

ABSTRACT

Asqura, M. *A Study of Figurative Language Used in The Guardian and The Washington Post Online Newspapers*. Thesis. English Study Program of The Faculty of Social and Cultural Sciences, University of Trunojoyo Madura, Advisor: Misnadin, S.S., M.A., Ph.D

The objectives of this study were to identify the types of figurative language used in *The Guardian* and *The Washington Post* online newspapers and to describe how those types of figurative language fit in with the context of sentences by considering the purposes of figurative language. The writer used the theory proposed by Leech (1969) to identify the types of figurative language. To describe how figurative language fits in with the context, the writer considers the purposes of figurative language by applying the main theory of Giroux and Williston (1974) and other supporting theories by Griffiths (2006), Leech (1969), Abrams (1999), and Alipour and Monjezi (2016).

Descriptive qualitative method was employed in this study as proposed by Bogdan and Biklen (1982). The sources of data were taken from newspapers: *The Guardian* and *The Washington Post* online newspapers. A total of ten news articles were selected—five articles from each newspapers. Each selected news article written in *The Guardian* had the same topic and date of publication with the news article in *The Washington Post*. The data of this study included words, phrases and sentences that contained figurative language. Content analysis by Khotari (2004) was applied to collect textual resources as in this study. For data analysis, the writer used interactive model of data analysis proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994).

The writer found 26 data including six types out of the ten types of figurative language as proposed by Leech (1969), which were: synecdoche (4 data), metaphor (9 data which can be classified into sub-classes including 4 data of conceptual metaphor, 1 data of concreative metaphor, 2 data of animistic metaphor, 1 data of humanizing metaphor and 1 data of synaesthetic metaphor), metonymy (6 data), simile (1 data), symbolism (1 data) and hyperbole (5 data). Generally, the purpose of synecdoche was to modify the writing more colorful and forceful. Likewise, the use of metonymy and symbolism functioned to modify the writing more colorful and forceful. On the other hand, the use of metaphor and simile aimed to clarify the ideas into a greater extent. For hyperbole, the use functioned to create special effects.

Key words: Figurative language, types, purpose of figurative language, *The Guardian*, *The Washington Post* online newspapers