tajam* has similar quality with the source language - *pisau tajam*.

1.2 The Functions of Metaphorical Expressions in Sport Discourse

The second finding of this research is that the writers tried to describe the functions of metaphors used in sports discourse published in Kompas Newspaper on 22 May 2017 -24 May 2017. There are many reasons why we use metaphors in speech or writing. Knowles and Rosamund (2006) stated that the functions of metaphors are to communicate what we think or how we feel about something; to explain what a particular thing is like; to convey meaning more excitingly or creatively, or to do all of these. In this research, the writers tried to describe the functions of metaphors in Sports discourse. The functions found are:

1. To evaluate the team

One of the functions of metaphors used in sports discourse is to evaluate the team. The function can be seen below this data.

“Kami memetik pelajaran dari India untuk melawan Indonesia,” kata Jonassen. (24/5 hal 34)

Based on the data, it can be seen that the metaphor “ memetik pelajaran” is used to evaluate how the team from Indonesia arranged their preparations to beat the rivals in the next competition. After losing in the previous match, Indonesia's team became more well prepared to compete in the next competition.

2. To describe and to explain the condition

The metaphor that describes the condition can be seen in this data.

“ Dengan hanya dua tim berperingkat teratas yang melaju ke perempatan final, *Indonesia berada di ujung tanduk* setelah kalah pada pertandingan yang seharusnya menghantarkan Merah Putih ke babak delapan besar”

The clause *Indonesia berada di ujung tanduk* describes that Indonesia's position as unsafe and narrowly lost in the game. To represent the position, the journalist used the metaphor *ujung tanduk* since it clarifies something is in a dangerous situation.

3. To entertain the team

One of the functions found is to entertain the team. The metaphor can be seen in this data below.

Kekalahan ganda campuran Tontowi Ahmad/Gloria Emanuelle Widjaja di partai pertama menjadi *kunci sukses* strategi Indonesia. (24/5. hal 34)

The metaphor *kunci sukses* in those lines function to entertain the team since Indonesia's team was defeated in the previous match. However, they made the loss become something that can make them not depressed but remains vigorous in the next game.

CONCLUSIONS

After conducting this research, the writers concluded that metaphor usage is essential and pervasive since it is a necessary process in forming words and word meaning where concepts and meanings are lexicalized or expressed in words. The metaphors found in the Sports Discourse- Piala

Sudirman Cup entitled *Mematangkan Strategi Kunci: Pemain Tunggal Putri Perbaiki Kecepatan* show four associations; similarity in action, the similarity in attribute, the similarity in movement, and similarity in quality. The association between the source language and the target language can be analyzed by transferring the source language's semantic components to the target language. The metaphors used in the sports discourse describe or explain the situation, evaluate, and entertain.

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