The Analysis of Figurative language Used in Opinion Section of The Jakarta Post Online Newspaper in Presenting Religious Defamation Issue

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Abstract

Opinion Section of The Jakarta Post Online Newspaper has a specific language in conveying information. The existence of the figure of speech often confuses the readers, people tend to make sense of these new phrases literally so the consequently the texts that contain figure of speech will be interpreted deviate. This research was conducted to analyze the use of figurative language in newspaper, which receives little attention in the previous studies. This research used descriptive qualitative approach. The data was taken from Jakarta Post online newspaper in opinion section edition on November 2016 to March 2017, with the total 12 opinions. Figurative language theories used were Tarigan’s theory (2013) and Evans’ theory (2009). The results of data analysis reveal that the most commonly figurative language type used is metaphor and also, personification, irony, synecdoche, sarcasm, paradox, allusion, antonomasia, pleonasm, hyperbole are found in the text. Accordance with characteristic of opinion, many authors apply figurative language in their writings to add an impression to the text and implicitly convey the message. The presence of the theory of figurative language is expected to open the reader's insight into being a smart reader who does not only understand the text lexically but also contextually.

Keywords: Figurative language, Opinion, Religious defamation issue

Introduction

Figurative language is a language which uses figures of speech (a way of saying one thing and meaning another). Figurative language involves the use of words, phrases, and more lengthy forms of discourse (sentences, paragraphs, and narrative) to convey non literal (Findlay, 1998). Figurative language and other tropes have been taken as a problem for language, not surprising because figures of speech are naturally expressed in language and not in some other medium. There are for instance, no obvious idiomatic facial expression or gestural indirect request or tactile.
Figurative language is very common in poetry, but it is also used in prose and nonfiction writing as well. A study of figurative language (Katz et al., 1998, p. 03) stated that the use of such language is not rare or limited to poetic situation but rather is a ubiquitous characteristic. However, another aspect of nonliteral language must be recognizing. Tarigan (2013) stated that figurative language is language that is used imaginatively and not literary. It is not intended to be interpreted in a literal sense. Appealing to the imagination, figurative language provides new ways of looking at the new world.

The existence of the figure of speech may cause misunderstanding the reader to the information to be conveyed. In journalism, opinions are distinguished from the article, because in the personal opinion of the author takes precedence while in the article, the author's personal idea is usually expressed in the form of analysis or data and counter facts, which is different from the data and facts made into writing materials (Rahardi, 2016). Opinions are written by the author freely or instead reporter. It raises the actual issues. Opinion contains more subjective view of an event or occurrence. In writing the opinion, the author's personal views very highlighted.

Generally, the view of opinion is from news sources and then processed into a variety of concepts idea in the form of journalistic work. According to (Manser, 1995, p. 288) opinion can be interpreted as the judgment or belief about something, especially one not based on fact or knowledge.

Figurative language does not only use in literary work such as poetry, prose, drama, but also in newspaper as a mass media. It becomes so dominant role in leading and inspiring people to take advantage of the language. There are a lot of new terms, phrases, idioms, proverbs, conceived and raised by the mass media. Society as the consumer or the reader of newspaper use the new expressions and terms that they get from newspaper without thinking of the new terms and expressions that can be applied in their daily lives or not.

In science of literature, there is a term Licentia Poetica. In the world of media information, journalist has what called Licentia Poetica or the freedom of journalists to create, they can divert the basic meaning of the word according to taste to produce a certain effect (Zaidan, Rustapa, & Hani’ah, 2004). With this term, the mass media can attract reader's attention through language.

On the one side, the existence of mass media is very important for the community, but on the other hand, with the Licentia Poetica the distortion of language developments began increase. These are the impact of Licentia Poetica that is used by reporters. There are also many terms, idioms that society does not understand. As a result, people tend to make
sense of these new phrases literally so the consequently the texts that contain the figure of speech will be interpreted deviate. The problem is certainly a complicated issue and appealing for determined through analysis of figurative language using contextual approach.

Figurative language is not only a consumer of literary work, but it should be understood to the public by providing knowledge and understanding of figurative language. People who study figurative language can learn the intricacies of language and the beauty of the language. That knowledge can be used in everyday life to convey thoughts, feelings, information, whether oral or written.

The general objectives to be achieved in this paper are identification the types of figurative language; personification; metaphor; pleonasm; hyperbole; irony; paradox; sarcasm; synecdoche; allusion; antonomasia and description of figurative language meaning in opinion sections of The Jakarta Post online newspaper. This study is expected to provide knowledge to the reader associated with particular figurative language in the opinion section of newspapers and gives more comprehension of the figurative language used in newspaper.

**Literature Review**

Perrine (1983) stated that figurative language broadly defined as any way of saying something other than ordinary. Figurative language is language that is used imaginatively and not literary. It is not intended to be interpreted in literal sense. Appealing to the imagination, figurative language provides new ways of looking at the new world. A figure of speech ties up one thing to another thing, the link between two things includes comparison, exaggeration and saying less.

In figurative language understanding, metaphor is one kind of figure of speech as the central trope. According to Glusckberd (2001), the simply root of metaphor has come to mean different things to different people, its accordance in different definition temporally confounded when asked about the definition of metaphor. Metaphor challenges definition for at least two reasons. First, the term is used in several different, albeit related, senses. Second, both within and between its different senses, definitions vary to reflect sharply different theoretical agendas and assumptions.

Because of the insoluble problem of specifying exactly what is substituted for what in metaphor, the strong form of the substitution view has sunk into oblivion, but not without leaving a significant trace. Gluskberg (2001) gave his basic statement about the differences of literal meaning and figurative meaning include:1) Literal meaning is basic and has unconditional 1 priority. Implicit in this assumption is a corollary assumption: that literal
meaning is unproblematic and is context-free, that is, the literal meanings of expressions remain unchanged regardless of context of use. 2) Figurative meaning is derived from the literal and can be discovered by discovering the nature of the substitution of the metaphorical for the literal. It follows from assumptions 1 and 2 that metaphor understanding is more complex and requires more cognitive work than literal understanding. Metaphor understanding also requires the use of contextual information, which literal understanding, by definition, does not.

The privileged that makes the meanings in figure of speech so salient and even a highly context is ineffective in blocking them, in theory of figurative language understanding by Giora (2003) pointed out some of the factors that make meanings unavoidable; more specifically, it aims to render precise the notion of salience so as to lay the context effect of salience in language comprehension and production. Giora (2013), stated that salient information is highly accessible, nonsalient information requires strongly supportive contextual information to become as accessible as salient information. There are some detail factors consider to salience are frequency, familiarity, conventionality, prototypically, and gradability.

Figurative language is the creativity interplay of language and thought. For instance (Katz, Cacciari, Gibbs, & Turner, 1998, p. 03) gave an overview that no such creature exist with the head of human and the body of lion, and there is no noun in any language can label that race, but with little effort and create such concept that creature can has been conceptualized and labeled as Sphinx. From the example above, people can immediately recognize the word “sphinx” as the figure of a parable creature with the head of human and the body of lion.

The distinction between literal language and figurative language is the literal language has meaning as it is uttered, literal language refers to facts without any exaggerations or alterations of the subject and the figurative language has the implied meaning or we can say that the meaning of the figurative language is based on the context. LCCM Theory by Evans (2009), the specific mechanism that proposes in LCCM theory is an attempt to model the interaction between linguistic knowledge and conceptual knowledge during the process of figurative language understanding. Evans (2009) argued that the difference between figurative and literal language is a consequence of three distinct factor modeled by LCCM theory, which account for the various findings to emerge on differences and similarities between the way in which literal and figurative language are processed by the mind/brain.
In LCCM theory by Evans (2009), figurative language understanding is influenced by three factors: levels of knowledge representation (literal versus figurative understanding), relative salience, and relative complexity. The purposes of figurative uses are to stimulate a certain image. They affect the language beauty of work in both oral and written communication. Figurative language serves a variety of purposes. They are used to clarify meaning, to provide vivid examples, to emphasize, to stimulate associations and emotions, to give life to inanimate object, to amuse or to ornament. The most important, they have an essentials aesthetic purpose, widening and deepening the range of perception and response to the word of objects and ideas.

According to Tarigan (2013), figurative language are divided into four groups; comparison, contradiction, association and iteration. Based on comparison includes simile, metaphor, personification, depersonification, allegory, antithesis, periphrasis, prolepsis and epanortosis. Based on contradiction includes hyperbole, litotes, irony, oxymoron, paronomasia, paralepsis, silepsis, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, paradoxically, climax, antyclimax, apostrophes, anastrophe, apophasis, hipalase, cynicism and sarcasm. Association includes metonymy, synecdoche, allusions, euphemisms, eponymous, epithet, antonomasia, erotesis, parallelism, ellipsis, gradation, Asyndeton and polisindeton. The last is iteration; it includes alliteration, assonance, antanaclasis, chiasmus, epizeukis, tautotes, anaphora, epistrofa, simploke, mesodilopsis, epanalepsis and anadiplosis.

Methodology

This research was a descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive research focuses on the actual problems as they were at the time of the study. All of data sources in this study took from the Internet. The data was taken from Jakarta Post online newspaper. The data were in the form of texts in opinion section edition on November 2016 to March 2017, with the total 12 opinions that were analyzed in this research.

The technique used to collect the data is documentation techniques. The data sources documented in this study are in the form of text in opinion section of the Jakarta Post online newspaper. Techniques of data analysis in this study were gradual. The steps are; 1) Reading the text repeatedly, 2) Providing code (OP.1, OP.2 etc.) in each text, 3) Providing code (Paragraph.1, Paragraph.2 etc.) in each paragraph, 4) Underlining the words, phrases, and sentences that contain figurative meaning, 5) Categorizing the data into types of figurative language by using Tarigan’s theory (2013), 6) Providing the code (Met); metaphor, (Person); personification, (Synec); synecdoche, (Pleo); pleonasm, (Hyper); hyperbole, (Irony); irony,
(Par); paradox, (Sarc); sarcasm, (Allus); allusion, (Antonom); antonomasia within word, phrase and sentence that contain figurative meaning, 7) Describing the context of the data by using Evans’ Theory (2009).

**Result**

The researcher explains the type of figurative language found in the text. Phrase or sentence that contains the meaning of figurative language is underlined. Thereafter the explanation of the contextual meaning is underneath.

**Types and contextual meaning of figurative language**

**Metaphor**

Metaphor is the use of words that are not real meaning but as paintings based on similarities or comparisons. The data contains metaphor is The sentence *the protest apparently served as a springboard*. **Lexical / Explicit meaning** : The sentence *the protest apparently served as a springboard* including the type of metaphor because it compares the protest with a springboard. The protest upon the text is rally on Nov. 4. A springboard means a strong, flexible board which someone can jump in order to gain added impetus when performing a dive or a gymnastic movement. **Contextual / Implicit meaning** : The sentence *the protest apparently served as a springboard* refers to the rapidness of issues or information spread to all levels of society through demonstrations that must be covered by various media. And also it means that a quick way to achieve the goals and it describes as a “springboard” refer to the characteristic of “springboard”. Metaphor also found in other sentence *we will only inherit the wind from our internal conflict*. **Lexical / Explicit meaning** : The sentence *we will only inherit the wind from our internal conflict* is a metaphor because it contains implicitly conveyed meaning. **Contextual / Implicit meaning** : The Sentence *we will only inherit the wind from our internal conflict* here means that the conflict between the majority and minority over religious defamation cases that contain a lot of provocation of sheep will only" inherit the wind ". The phrase "inherit the wind" essentially means that anyone who causes trouble or unrest in his home, his town, or even his country, invites trouble and chaos. And if one is foolish enough to disturb and upset the status quo, the way things are, that person will have to labor long and diligently in order to become wise amid the turmoil.

**Personification**

Personification is one type of comparison in figurative language. The data contains personification is the phrase *opened old wounds*. **Lexical / Explicit meaning** : The phrase *opened old wounds* is personification because the abstract think is "The violent November 4"
can open old wounds. It is as if someone is opening something. **Contextual / Implicit meaning**: The phrase *opened old wounds* means the incidence of violence on Nov.4 rally resulted in a minor riot in a Chinese residential area in North Jakarta in 1998. They recall events they have ever experienced. Incident at the time, namely rape, looting and assault committed against citizens of China which is a minority.

**Pleonasm**

Pleonasm is a type of figurative language that only as additional information. Pleonasm found in phrase *a Christian of Chinese descent*. **Lexical / Explicit meaning**: The phrase *a Christian of Chinese descent* is pleonasm wherein said “a Christian of Chinese descent” if eliminated will not change the meaning of a text. That phrase merely serves to provide additional information about the Governor.

**Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is a type of figurative language that contains exaggerated statements. Hyperbole found in the phrase *erupted in*. **Lexical / Explicit meaning**: The phrase *erupted in* is kind of hyperbole because the authors emphasize occurring on one statement or situation to intensify or enhance the impression and influence. The author prefers to use the word "erupted" rather than using the word "happen". The word "erupted" means (of a volcano) become active and eject lava, ash, and gases. **Contextual / Implicit meaning**: The phrase *erupted in* in this case means the Nov 04 rally occurred in front of state place. The rally which should be halted disperse into chaos, some elements began to attack security forces. Things became worse when the police issued tear gas and two vehicles belonging to Brimob burned in front of the palace's independence. Those are what happen / erupted in front of the State Palace.

**Irony**

Irony is a type of figure of speech that expresses contrary meaning to the intent of mocking. Irony found in the sentence *Activists who have been starved of resources*. **Lexical / Explicit meaning**: The sentence *Activists who have been starved of resources* is irony due to a contrary meaning to the intention expressed mocks / offensive. The word "starved" means a person or animal suffer severely or die from hunger. **Contextual / Implicit meaning**: The phrase *Activists who have been starved of resources* means that the several politicians lose power or resources since Jokowi took office in late 2014 and it is contrary to the goals and desires of reviews those politicians.

**Paradox**
Paradox is a statement that how it is interpreted always meant to end in conflict. Paradox found in the sentence *However, not everyone is convinced the rally will run peacefully*. **Lexical / Explicit meaning** : The sentence *However, not everyone is convinced the rally will run peacefully* is identified as a paradox because the statement however interpreted always ended with the opposition. **Contextual / Implicit meaning** : The sentence *However, not everyone is convinced the rally will run peacefully* in context means that the efforts that have been carried out by security forces, namely the police and military by asking citizens not to worry about the rally and also the police and military had prepared 22,000 personnel to securing the rally. But all these efforts have not been able to convince the public that the rally will run peaceful.

**Sarcasm**

Sarcasm is a figure of speech which is a hurtful allusion. Sarcasm found in phrases *brutal and stupid* and *child caretakers*. **Lexical / Explicit meaning** : Both phrases *brutal and stupid* and *child caretakers* include sarcasm where the two phrases are a hard allusion to those who took part in a rally that was considered brutal and stupid. For women who also participated in the rally were considered only as child caretakers.

**Synecdoche**

Synecdoche is a type of figure of speech that mentions a partial name as a substitute for the whole name and it found in the phrase *socioeconomic backgrounds*. **Lexical / Explicit meaning** : The phrase *socioeconomic backgrounds* is a type of synecdoche where the phrase mentions a partial name to replace some as an overall substitute. "Socioeconomic backgrounds" here are a single-woman household, husband as-sole-breadwinner household, dual-earner household or single mother household. Each household model generates different sets of social and economic challenges.

**Allusion**

Allusion is a type of figurative language that refers indirectly to an event. Allusion found in the phrase *the writer Salman Rushdie*. **Lexical / Explicit meaning** : The phrase *the writer Salman Rushdie* is a type of allusion, because the phrase refers indirectly to the blasphemy cases of Salman Rusdie in 1988. The Islamic world was overwhelmed by a man named Salman Rushdie. On November 26, 1988, Viking Penguin published a Salman Rushdie novel entitled *The Satanic Verses*. This novel soon sparked the wrath of the extraordinary Muslims around the world. The contents of this novel are considered very barbaric. Rushdie writes about the Prophet Muhammad, Prophet Ibrahim, the wives of the Prophet and also the Companions of the Prophet using harsh words.
Antonomasia

Antonomasia is the use of an epithet to replace an official name or title, or a title in the name of self. Antonomasia found in the phrase the President. **Lexical / Explicit meaning**: The phrase the President is type of pleonasm due to the use of an official title or rank as a substitute for proper names, namely the president of Indonesia Joko Widodo.

The type of figurative language mostly used in text

Table 1 below shows that the most widely used figurative language type is metaphor then personification and followed by irony, antonomasia, sarcasm, pleonasm, paradox, allusion and the last is hyperbole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of figurative language</th>
<th>Amount of figurative language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Metaphor</td>
<td>44 phrase/sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Personification</td>
<td>11 phrase/sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pleonasm</td>
<td>1 phrase/sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
<td>1 phrase/sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Irony</td>
<td>8 phrase/sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Paradox</td>
<td>3 phrase/sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sarcasm</td>
<td>4 phrase/sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Synecdoche</td>
<td>6 phrase/sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Allusion</td>
<td>2 phrase/sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Antonomasia</td>
<td>2 phrase/sentence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion

In this part shows a brief explanation of text analysis containing figurative language, classifying and understanding of figurative language

Reflection of findings

The results of data analysis show that the most commonly figurative language type used is metaphor. This is because metaphor is a type of figurative language that often adds strength to a sentence. Metaphors for example can help the reader paint a clear picture through comparison or contrast. Tarigan (2013) stated that metaphor is the shortest type of language comparison style, compact, and neatly arranged within is an idea: one is a fact, something to think about, that becomes an object; and the other is a comparison of reality. Then the type of personification is also most widely used after the metaphor, this is because it refers to the personification function that attaches the human characteristics to the inanimate and abstract ideas. The third is irony, the irony is an expression of meaning contrary to the
purpose of meaning to be conveyed against the true meaning. In addition to the three dominant types of figurative language as described earlier, other types of figurative language used in the text are pleonasm, hyperbole, irony, paradox, sarcasm, allusion and antonomasia.

**Figurative language understanding in data texts**

The opinion column of a newspaper is a space for writing a personal opinion of a problem that is going on in the community. This column is written by a freelance writer, not a journalist or editor of the newspaper itself. Usually the people who write are the ones who have the ability or expertise in the field because writing on the opinion column is a personal opinion and it is very subjective. Writing on an opinion highlights an actual story by giving opinions, good suggestions, solutions, criticisms and so on.

The language used to construct opinions must be written by language in the sense of non-language used in daily life. The language used is communicative language that able to connect the mind of the author and reader. Because writing on opinions is subjective, the use of figurative language in the text gives the impression communicative to the reader where the reader is required to understand the text not only lexically but also contextually by combining various references related to the topic being discussed in the opinion.

Understanding of the figurative language also requires extensive knowledge of the topics being discussed in opinion not only understood lexically but also contextually. According to Evans (2009) the difference between figurative and literal language is a consequence of three distinct factors modeled by LCCM Theory, which account for the various findings to emerge on differences (and similarities) between the way in which literal and figurative language are processed by the mind/brain.

**Classifying and describing the data**

In this study, the data was classified by using the Tarigan’s theory (2013) and was described by using the Evans’ theory (2009). The explanation in detail by taking some examples of data and presented as follows:

**Metaphor**

According to Tarigan (2013), Metaphor is the use of words not the real meaning, but as a painting based on similarities or comparisons. Phrase and sentence containing metaphor one of them is the sentence "The protest apparently served as a springboard" is identified as a type of metaphor because it describes the real circumstances through equations using words or metaphorical meaning that are not the real meaning as in Tarigan’s theory (2013). Such sentence has to be understood by its implicit and contextual meaning.
Describes contextual meaning by using Evans’ theory (2009) where phrases or sentences containing figurative language are analyzed by understanding the lexical meaning. The sentence "the protest apparently served as a springboard", the word "springboard" is used as a lexical equation word and it means "a strong, flexible board that someone can jump in order to gain impetus when performing a dive or a gymnastic movement". By looking at the lexical meaning of the word "springboard" when it is associated with contextual meaning, the sentence "the protest apparently served as a springboard" is described as a quick way to achieve the objectives used by some elements. It refers to the rapidness of issues or information spread to all levels of society through demonstration. The descriptions must be related to the lexical meaning of the sentence itself and refer to the some information related to the text. Similar findings are also present in ten other texts of opinion with thirty phrases/sentences.

Another example of metaphor usage is the idiom "So, wake up and smell the coffee", this idiom also contains metaphorical meaning. If this idiom is interpreted lexically, then the meaning conveyed is only ordinary meaning and the idiom is just a command. To understand the contextual meaning conveyed in this sentence, knowledge representation and relative complexity play an important role. Evans (2009) stated that figurative language understanding is influenced by three factors; Levels of knowledge representation, relative salience and relative complexity. The comprehension of such idiom needs more additional information from related sources such information from article, online dictionary and Wikipedia. Then, such idiom has to be understood by the issue that discussed, in this case presenting of blasphemy case. Similar findings are also present in six other texts of opinion with thirteen phrases/sentences.

**Personification**

Tarigan (2013) stated that personification is a type of figurative language that attaches human attributes to inanimate objects and abstract ideas. Phrases/sentence which entered into the personification category is the sentence "Campaigns to promote unity have resonated" is a personification type where the abstract thing can make a sound heard by others. This classification is of course based on the nature of the type of personification according to theory. The sentence "Campaigns to promote unity have resonated" is described by reference to the lexical meaning of the word "resonate" means produce or filled with a deep, full or reverse sound, hence the meaning of the sentence in contextually means the campaign by activists have been known by society widely. Similar findings are in ten other text of opinion with twelve phrases/sentences.
Pleonasm

Pleonasm is the use of a redundant word, which is not necessary and if the word is excessively removed it remains intact, Tarigan (2013). An example of using pleonasm is the phrase “a Cristian of Chinese descent”, if the phrase omitted, it will not change the meaning of conveyed in the sentence. The phrase “a Cristian of Chinese descent” is only as additional information on the sentence refers to the Governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama. Evan’s theory does not apply in this case, because the information would be conveyed can be understood directly.

Hyperbole

According to Tarigan (2013), hyperbola is a type of figurative language that contains exaggerated statements, giving an emphasis on a statement or situation to intensify, enhance its impression and influence. The phrase “erupted in”, the use of the word "erupted in" is intended to give emphasis to the situation occurring at the time, then the phrase can be classified as hyperbole. By referring to the lexical meaning of the previously described "erupted" if it is associated with the actual event as in Evan's theory, it can be concluded that the contextual meaning of “erupted in” is the incident occurs at that time and harms others.

Irony

Tarigan (2013) stated that irony is a type of figurative language that expresses contradictory meanings, with the intention of making disapproval. Sentence that includes of irony’s type is the sentence “activists who have been starved of resources” implies the existence of the statement as a subtle allusion by using phrase "starved of resources" which lexically means a person suffer severely or die from hunger. Therefore the sentence can be classified into type of irony. Contextually the sentence “activists who have been starved of resources” means the satire of the group referred to in the discourse, "starved" in this case means loss of power. As in the section described earlier, contextual meaning is derived by referring to the lexical meaning of the sentence in data text. Phrase/sentence which contains irony found in six other texts of opinion with eight phrases/sentences.

Paradox

Paradox is a statement that however defined always ends in conflict, (Tarigan 2013). Paradox is a kind of figurative language contains real controversy with the facts. The paradox type is the sentence "while a certain religion may allow its followers to kill for the sake of God, it still unacceptable because killing itself is a violation of law”. This sentence is classified into the type of paradox because the first and second sentences are contradictory. However it can be concluded that both of these sentences are always ending in conflict.
Contextually, the sentence "while a certain religion may allow its followers to kill for the sake of God, it still unacceptable because killing itself is a violation of law” refers to the difference shown in the first sentence of religious law and the second sentence of state law, the explanation of the function of both is additional information to explain the contextual meaning of the two sentences. Paradox also found in three other texts of opinion with three phrases/sentences.

**Sarcasm**

Phrases including the sarcasm is the phrase “brutal and stupid” and “child caretakers”, both of these phrases are included in the sarcasm type because they use words that are intended to be insinuating and painful, in this case the use of the word "Brutal and stupid" directed directly at the object in the discourse. According to Tarigan (2013), sarcasm is a figurative language type that contains ridicule or harsh remarks and hurtful remarks. In the phrase containing sarcasm does not need contextual explanation because what to be conveyed to the reader is clear. Sarcasm is present in three other texts of opinion with three phrases/sentences.

**Synecdoche**

Synecdoche is a type of figurative language that mentions the name of the part as a whole or reverse replacement or says partly for the entire substitute, (Tarigan, 2013). Phrases including of synecdoche is the phrase “these people” in the text serves as a substitute for the name / subject as a whole without having to mention the subject in question as a whole. In the type of synecdoche, it does not need contextual explanation just additional information to explain from the phrase function used in the text. Phrase / sentence belonging to the synecdoche type found in seven other texts of opinion with seven phrases/sentences.

**Allusion**

Phrases that belong to allusion types are found in two texts of opinion. The phrases “Dec.2 or 212” and “the writer Salman Rusdi” are indirect references to an event or character. Tarigan (2013) stated that allusion is a figurative language that points directly to an event or character based on the assumption of shared knowledge possessed by the author and the reader. In this case the existence of knowledge shared by authors and readers and the ability of readers to capture the briefing. The phrase “Dec.2 or 212” refers to the demonstration that took place on Dec. 2 and is known by acts 212 and the phrase “the writer Salman Rusdi” refers to a case of blasphemy against Salman Rusdi in 1998. There is no need for a contextual explanation in this section it only needs a deeper understanding for the reader by obtaining other information related to the discourse discussed.
Antonomasia

According to Tarigan (2013), antonomasia is a type of figurative language which is the use of an epithet to replace the name of individual or the official title, or position to replace the name of individual. The examples of the use of antonomasia are ‘the President’ and “the Governor”. Both phrases “the President” and “the Governor” are type of antonomasia because both phrases are the use of an official title to replace the name of individual.

From all the explanations above, shows how the theory works in accordance with their respective functions in classifying and describing the data in context. The discussion also shows the interrelationship between one text and the other. This is what keeps the reader in understanding the text that contains the figurative language.

Conclusion

There are many types of figurative language, not only found in fiction writing text but also exist in nonfiction writing text such as newspapers. Newspaper is one of the media information that exists in the community and read by all levels of society. The researcher analyzed figurative language in opinion section of the Jakarta Post online newspaper. The researcher chose this section due to opinion section has a specific language. Opinion contains more subjective view or the author's personal view very highlighted. In accordance with characteristic of opinion, many authors use figurative language in their writings to add an impression to the text and implicitly convey the message. The most commonly figurative language type used is metaphor. This is because metaphor is a type of figurative language that often adds strength to a sentence and conveys implicit meaning. Hence, the characteristics of metaphor, it is not surprising that writers use this type of figurative language compared with other types. Hyperbole is the least-used figurative language type because the hallmark of hyperbole is an exaggeration of what it actually means. Of course this type is difficult to apply when writing opinion because it refers to the character of the text of opinion that should be short, clear and critical. Lexical meanings and contextual meanings are related to each other, and greatly help the reader understand the implicitly conveyed in the text contains figurative language. Understanding the text contextually also requires a source of information from various references on the topics covered. The presence of the theory of figurative language is expected to open the reader's insight into being a smart reader who not only understands the text lexically but also contextually.
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