

CRITICALLY READING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN NEWS TITLE OF IDN TIMES.COM: WORLD CUP CHANNEL

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ABSTRACT

Figurative language is a style of language that is used to beautify a sentence. Not only in poetry and songs, figurative language is also often used in news titles. The research aims to critically read the figurative language found in IDN Times.com news titles, especially the types and functions of the figurative language contained in the news titles of IDN Times.com. The research critically read types of figurative language and critically read functions of figurative languages found in news titles of IDN Times.com World Cup Channel in December 2022 Edition. To collect the data, researchers used the descriptive qualitative method by doing several ways such as: reading news titles, classifying news titles based on the figurative language type, and writing down the news titles. The finding shows that there are four types of figurative language in IDN Times.com, including twenty-five Metaphors, three personifications, one simile, and ten hyperboles. The functions of using figurative language in the news title are to compare something with something that has a similar meaning, making the inanimate like a human, and to dramatize a sentence. Generally, figurative language makes every sentence appear more lovely and meaningful.

Keywords: *Figurative Language, News Title, IDN Times.com.*
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INTRODUCTION

The development of news portals on the internet that are accessible from any location at any time characterizes the current state of rapidly evolving technology. Any type of information or news can be easily uploaded to the internet. However, hoaxes frequently use this opening to their advantage. That is why readers should have critical reading skills to decide what to believe and what to do (Lestari & Syafryadin, 2023).

The readers' interest in the news is based on the title. An intriguing title will pique the reader's curiosity, causing them to read the words in the news contents without realizing it. The primary focus for piqueing readers' interest in news titles. It is said so because the title of the news is a reference for readers to find news. The reader's attention will be captured by an intriguing title. Even so, the title of the news should be prioritized as being in line with its contents. Online media frequently employs figurative language in title writing to dramatize the story and also act as reader-engaging bait. As a result, many news titles are

unclear, making readers assume what they are saying. Kasma (2021) explains the same thing without figurative language, some literary works look very monotonous. Therefore, figurative language is needed in literary works because, in addition to attracting readers' interest, it is also to add aesthetics to the literary work itself.

There is some previous research related to the analysis of Figurative Language. First, Iqbal (2022) focused on the Analysis of Figurative Language in Efek Rumah Kaca's Song Lyrics: Synesthesia 2015, Kasma (2021) this study employs two theories: Perrine's (2018) theory of figurative language, and Leech's (1985) theory of meaning. The last was Nurhaida and Marlina (2017), who analyzed Figurative Language in Views (Opinion Column) of the Online Padang Ekspres Newspaper. The difference of that research with this research lay in the figurative language concept. This research used the concept from Kennedy (1983).

Based on the facts above, the writers are interested in critically reading kinds of figurative language used in news titles on the website IDN Times.com. According to Keraf (1988) in Monika (2018), figurative language style is formed based on comparisons or similarities. Comparing something with something else means trying to find characteristics that show similarities between the two things. This research will discuss a variety of figurative language forms, such as metaphor, personification, simile, apostrophe, hyperbole, understatement, metonymy, synecdoche, and paradox. The December 2022 edition of the online news source IDN Times.com provided the data for this research. The types of figurative language that are present in the news title on IDN Times.com will be made clear after an analysis of all the data gathered over the course of a complete month. After having identified the types of figurative language in the news title, the writers will also conduct a function analysis. The rationale behind the figurative functions will subsequently be illuminated by this analysis.

A media website called IDN Times.com is run by IDN Media. IDN Media, a multi-platform digital media firm, was founded in June 2014 with the mission to be a voice for millennials and Generation Z and to make a difference via content.

According to the problem stated in the background, the writers try to critically read and analyze types of figurative language found in the news title of IDN Times.com World Cup Channel December 2022 Edition, and evaluate the functions of figurative languages contained in the news title of IDN Times.com World Cup Channel December 2022 Edition.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Critical Reading

Critical reading originally comes from the concept of critical thinking. It is the application of critical thinking in the process of reading. Highered (2010 in Lestari, 2023) points out that critical reading means we think as we read. Furthermore, Highered explains that critically means reacting to the text and the writer, consciously rejecting or accepting the writer's assertions, asking questions, and applying what we are reading to what we know and believe. Highered's opinion on critical reading is similar to Kurland's (2011) opinion which defines it as a technique for discovering information and ideas within a text while critical thinking is a technique for evaluating information and ideas, for deciding what to

accept and believe. To sum up, critical reading refers to critical thinking which is applied to the process of reading and writing (Chaffee, 2000; Reichenbach, 2001 in Lestari, 2013).

The definitions above lead to the conclusion that the process of critical reading would develop one to become a critical reader. Based on Kress(1990), Pennycook (1997), and Luke(2004) as cited by Lestari (2013) state that in the field of language studies, proponents of critical theory would like the learners to be more active and critical when they attempt to make sense of the text, rather than to be a passive consumer of the texts. In the same vein, Wallace (2003 in Lestari, 2013) argues that in a critical reading perspective, a reader actively pursues the meaning of the text as opposed to an earlier definition that reading is usually classified as a passive skill. Furthermore, Wallace (2003 in Lestari, 2013) asserts that as a critical reader, readers do not accept the point of view of the text in silence, rather they analyze the reasons why the author develops it then the reader continues to evaluate its credibility. In this regard, it can be said that critical reading actively involves the writer and the reader and can be seen as a dialogic connection.

Figurative Language

Figurative language is usually used to analyze the deeper meaning of words. In some writing, the use of figurative language is meant to replace actual words and provide readers with more fascinating impressions so that the meaning being given is more complicated. According to Dale & Warriner in Monika (2018), a figure of speech is the language used, namely figurative language to enhance and multiply effects by comparing and introducing an object with another or something more general. This is due to the short use of figurative language so that it changes the value of taste or creates certain connotations. Apart from that, figurative language is also the use of imaginative language, naturally not in the true sense. Therefore, figurative language is used to enhance a more beautiful effect and create imaginative values and a different feeling. Kennedy (1983 in Iqbal, 2022) divided figurative language into nine: metaphor, simile, personification, apostrophe, hyperbole, understatement, metonymy, synecdoche, and paradox.

Metaphor

A metaphor is a comparison in which the use of the word does not use its true meaning. Metaphor is derived from Greek and can be translated as "to move" (Cruse, 2004 in Wiradarma and Tharik, 2016). Metaphor is defined as the use of a word or group of words not with their true meaning but as a painting based on similarities or comparisons (Kridalaksana Wiradarma and Tharik, 2016). A metaphor is a word or expression whose meaning is figurative and not literal because a metaphor serves to explain a concept. Thus, the concept becomes easier to understand, and the effect becomes stronger (Budianta, 2003 in Wiradarma and Tharik, 2016). Metaphors are classified by Nurgiyantoro (2017) into three categories: explicit metaphors (in presentia), implicit metaphors (in absentia), and outdated metaphors.

Personification

Personification tends to compare living things with inanimate objects. Personification is a part of comparative figurative language. Personification, as defined by Kennedy (1983 in Iqbal, 2022), is a figurative language in which a

thing, an animal, or an abstract concept (truth, nature) is turned human. According to Keraf (1988 in Nurhaida and Marlina, 2017), personification is a kind of figure of speech that describes inanimate objects or inanimate objects so that they are human-like. In addition, the metaphor is of a special style of personification which alludes to inanimate objects so that they can speak like humans, act, and act. The personification style can be interpreted as a type of figure of speech that attaches human qualities to inanimate objects and abstract ideas (Nurgiyantoro, 2017).

Simile

A simile is a figurative language that compares two things explicitly. Similarity or simile is a firm comparison, what is meant by a firm comparison is that it directly expresses something with something else. For this reason, an effort is needed that explicitly show the similarity, namely the words: like, as, and so on, Keraf (1988 in Radzi and Harun, 2019). A simile is a comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually 'like,' 'as,' 'then', or a verb such as 'resembles' (Kennedy 1983 in Iqbal, 2022). A simile or comparison is something that equates figurative language with words that use comparisons, for example as, like, and so on.

Apostrophe

An apostrophe is used when talking to inanimate objects and treating the objects as if they were alive. This type of figurative language is included in the comparison. Kennedy (1983 in Iqbal, 2022), states that an apostrophe is a way to refer to someone or something invisible. When someone addresses an inanimate thing or speaks to an object as if it were alive, they utilize the apostrophe. According to Tsykynovska (2017), apostrophes are a type of figurative language in which a speaker addresses something or someone who is either absent or unable to answer in reality. The entity being addressed may be an absent, deceased, or fictitious person, as well as an inanimate object (such as the stars or the ocean), an ideal (such as love or fate), or a being (such as a Muse or God).

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the exaggeration of a sentence. According to Kennedy (1983 in Iqbal, 2022), hyperbole is a point that is emphasized by a statement that contains an exaggeration. Hyperbole is an excessive or exaggerated comparison or symbol (Semi, 1984 in Sardani and Indriani, 2022). Hyperbole is a sort of figurative language, according to Tarigan (1985 in Shaleha, 2016), consisting of statements that exaggerate the number, size, or nature to accentuate a statement or circumstance to deepen, remind the impression, and influence. Theoretically, according to Badrun (1989 in Shaleha, 2016), hyperbole can be employed to emphasize a claim or an exaggerated feeling will appear to suppress the narrative so that the reader can imagine through this exaggerated impression even though it is impossible.

Understatement

Understatement gives the impression of belittling it conveys something that is not important from the true meaning. Kennedy (1983 in Iqbal, 2022), explains that understatement is the opposite of hyperbole. A statement that understates anything makes it seem less serious, significant, good, or harmful than it is. A figurative language known as understatement is used to communicate ideas that are more significant than they appear to be. This figurative language typically conveys the idea that something is more "trivial."

Metonymy

Metonymy is expressing something to replace the nature or characteristics of something. Metonymy is a type of figurative language that uses one name of a thing that is substituted for another that is closely linked to the first, Kennedy (1983 in Iqbal 2022). Metonymy is a figure of speech used to compare one phrase to another that has a similar meaning. It is used when attempting to convey meaning quickly. Keraf (1988 in Payuyasa, 2019), argues that metonomia is a figurative language that uses words to express something else because they have a very close affinity. In essence, this figure of speech uses words that are related to the words that want to be expressed.

Synecdoche

Synecdoche tends to use one term to represent the whole. Kennedy (1983 in Iqbal, 2022) states synecdoche is the use of a portion of something to represent the entire thing. Keraf (2010) argues that synecdoche is figurative language that uses a part of something to express the whole (*pas pro toto*) or *vice versa* uses the whole to express a part (*totum pro parte*). Meanwhile, Nurgiyantoro (2017) argues that synecdoche is a figurative language that states the name of a part instead of the whole name (*pars pro toto*) or *vice versa* (*totum pro parte*).

Paradox

Paradox is a figurative language that expresses two opposite things. According to Kennedy (1983 in Iqbal, 2022), a paradox can be found in a statement that, at first glance, seems to contradict itself but, upon more thought, makes sense. Paradox is a rhetorical device used to say something that contradicts the subject being discussed. Manaf (2008 in Hidayat and Teguh, 2017) explains that a paradox is a figure of speech whose meaning contradicts existing words. This is reinforced by the opinion of Tarigan (1986 in Hidayat and Teguh, 2017), who argues that paradox is a style of language that contains real contradictions with existing facts.

News Title in IDN Times.com

The news whole content is summarized in the news's title. This news title's purpose is to help readers organize the news titles they want to read. Readers can simply learn the basics of the news offered just by reading the title. Giving the title, though, also requires that it correspond with the news's content. Currently, many news titles on internet media platforms do not match their content. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention in giving the title of a news item, because the title of the news is the core of the entire contents of the news.

Moreover, IDN Times is a media outlet whose goal is to represent the millennial generation of today. IDN Times was founded on June 8, 2014, by Winson Utomo. Winsom released the initial iteration of IDN Times on June 8, 2014, armed with these considerations and ideas on paper. After that, he began discussing it with his brother William. He thinks IDN Media will upend and transform the media landscape with the targets and appeals to the millennial generation, who makes up the bulk of the world's population.

RESEARCH METHOD

The writers use a qualitative methodology. According to Creswell (2018), qualitative methods rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse designs. Whereas the research design is descriptive

qualitative. The descriptive method is very suitable for this research because the conclusions produced are in the form of words. According to Moleong (2005 in Wulandari 2013), descriptive qualitative is a research method where the data collected is in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers.

The main data for this research is taken from the online news of IDN Times.com. This research examines the use of figurative language in the news title for the Qatar World Cup in December 2022. The classification of figurative language kinds and its function are the researcher's two main topics to be analyzed. The first step is to identify and then analyze what types of figurative language are found in the news title. After classification, an analysis will be carried out on the function of the figurative language used in the news title.

The data collection using the documentation method by making field notes. This research instrument was carried out by analyzing documents, both written documents and images. The writer applies the theory classification of figurative language from Kennedy (1983) and Leech (1985) to the theory of meaning analysis.

To answer the research questions, the steps of data analysis are as follows: Determine IDN Times.com as the online news portal to be analyzed, collect data by reading the news title from IDN Times.com about World Cup Qatar 2022 December edition, classify the types of figurative language, analyze the function of the use of figurative language in the news title, and draw conclusions based on descriptive analysis.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The types of figurative language used in IDN Times.com

After critically reading the news titles of IDN. Times for about a month, while the World Cup Qatar 2022 occurred, it was discovered that the following sorts of figurative language were employed in the news titles:

Table 1. Type of Figurative language used in IDN Times.com

No	Types of Figurative Language	Data Number	Total
1.	Metaphor	2, 4, 7, 11, 24, 25, 27, 30, 34, 46, 50, 52, 53, 55, 63, 66, 74, 92, 106, 125, 131, 136, 138, 149, 150.	25 data
2.	Personification	34, 86, 110	3 data
3.	Simile	72	1 data
4.	Hyperbole	8, 10, 37, 42, 44, 45, 57, 58, 71, 129	10 data

Based on the data classification above, the figurative types found in the news title have their respective functions, as stated by Kennedy (1983) metaphor, personification, simile, and hyperbole have a different function in each use, including comparing something with the same meaning, describing inanimate objects as if they were human and to dramatize a sentence to make it look more complicated, so that readers are interested.

According to Leech's theory (1985), the data above is included in the connotative meaning which does not use the actual word but has almost the same meaning. Connotative meaning usually refers to the figurative language used to arouse the feelings of the readers.

The Functions of Figurative Languages that Contained in News Title of IDN Times.com World Cup Channel December 2022 Edition

According to the data on classification types of figurative language above, 39 news titles used figurative language. This chapter will discuss the functions of using the figurative language. Out of 9 types of figurative language, there are only 4 types of figurative language used in writing news titles on IDN Times.com.

1. Metaphor

According to the data classification, 25 news titles use figurative language. The functions of metaphors are usually used based on the use of words that have similarities or comparisons. Related to Kennedy's (1983) theory that metaphor implies that something is something else that it is not in a literal sense.

Table 2. Analysis of Metaphor

No.	News Titles	Functions
1.	<i>Pelatih Meksiko Mundur Usai Tersingkir dari Piala Dunia 2022.</i> (After Mexico Knocked Out from the 2022 World Cup, the coach resigned).	The word " <i>tersingkir</i> (knocked out)" has functioned as a verb. In boxing slang, "knocked out" refers to being unconscious and unable to stand up. In this news title, the word "knocked out" carries a distinct subtlety and has a harsher impact than the word "eliminated."
2.	<i>FIFA Mentahkan Protes Portugal Soal Gol Ronaldo.</i> (FIFA Rawed Portugal's Protest Over Ronaldo's Goal).	The word " <i>mentahkan</i> (raw)" usually refers to the adverb. In this sentence "rawed" functions as a verb (action). The function of a raw as an adverb has been changed in the verb. The function of using metaphor in this news title is to imply that raw is the act of refusing something. Usually, protesting a decision has to go through a long process (similar to cooking). When a protest is rejected, it's the same as when an almost-finished dish is simply thwarted, then you have to start all over again. So, the word "raw" here is mentioned as a metaphor that explains Portugal's struggle in carrying out protests that became raw because they were rejected.
3.	<i>Christian Pulisic, Pemikul Beban Amerika Serikat di Piala Dunia 2022.</i> (Christian Pulisic, United States Burden Bearers at the 2022 World Cup).	The function of using metaphor in this news title is to compare other words that have similar meanings. The word " <i>pemikul beban</i> (burden bearers)" refers to "his talent and football skills are considered the best." The term "burden bears" conveys the idea that there is just one person experiencing hardship on each squad. The burden expressed in the title relates to the responsibility of winning matches in the World Cup.
4.	<i>Jerman Dihantui Tragedi Piala Dunia 2018.</i> (The World Cup tragedy in 2018 haunts Germany).	The word " <i>dihantui</i> (haunts)" is an expression that means "to cause fear." The function of using the word "haunts" is to compare a word that does not use its true meaning. The word "haunt" is used to conjure up dreadful events, which has the effect of amplifying the subtleties of fear.
5.	<i>Prancis Melaju Mulus ke Perempat Final Piala Dunia 2022.</i> (France drove smoothly to the Quarter Finals)	The phrase " <i>melaju mulus</i> (drove smoothly)" is to explain that the French team managed to qualify for the next round in the World Cup.

	of the 2022 World Cup).	The word "smoothly" connects to the word "successful" in this title, and its use creates the impression of perfection. Even though it is seen as successful, challenges still exist. The term "smooth" in this sentence implies that the fight is simple but fraught with numerous challenges.
6.	<i>Kylian Mbappe, Monster Buas Prancis yang Lewati Pele dan Messi.</i> (Kylian Mbappe, The French Beast Who Passed Pele and Messi).	The function of using the phrase " <i>monster buas</i> (the French beast)" is to explain that Kylian Mbappe is a player who is quite dangerous for opposing teams. So, the phrase "the French beast" has a similar meaning to "the best player in France." The use of the phrase "the French Beast" has such a frightening effect that one has to be wary of it.
7.	<i>Menit 38, Jordan Herdenson Pecah Kebuntuan Inggris.</i> (In the 38th minute, Jordan Henderson broke the Inggris deadlock).	The phrase " <i>pecah kebuntuan Inggris</i> (broke the England deadlock) refers to "scoring a goal with strategy." The metaphor types used in this news title to compare word that has similar meanings. When used in a news title, the term "broke the Inggris deadlock" creates the sense of a "savior." Each team in a game strives to score goals. The robust defense of the adversary frequently causes problems. Players frequently struggle to discover methods to break goalscoring deadlocks. As a result, the metaphor "deadlock" is quite suitable, and it is frequently followed by other metaphors like "breaking through," which is analogous to breaking through a wall to enter a dead end.
8.	<i>Bantai Senegal, Inggris Jumpa Prancis di Perempat Final Piala Dunia. (Senegal Slaughter, England Meet France in World Cup Quarter Finals).</i>	The phrase " <i>bantai Senegal</i> (Senegal slaughter)" serves as a comparison to other words that do not accurately reflect the situation. The word "slaughter" in this news title implies "to beat." The word "slaughter" conjures up a much far harsher image than the deed itself.
9.	<i>Brazil Tersenyum, Neymar Siap Tempur Lawan Korea Selatan.</i> (Brazil smiles, Neymar prepares to battle South Korea).	The phrase " <i>siap tempur</i> (prepares to battle)" does not mean the actual "battle" but the word refers to "match". So, the function of using the phrase above is to give emphasis and also have similes with other words. Compared to just using the word "match," the phrase "prepares to battle" conveys the sense of a close contest.
10.	<i>Brasil Tembus Perempatan Final Piala Dunia Usai Bantai Korsel.</i> (Brazil reach World Cup Quarterfinals after Slaughtering South Korea).	The function of using the word " <i>bantai</i> (slaughter)" in this news title is to explain that Brazil beat South Korea. The metaphor that is used in this news title is to compare another word that does not relate to the true meaning but is considered to have the same meaning. The word "slaughter" conjures up a much far harsher image than the deed itself.
11.	<i>3 Fakta Menarik Usai Brasil Bantai Korsel, Neymar Sejajar Pele.</i> (3 Interesting Facts After Brazil	The word " <i>bantai</i> (slaughtered)" means "to beat." The function of using metaphor in this news title is to compare the word does not use

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	Slaughtered South Korea , Neymar is on the same level as Pele).	its true meaning. The word "slaughter" conjures up a much far harsher image than the deed itself.
12.	<i>Jadi Saksi Brazil Bantai Korea Selatan, Stadion 974 Langsung Dibongkar.</i> (Becoming a Witness Brazil Slaughter South Korea , 974 Stadium Immediately Dismantled).	The word " <i>bantai</i> (slaughter)" means "to beat." The function of using metaphor in this news title is to compare the word does not use its true meaning. The word "slaughter" conjures up a much far harsher image than the deed itself.
13.	<i>Babak I: Spanyol Keteteran Ladeni Permainan Bertenaga Maroko.</i> (Round I Spain Struggled to Serve Morocco's Powerful Game).	The word "serve" refers to "counter a team." The function of using metaphor is to compare words with similar meanings. The word is used in a way that slightly distorts its intended meaning.
14.	<i>Kejutan, Maroko Singkirkan Spanyol dari Piala Dunia 2022.</i> (Surprise, Morocco got rid of Spain from the 2022 World Cup).	The word " <i>singkirkan</i> (got rid of)" means "to beat". The function of using the word "got rid of" is to compare other words that have the same meaning with the actual situation. The word "got rid of" carries a distinct subtlety and has a harsher impact.
15.	<i>Hattrick Goncalo Ramos Bantu Portugal Bantai Swiss.</i> (Hattrick Goncalo Ramos Helps Portugal to Slaughter Switzerland).	The word " <i>bantai</i> (slaughter)" means "to beat." The function of using metaphor in this news title is to compare the word does not use its true meaning. In this news title, the term "slaughter" creates a more violent impression than the actual action.
16.	<i>3 Fakta Menarik Usai Portugal Bantai Swiss di Piala Dunia 2022.</i> (3 Interesting Facts After Portugal Slaughter Switzerland in the 2022 World Cup).	The word " <i>bantai</i> (slaughter)" means "to beat." The function of using metaphor in this news title is to compare the word does not use its true meaning. In this news title, the term "slaughter" creates a more violent impression than the actual action.
17.	<i>Bek Arsenal Stress Usai Jepang Tersingkir dari Piala Dunia 2022.</i> (Arsenal defender stressed after Japan Knocked Out from 2022 World Cup).	The phrase " <i>tersingkir</i> (knocked out)" has functions as a verb. Knocked out has the same meaning as eliminated. In boxing slang, "knocked out" refers to being unconscious and unable to stand up. In this news title, the word "knocked out" carries a distinct subtlety and has a harsher impact than the word "eliminated."
18.	<i>Kyle Walker Jadi Senjata Inggris Buat Hentikan Kylian Mbappe.</i> (Kyle Walker Becomes England Weapon to Stop Kylian Mbappe).	The news title that is used is a metaphor to compare something by using a word that doesn't mean it but uses a parable. In this case, " <i>senjata Inggris</i> (the England weapon)" refers to "the person you rely on in the England team." The word "England weapon" in this news title means that Kyle Walker is just as dangerous as England's weapons.
19.	<i>Perang Urat Saraf Kroasia Buat Lionel Messi dan Argentina.</i> (Croatia's Psywar for Lionel Messi and Argentina).	Metaphor serves the purpose of comparing things that do not correspond to the word's actual meaning. The term " <i>perang urat saraf</i> (psywar)" refers to "two or more opposing parties." The phrase "psywar" gives the title a more elegant effect, and piques the reader's curiosity about what the term implies.
20.	<i>Striker Persita Jagokan Argentina Hajar Prancis di Final Piala Dunia.</i>	The word " <i>hajar</i> (beat up)" means "to beat." The function of using metaphor in this news

	(Persita's Striker Support Argentina beat up France in the World Cup).	title is to compare the word does not use its true meaning. The use of the word "beat up" gives a more violent feel to the actual act.
21.	Main Cantik , Argentina Ungguli Prancis di Babak I. (Playing Beautiful , Argentina Outperforms France in Round I).	The phrase " <i>main cantik</i> (playing beautiful)" has a similar meaning to "strategy to play well." The function of using this phrase is to explain something but use a word that doesn't mean it. The effect of the use of the phrase "playing beautiful" is to give a smoother impression of a tight match.
22.	<i>Top Skor Piala Dunia 2022 Qatar: Kylian Mbappe. Argentina Juara Piala Dunia 2022 Usai Sikat Prancis.</i> (Qatar 2022 World Cup Top Scorer: Kylian Mbappe. Argentina Wins World Cup 2022 After Brushing France).	The function of using metaphor in this news title is to compare. The use of the word " <i>usai sikat</i> (brushing)" refers to "fight." The phrase "brushing" conveys a harsher idea than the real action does.
23.	<i>Daftar Lengkap Top Scorer Piala Dunia 2022: Kylian Mbappe Rajanya.</i> (Complete List of 2022 World Cup Top Scorer: Kylian Mbappe is the King).	The phrase " <i>Kylian Mbappe rajanya</i> (Kylian Mbappe is the King)" does not mean that Kylian Mbappe is a king, but is an expression that he is the best scorer so he deserves to be compared to a king.
24.	<i>Zidane Dibidik Jadi Pelatih Brasil Gantikan Tite.</i> (Zidane in Aim to Replace Tite as Brazil Coach).	The word " <i>dibidik</i> (aim)" in this news title refers to the word "chosen." The functions to compare something with something are not the same in real situations. Using the word "aim" instead of just the word "chosen" creates a more attractive impact.
25.	<i>7 Pemain Banderol Murah yang Tampil Apik di Piala Dunia 2022.</i> (7 Cheap Banderole Players Who Perform Well at the World Cup 2022).	The phrase " <i>banderol murah</i> (cheap price tag)" means "low-paid players." The function of using metaphor in this news title is to compare something that has the same meanings. When the word "cheap banderole" conveys an idea of "underestimating," readers may make many inferences from the news title.

2. Personification

Figurative language analysis data shows that there are only three news titles that use personification. The function of using personification is the process of applying human characteristics to an object. Kennedy (1983) said that personification is a figurative language in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract concept (truth, nature) is turned human.

Table 3. Analysis of Personification

No.	News Title	Functions
1.	Brazil Tersenyum , Neymar Siap Tempur Lawan Korea Selatan. (Brazil smiles , Neymar prepares to battle South Korea).	The word " <i>tersenyum</i> (smiles)" is usually used for human characteristics. The function of using personification in this news title is to change inanimate objects as if they were alive due to human characteristics.
2.	Gol Cantik Molina Pecah Kebuntuan Argentina. (Molina's beautiful goal broke the deadlock in Argentina).	The word " <i>cantik</i> (beautiful)" is usually used for human characteristics. The function of using personification is to change inanimate objects to human characteristics.

3.	<i>Magis Messi dan Tamparan Keras dari Arab Saudi.</i> (Magical Messi and a Hard Slap from Saudi Arabia).	The phrase " <i>tamparan keras</i> (hard slap)" is usually used for human characteristics. The function of using personification in this news title is to make the writing seem lively. In reality, a country cannot carry out acts of slapping. So, the phrase "hard slap" has a similar meaning to satire.
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3. Simile

According to the data analysis findings, there is only one news title that used figurative language of simile types. A simile is a comparison of two things explicitly or is also a comparison of similarities using other expressions. Related to the Kennedy (1983) theory, stated that a simile is a comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually 'like,' 'as,' 'then', or a verb such as 'resembles'.

Table 4. Analysis of simile

No.	News Title	Functions
1.	<i>Jepang Pulang dari Piala Dunia, Disambut Bak Pahlawan.</i> (Japan Returns from the World Cup, Greeted Like a Hero).	From the sentence, the word is like comparing Japan with a hero. The function of using the simile is to compare two things as an explicit.

4. Hyperbole

According to the data analysis, 10 news titles use hyperbole. Related to Kennedy's theory, hyperbole is a point that is emphasized by a statement that contains an exaggeration.

Table 5. Analysis of hyperbole

No.	News Title	Functions
1.	<i>Skenario Grup Piala Dunia: Duel Hidup-Mati Kroasia Vs Belgia.</i> (World Cup scenario: Croatia and Belgium face off in a life-or-death match).	The function of using hyperbole in this news title is to make a piece of writing more dramatic with an exaggerated impression. The phrase " <i>duel hidup-mati</i> (a life-or-death match)" becomes a main important keyword in this news title.
2.	<i>3 Fakta Menarik Laga Hidup-Mati Kroasia Vs Belgia.</i> (3 Interesting Facts about Croatia Vs Belgium Life-Death Match).	The word " <i>laga hidup-mati</i> (life-and-death match)" refers to an equally intense competition for both teams. The function of using hyperbole is to give the impression of exaggerating something.
3.	Kroasia Jebol Gawang Jepang Lewat Tandan Perisic. (Croatia Breaking into Japan's goal through Perisic's header).	The phrase " <i>jebol gawang Jepang</i> (breaking into Japan's goal)" refers to scoring a goal. The function of using "breaking into Japan's goal" is to give excessive emphasis on the occurrence of goals.
4.	<i>Baru 13 Menit, Brazil Sudah Dua Kali Jebol Gawang Korea Selatan.</i> (In just 13 minutes, Brazil has twice broken down South Korea's goal).	The word " <i>jebol gawang</i> (broken down)" is used in this news title to give the idea that a sentence is being exaggerated, piquing readers' interest.
5.	<i>Giliran Paqueta Bobol Gawang Korea Selatan.</i> (Paqueta's turn to breaking South Korea's goal).	" <i>Bobol Gawang Korea Selatan</i> (breaking South Korea's goal)" sounds a lot like "scoring a goal." Indirectly, the use of exaggeration in this news title serves to exaggerate a statement's meaning to make it seem more dramatic.

6.	<i>Brasil Bombardier Gawang Korea Selatan di Babak I.</i> (Brazil Bombards South Korea's Goal in Round I).	" <i>Bombardier gawang Korea Selatan</i> (Bombards South Korea's Goal)" refers to ongoing attacks rather than "to bomb South Korea's goal." In this news article, exaggeration is used to embellish a line so that readers can use their imaginations.
7.	<i>Jerman Babak Belur di Piala Dunia 2022, Posisi Hansi Flick Terancam.</i> (Jerman Battered in World Cup 2022, Hansi Flick's Position Is Threatened).	The function of using the word " <i>babak belur</i> (battered)" in this news title is to dramatize a title, so the readers can make their imaginations.
8.	<i>Menit 17, Portugal Cetak Gol Sensasional ke Gawang Swiss.</i> (In the 17th minute, Portugal scores a sensational goal against Switzerland).	The phrase " <i>gol sensational</i> (a sensational goal)" has a similar meaning to "to score a goal." The function of adding the word "sensational" is to exaggerate a sentence.
9.	<i>Presiden FIFA: Piala Dunia 2022 Terbaik Sepanjang Masa.</i> (FIFA President: The Best 2022 World Cup of All Time).	The sentence " <i>piala dunia terbaik sepanjang masa</i> (the best 2022 World Cup of all time)" is a sentence of emphasis in stating something. The function of using hyperbole in this sentence is none other than to give the impression of exaggerating something.
10.	<i>Menit 23, Messi Jebol Gawang Prancis.</i> (In the 23rd minute, Messi broke into the French goal).	The function of using the sentence " <i>Messi jebol gawang Prancis</i> (Messi broke into the French goal)" is to exaggerate a sentence so that it seems more dramatic.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Figurative language is one of the things that is often used in writing news titles. Figurative language is used to provide writing a more beautiful effect when creating news titles. Additionally, the use of figurative language helps make a title more captivating to readers and gives it a dramatic effect. The news title is essentially a summary of the full contents of the news. Therefore, news writing shouldn't be haphazard. IDN Times.com World Cup Channel was chosen by the writer because sports news frequently uses figurative language, which makes it simpler for the writer to examine each type of figurative language in World Cup Channel news.

The writer has finalized all of the data presented by analyzing their types and functions according to Kennedy's theory (1983). In this research, the writer found 39 data that used figurative language, including 25 metaphors, 3 personifications, 1 simile, and 10 hyperboles. Related to Leech's theory (1985) all the data that using figurative language belong to the connotative type of meaning. Each type of figurative language found is then analyzed according to its function and use in the news title. The functions of using figurative language in the news title are to compare something with something that has a similar meaning, making the inanimate like a human, and to dramatize a sentence. Generally, figurative language makes every sentence appear more lovely and meaningful.

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