

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE OF FOOTBALL

COMMENTARY BY PETER DRURY

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirement
for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.)
English Education Program*

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**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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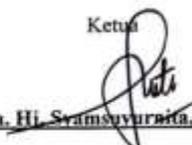
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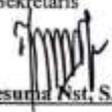
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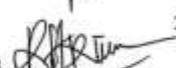
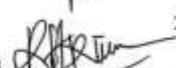

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul "**Figurative Language of Football Commentary by Peter Drury**". Adalah benar bersifat asli (original), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar-benarnya.

YANG MENYATAKAN,



RIZKA RAMADHANI

ABSTRACT

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Figurative language is described as employing figures of speech, involves communicating something by an intended deviation from literal meaning. It is a word or phrase which is used for special effect which is used non literally and can be understood on the basis of generally applicable principles of meaning extension. There are various types of figurative languages. The objectives of this study are to explore the figurative language types of football commentary used by Peter Drury, and to find out the most dominant type of figurative language of football commentary used by Peter Drury. The scope of this research is figurative language or figure of speech of football commentary used by Peter Drury. The researcher used Saeed's theory which consists of metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes. This study is limited on the football commentaries by Peter Drury are taken from the two videos in youtube channel. Some conclusion are drawn that commentaries by Peter Drury used six types of figurative language, they are metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole and litotes in his football commentaries, In his football commentaries, they were 10 metaphors (14.08%), 7 ironies (9.86%), 6 metonymies (8.45%), 14 synecdoche (19.72%), 22 hyperboles (30.99%) and 12 litotes (16.90%). It is concluded that hyperbole is the most dominant figurative language. The findings theoretically can give a contribution for the next researchers who are interested in investigating figurative language. Practically, the findings can give a contribution for the English teachers as well as reference to the figurative in football commentary by Peter Drury.

Keywords: Semantics, figurative language, football commentary

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Hopefully the findings of this research are expected to be useful for those who read this research and interested to the topics. Finally, the researcher realizes that this research is still far from being perfect in spite of the fact she has done her best completing this work. Therefore, constructive criticism, comments, suggestions are welcomed for further improvement of this research.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language style is very important to know in primarily an instrument of communication to among human beings. Language style is the way people manipulate others and control people in making interactions, brings the message that usually conveyed in words and done of voice, whether formally or informally. Every people show the different style, they have certain features that are not owned by others. Human uses language as a communication tool as well as a group identity and both are inseparable entities. It cannot be imagined what would happen if human beings had no language (Hutauruk et al, 2022: 44). According to Meyerhoff (Dewi and Aulina, 2022: 12), language style also describes the personality, mindset, condition of human. The condition of human can create human's language style. For example, very formal language will be used when a president delivers a speech in front of the citizen. It happens because the context is formal, and has special purposes to deliver such kind of information.

We can learn about meaning in semantic. A part of linguistics refers to the study of meaning, changes in a sense, and the relationship between sentences or words and their definitions called semantics. Zimmermann and Sternefeld (2013:1) stated that the subject of semantics is the systematic study of the meaning of linguistic expressions like morphemes, words, phrases, sentences, or even texts.

Generally, people try to communicate perfectly and completely. They want to give information as many as they can to the other.

According to Colston and Gibbs (2012: 1) added that figurative language generally refers to speech where speakers mean something other than what they literally say. How listeners arrive at these metaphorical meanings is a topic of considerable debate within both the humanities and cognitive science. Figurative language also can be found in sport field especially in football. Bakr and Al-Saifi (2022: 188) described that football had a unique vocabulary that was used in specialized contexts, not just among young people but in many other areas of communication for instance, regulation and science, the media, coaches and players, supporters. Several figurative language or figure of speech are metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes as Saeed (2016: 14) explained.

Moreover, sport and football in particular have always been a common form of entertainment. In the last decades, with the rise of television broadcast with increasingly better filming technology; football has become commercialized, viewed by millions and a common "form of popular culture as Richard (2008:193) explained.

Moreover, Larvic et al (2008: 96) stated that satellite technology gave commentators the opportunity to compete in the linguistic art of football commentary, which varies from mere audio description to infotainment with lots of elucidation on the match (formation, tactics, errors, solutions, interpretation, etc.), as well as interesting historical information and factual statistics. It even

encourages stage performance mimicking of the Latin American commentators' famous and incredible cry "*Gooooooooooooooooooooooooooooool, Goal, Goal, Goal!*"

Crystal and Davy (2009:143) explored that football commentary sets out primarily to provide information about events, and to this extent its language is likely to be factual and nonfigurative; but the commentator has also to give an adequate visual impression of the events and of their setting, and this gives him the opportunity to be descriptive and impressionistic. A person who commented the football event is called a commentator.

One of the most popular British commentators is Peter Drury. He has been widespread in the last twenty years. Away from traditional commentators who concentrate on the description of the occasion being televised, Peter Drury has addicted digressing off the main track and thus taking a very different approach to the job. Another important characteristic of his is his obsessive use of alliteration in an attempt to please the ears of his audience. Some examples of Peter Drury's comments in football events are as follows. *Goal Bafana Bafana! Goal for South Africa! Goal for South Africa! Rejoice* (Drury commented this in South Africa taking the lead against Mexico in 2010 World Cup). He used the word *Bafana* for substituted South Africa. This is called as metaphor which compares something to others. *Etihad is bubbling up like it only does on 'special days'* (Drury commented this on Etihad stadium). He used the figure of speech *bubbling up* which means rising up.

Drury's comments used a figurative language that serves to convey thoughts, feelings, and perceptions that cannot be adequately expressed in literal

language. It has a function to explain, strengthen, a live, stimulate, decorate an object. Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the *Figurative Language of Football Commentary by Peter Drury* with the hope that this would be beneficial for students, teachers and other researchers who are interested in figurative language or figure of speech. And the researcher interest to analyzing commentary of Peter Drury because in his commentaries showed many expressions that imagines about condition or situation in football.

B. The Identification of the Problems

The problems of the research are as the following:

- 1.The types of figurative language of football commentary used by Peter Drury
2. The most dominant type of figurative language of football commentary used by Peter Drury

C.The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is figurative language or figure of speech of Football Commentary used by Peter Drury. The researcher used Saeed's theory of figurative or figure of speech which consists of metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes. Limitation is the football commentaries by Peter Drury are taken from two youtube channels on 1st February 2022 and 20thDecember 2022. The videos are: *Peter Drury's Best Goals Commentaries 2021/2022* and *Peter Drury's Poetic Commentary on Lionel Messi Winning the World Cup*.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The formulating of the problems is as follows:

1. What are the types of figurative language football commentary used by Peter Drury?
2. What is the most dominant figurative language type of football commentary used by Peter Drury?

E. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To explore the figurative language types of football commentary used by Peter Drury,
2. To find out the most dominant type of figurative language of football commentary used by Peter Drury

F. The Significance of the Study

The research result is expected to give recommendation to the English teachers and also students to understand the figurative meanings in accordance with they need in teaching learning process especially in semantics and literature without abandoning the moral values to give real recommendations for improvements and betterment. This research is aimed to give both theoretical and practical contributions.

A. Theoretically

1. This research is intended to provide more comprehensive that related to figurative language in football commentaries.
2. Moreover, the result of the study can be used as a starting point for further research for those who are interested in analyzing in documents, video, movie etc. in the future in order to create a better understanding in conversation analysis especially in figurative language in football commentaries.

B. Practically

Hopefully this research could be used to be a reference as follows:

1. This study can be used to comprehend about figurative language in football commentaries so that the teachers' learning quality will improve.
2. This study will be helpful for them in understanding the importance of the figurative language as Indonesians still use figurative languages in writings.
3. Furthermore, comprehending the types of politeness strategies can increase the students' motivation joining the class in presenting or communicating especially in their attitude. Additionally, they also become more active in paying attention to the lesson.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Description of Semantics

Griffiths (2006: 15) defined that semantics as the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from contexts of use, is a descriptive subject. It is an attempt to describe and understands the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language.

Moreover, Richards et al (2002: 477) described that semantics as the study of meaning. There are many different approaches to the way in which meaning in language is studied. Philosophers, for instance, have investigated the relation between linguistic expressions, such as the words of a language, and persons, things and events in the world to which these words refer. Linguists have investigated, for example, the way in which meaning in a language is structured and have distinguished between different types of meanings. There have also been studies of the semantic structure of sentences. In recent years, linguists have generally agreed that meaning plays an important part in grammatical analysis but there has been disagreement on how it should be incorporated in a grammar.

Along with this, the term of semantics according to Kroeger (2018: 4) is as the study of meaning. It might be more accurate to define it as the study of the relationship between linguistic form and meaning. This relationship is clearly rule-governed, just as other aspects of linguistic structure are. For example, no

one believes that speakers memorize every possible sentence of a language; this cannot be the case, because new and unique sentences are produced every day, and are understood by people hearing them for the first time.

Related to the subject of semantics, Zimmerman and Sternefeld (2013: 1) said that the systematic study of the meaning of linguistic expressions like morphemes, words, phrases, sentences, or even texts. Richards et al (2002: 477) also defined semantics as the study of meaning. Meanwhile Soukhanov (2017: 6530) confirmed that the word semantic is taken from French *sémantique*, from Greek *skmantikos* which means significant, to signify, sign. He defines semantic as (1) of or relating to meaning, especially meaning in language. (2) of, relating to, or according to the science of semantics.

This is along with Griffiths (2006: 15) who stated that semantics is the study of context-independent knowledge that users of a language have of word and sentence meaning. The meanings of constructions are compositionally assembled out of the meanings of smaller units, and what comes into the scope of which operations can influence the meaning of a construction.

As a part of linguistic, Kroeger (2018: 47) explored that that a major goal of semantic analysis is to explain how a sentence gets its meaning, that is, why a given form has the particular meaning that it does as well as Zainurrahman (2015: 1) who stated that semantics is a study of meaning.

2. Figurative Language (Figure of Speech)

Saeed (2016: 442) explored that traditionally figurative language is described as employing figures of speech, involves communicating something by an intended deviation from literal meaning, for example by using metaphor, irony, or hyperbole. Richards et al (2002: 201) defined figure of speech as a word or phrase which is used for special effect, and which does not have its usual or literal meaning. Meanwhile, Glucksberg (2001: 8) stated that it is derived from the literal and can be discovered by discovering the nature of the substitution of the metaphorical for the literal. One implication of this assumption is that metaphoric interpretations involve recovering the original literal expression for which the metaphor substitutes.

Figurative language is the outcome of our figurative thought, which derives from the ever-present interconnection between our physical experience and the relation we set up with the cultural context in which we live as Baicchi (2020: 91) explained. Not only are the mind and the body inseparable, but they cannot be reduced to mechanical brain activity or abstract mental representations separated from the whole personhood.

Moreover, Barnett et al (2008: 676) first explored that with its literally incompatible terms, forces the reader to attend to the connotations (suggestions, associations) rather than to the denotations (dictionary definitions) of one of the terms. Second, although figurative language is said to differ from ordinary discourse, it is found in ordinary discourse as well as in literature. *It rained cats and dogs, War is hell, Don't be a pig*, and other tired figures are part of our daily

utterances. But through repeated use, these (and most of the figures we use) have lost whatever impact they once had and are only a shade removed from expressions that, though once figurative, have become literal: *the eye of a needle*, *a branch office*, *the face of a clock*. Third, good figurative language is usually 1. concrete, 2. condensed, and 3. interesting.

According to Díaz-Vera (2015: 3) figuration refers to a meaning that is dependent on a figurative extension from another meaning. Figurative language has got an inherently second-order nature. Figurative expressions (such as *it made my blood boil*) can only be recognized as such because of their contrast with more literal expressions (as in *it made me angry*).

On the contrary, Kennedy (2005: 677) stated that figures of speech are not devices to state what is demonstrably untrue. Indeed they often state truths that more literal language cannot communicate; they call attention to such truths; they lend them emphasis. Keraf (2009: 15) stated that “A good language style must contain three elements, namely honesty, manners and attractive and in this language style, there are two terms, namely rhetorical language and figure of speech.

Meanwhile Lazar (2003: 2) described that figurative language is an expressions or words which has metaphorical meaning. The meaning is not literally with the dictionary. This is along with Arvius (2003: 75) who said that a figurative understanding has been constructed through an imaginative extension of some distinct but still related semantic source.

From the above description, the researcher concludes that figurative language is a word or phrase which is used for special effect which is used non literally and can be understood on the basis of generally applicable principles of meaning extension.

2.1. Types of Figurative Language

Several linguists have described the types of figurative language or figure of speech. Keraf (2009:129) divided figurative language into two classifications. The first is rhetoric figure of speech which consists of alliteration, assonances, anastrophe, asyndeton, polychyndethon, chiasmus, ellipsis, euphemism, litotes, paradox, hyperbole and oxymoron. The second covers simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, metonymy, irony and synecdoche.

Along with this, Kennedy (2005: 66) described that figurative language consists of comparative: a. Metaphor b. Personification c. Simile, contradictive: a. hyperbole b. paradox . irony and correlative: a. Symbol b. Metonymy c. synecdoche. Meanwhile, Saeed (2016: 14) stated that non-literal uses of language are traditionally called figurative and are described by a host of rhetorical terms including metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes. The types of figurative language used in this research are as follows:

2.1.1 Metaphor

Colston (2015:106) explained that metaphor shares a meaning that emerges from source–target domain couplings, as in *She is such a pill*. Here the reverberation between the linked domains produces an emergent blend where the

target's interpretation contains characteristics held by neither of the domains, person and pill, by themselves. Meanwhile, Cruse (2000: 112) described that many polysemous senses are clearly related metaphorically. A good example of a set of readings related metaphorically is provided by position:

- *That is an uncomfortable position to sleep in.*
- *This is a good position to see the procession.*
- *What is your position on EU membership?*

Meanwhile, Díaz-Vera (2015: 4) explained that metaphor is a strategy used to extract new information from old words, whereas metonymy is a strategy used to extract more information from fewer words. Then, Glucksberg (2001: 3) stated that the word metaphor derives from the Greek *metapherein*, transfer, as META= + *pherein*, to bear. For example: *Life is a dream*. Life is compared with dream. Life cannot be ascertained. Human can happen with themselves. It is the same with dream. Human can determine what dream they want. *He is a strong tower*. The expression, he is like a strong tower. Figuratively, he is a strong man. The word tower describes that man is strong like a tower.

Along with this, Barnett et al (2008: 672) stated that a metaphor asserts the identity, without a connective such as like or a verb such as appears, of terms that are literally incompatible as in *She is the rose, the glory of the day, O western orb sailing the heaven*.

The suitable definition is what Soukhanov (2017: 4567) defined, he stated that metaphor is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase that ordinarily designates one thing is used to designate another, thus making an implicit

comparison, as in *a sea of troubles* or *All the world's a stage*. This is in line with Hurford et al (2007: 331) who also explained that metaphors are conceptual (mental) operations reflected in human language that enable speakers to structure and construe abstract areas of knowledge and experience in more concrete experiential terms.

2.1.2 Irony

Related to the irony, Saeed (2016: 445) described that more narrowly verbal irony, is traditionally a type of figurative language where the speaker for purposes of humor or mockery communicates the opposite of what is literally said, for example saying *That went well to a colleague after a disastrous meeting*. Moreover, Cruse (2006: 90) stated that irony is a species of figurative language, in which the intended meaning of an expression is usually some kind of opposite of the literal meaning, as, for instance, when someone says *you've been a great help!* to a person whose actions or words have just precipitated a disaster. The literal meaning of an ironic expression typically echoes the words or assumed opinions of someone else, and is intended to mock or ridicule.

Moreover, Soukhanov (2017: 3833) defined irony as the use of words to express something different from and often opposite to their literal meaning. b. An expression or utterance marked by a deliberate contrast between apparent and intended meaning. c. A literary style employing such contrasts for humorous or rhetorical effect.

2.1.3 Metonymy

Soukhanov (2017: 4578) supported by Dancygier (2014: 4) explained that metonymy is about relationships of correlation – things that occur together in experience, so that we associate them and can use the word for one to evoke the other. It is a figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with which it is closely associated, as in the use of Washington for the United States government or *of the sword for military power*. It is derived from the word *metonymia*, from Greek *metonumia* : meta-, meta-+ onuma, name.

Along with this, Saeed (2016: 447) defined metonymy as a figurative use of language where reference is achieved by identifying something associated with, or contiguous with, the referent. So place-names like Moscow and Washington can be used to refer to governments, as in *Moscow and Washington are still at odds over Iran's role*.

As another rich source of polysemous variation, Cruse (2000: 112) explored that metonymy may be characterized for the moment as figurative use based on association, as in *There are too many mouths to feed*. (Don't talk with your mouth full, *That's a nice bit of skirt*. (She wore a red skirt.), *John has his own wheels* (One of the wheels fell off.)

Meanwhile, Barnett et al (2008: 673) stated that in metonymy, something is named that replaces something closely related to it; *City Hall*, for example, sometimes is used to stand for municipal authority. In the following passage James Shirley names certain objects (*scepter and crown; scythe and spade*), using

them to replace social classes (royalty; agricultural labor) to which they are related as in *Scepter and crown must tumble down, And in the dust be equal made*

Griffiths (2006: 85) added that metonymy in terms of a person or object being referred to using as the vehicle a word whose literal denotation is somehow pertinently related as well as Colston and Gibbs (2012: 156) who explored that in a traditional definition from cognitive linguistics suggests that, metonymy is a conceptual mapping within a domain which is primarily for reference and involves a *stand for* relationship between the source and target domain. For instance, if a speaker says *I have bought a Ford*, the name of the car-industry company stands for one of its characteristic products,” namely a specific Ford car.

Meanwhile, Frederik (2008:48) explained that metonymy is figurative meaning in which the name of thing is applied to another with which it is closely associated. Metonymies are very common in everyday speech. For example, a man says ‘give me a light’ when he literally means he wants some fire. He is addicted to be bottle, is another way of saying that he drinks too much whisky. For example: *He had sweat it out* (It means he has been working hard), *In the last game he just get the silver while his friend get the bronze* (it means that his friend superior than him).

2.1.4 Synecdoche

Related to synecdoche, Barnett et al (2008: 673) explained that in synecdoche, the whole is replaced by the part or the part by the whole. For example, bread in *Give us this day our daily bread* replaces the whole class of edibles. Similarly, an automobile can be *wheels*, and workers are *hands*. Along

with this, Keraf (2009:142) stated that synecdoche is a figure of speech which mentions a part of something to suggest the whole.

Synecdoche is derived from the Greek word, *synekdechethai*. Word *syn* means ‘with’; word *ex* means ‘to get out’; and word *dechethai* means *to take; to receive*. For example: *All eyes on the television, I hope all ears listen to me, Indonesia will try to resolve the situation in Aceh.*

In the sentence number 1 the word all eyes represent the people or public, not only the eyes of the people but whole of their body, since eyes are parts of human body. In the second sentence same with the first sentence. The word all ears represents a group of people. And the last sentence, the word Indonesia in the sentence represents the government in Indonesia.

Moreover, Soukhanov(2017: 7234) defined synecdoche as a figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole (as hand for sailor), the whole for a part (as the *law* for police officer), the specific for the general (as *cutthroat* for assassin), the general for the specific (as *thief for pickpocket*).

2.1.5 Hyperbole

Colston (2015: 111) described that hyperbole involves common ground via shared expectations or desires concerning magnitudes and frequencies in the world. Moreover, Soukhanov (2017: 3584) defined hyperbole as a figure of speech in which exaggeration is used for emphasis or effect, as in *I could sleep for a year or This book weighs a ton.*

Colston (2015: 44) added that a speaker uttering *I wanted to die* or *I never get to dowhat I want*, for example, in the context of a boring evening or frustration

about parental restrictions is understood because interlocutors share expectations/desires about levels of negativity and freedom in relevant situations. The friend hearing *I wanted to die* knows that the speaker is inflating the discrepancy between reasonable expectations/desires and reality about dating e.g. *the evening should have been enjoyable, but her date droned endlessly about his drywall contamination.*

Related to hyperbole, Saeed (2016: 443) described that it is a traditional label for exaggeration viewed as a rhetorical figure of speech as well as Cruse (2006: 80) who added that hyperbole is a figure of speech involving deliberate exaggeration for rhetorical effect, to increase impact or to attract attention. Exaggeration may be negative or positive. For instance, if someone says *He shot off like a rocket* when I told him you were here a (relatively) high rapidity of action is indicated.

2.1.6 Litotes

Saeed (2016.: 445) Litotes is a traditional term for understatement, viewed as a figure of speech. Cruse (2006: 186) litotes (also known as understatement, meiosis) is a figure of speech in which there is a statement of the quantity, intensity, or seriousness of something that is less than what is objectively the case, for rhetorical effect. (This definition excludes cases where there is an intention to misinform, as, for example, with casualty figures in a war situation.) The effect may be to de-emphasise something out of modesty, for example if a world-famous Scientist acknowledges having *made a small contribution to knowledge.*

According to Soukhanov (2017: 4232) litotes is a figure of speech consisting of an understatement in which an affirmative is expressed by negating its opposite, as in This is no small problem. More often, perhaps, it is a form of irony, where the intention is to emphasise the opposite, as when a lottery winner of five million pounds is described as having acquired a *tidy little nest-egg* (meaning ‘a very large sum’), or when the Footballer of the Year admits to having ‘scored a few goals’ (thereby drawing attention to the large number he has in fact scored).

3. Football Commentary

Shoukanov (2017: 1574) defined commentary as (1) A series of explanations or interpretations. (2) An expository treatise or series of annotations; an exegesis. (3) An apt explanation or illustration: a scandal that is a sad commentary on national politics. Meanwhile, sport and football in particular have always been a common form of entertainment. In the last decades, with the rise of television broadcast with increasingly better filming technology, football has become commercialized, viewed by millions and a common “form of popular culture” as Richard (2008:193) explained.

It is presently considered by many to be the world’s most popular sport. Thus, the role of the commentators is very important. They have to provide commentary about the game and to entertain at the same time. They have to deal with the unfolding events on the pitch linguistically without hesitation. The nature

of their job and the unusual linguistic setting is what makes their speech so specific.

According to Crystal and Davy (2009:125), the word commentary is generally understood as “a spoken account of events which are actually taking place” However, this is a rather broad definition that can apply to multiple linguistic activities. Meanwhile, Room (2010: 3) explored that reading sports writing, one often finds a word or phrase normally associated with a particular sport used in a transferred context. A football team catching up on goals in a match may thus be said to come from behind, a term properly belonging to racing, while a struggling tennis player may be said to be on the ropes, as if in the boxing ring.

Moreover, Abou Bakr, G.H. and F. H. Abdullah, Z.Al-Saifi (2022: 183) stated that the language of football commentary is a field worth researching due to the extensive media coverage of most football sporting events, the significant financial investments made in that field, and the huge audience obsessed with all football events .

Along with this, Crystal and Davy (2009: 125) described that most commentaries have something to do with description, explanation, or opinion. But the three are not always present in equal proportions. Some forms of written commentary, for instance, by providing the supplementary information which will enable a text to be more fully understood, set out purely to explain. In spoken commentary, on the other hand, the need for vivid description is often so strong as to reduce explanation to a minimum.

The language of football offers many rewarding topics for linguistic research. One such topic is the lexicographic analysis of football vocabulary. Since, on the one hand, a football match is made up of a relatively small number of ever-recurring events (shots, passes, referee interventions, etc.), but, on the other hand, myriads of texts (written reports, spoken commentary, etc.) are produced every day which describe these events, a vocabulary has been developed in many languages which abounds with synonyms, with fine-grained semantic distinctions and with subtle stylistic variation as Lavric et al (2008: 5) explained.

4. British Commentator, Peter Drury

According to Omuya (2022: 1) Peter Drury is another well-known British football commentator whose reputation has been widespread in the last twenty years. Away from traditional commentators who concentrate on the description of the occasion being televised, Peter Drury has addicted digressing off the main track and thus taking a very different approach to the job. Due to an inflated idea of his own importance, Drury feels that it is his duty to use his own background to enrich the process of description and commentary. Another important characteristic of his is his obsessive use of alliteration in an attempt to please the ears of his audience.

King (2023: 1) added that on a very important occasion in which he should have concentrated on it, Drury left the match between Liverpool and Marseille in the Champions League 2004 and began to read a long extract from Coleridge's romantic epic "The Rime Of The Ancient Mariner" instead of commenting on the

game. These days he usually recites his own poems or sonnets during games. He also loves to use clichés during matches. In this way, Drury changes the dry language of football into a very rich experience in which he shares pieces of literature with his audience. He also uses some strategies of euphemism in his commentary to make of it a highly respected one.

B. Related Research

There are some previous researches that investigate about the figurative language in football commentary. The first research was conducted by Bakr and Al-Saifi (2022) in their research entitled *The Language of Football Commentaries in British English and Egyptian Arabic: A Contrastive Study*. The results of their research were that the interaction between spontaneous and non-spontaneous speech patterns can be seen in sports commentary. The majority of the chosen linguistic elements, including ellipsis, passive voice, inversion, synonymy, metaphor, collocations, and repetitions, are discovered to be more salient. The English commentators do not offer any unique methods or strategies because they just provide a conventional explanation of the image.

The second research was conducted by Kasma et al (2021) in their research entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language in CNN International News Headlines*. They found that there were 5 types of figurative language in CNN. They are: Metonymy 2 or 40%, simile 1 or 20%, hyperbole 1 or 20%, and metaphor 1 20%. The meaning as many as 3 meaning such as: conceptual meaning 3 or 60%, connotative meaning 1 or 20%, social meaning 1 or 20%.

The third research that related to this topic was conducted by Hutahaeen and Manik (2023) in their research entitled *Figurative Meaning Found in Sport News Article*. In this study, they analyzed the use of figurative meaning in sport articles. There are seven types of figurative found in Sport articles: they are Metaphor, Simile Synecdoche ,Metonymy, Hyperbole, Personification, Irony. The most dominant figurative meaning used in sports article is Metonymy it is 51.90%, Hyperbole 18.95% and the rest, Simile 12.95% Personification, 9.6% , and Irony , Metaphor, Synecdoche, are 2.35%. The sports news, specifically soccer, is reported emotionally to give impression of the team and the quality of the competition, to the reader.

The three researches are analyzed the figurative languages. The differences are firstly, Bakr and Al-Saifi (2022) discussed about football commentaries in British English and Egyptian Arabic and the results were mostly in linguistic elements. Secondly, Kasma et al (2021) discussed in CNN International news headlines and the results were in types of figurative language and their meanings. Then thirdly Hutahaeen and Manik (2023) discussed about figurative meaning in sport news articles. The result was that metonymy is the most dominant type of figurative language.

C. Conceptual Framework

In applying the research of the *Figurative Language of Football Commentary by Peter Drury*, the researcher collected all the data that related to the figurative language or figure of speech especially the types of figurative

language as Saeed's (2016) theory of figurative or figure of speech which consists of metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes. The conceptual framework can be seen in the following figure:

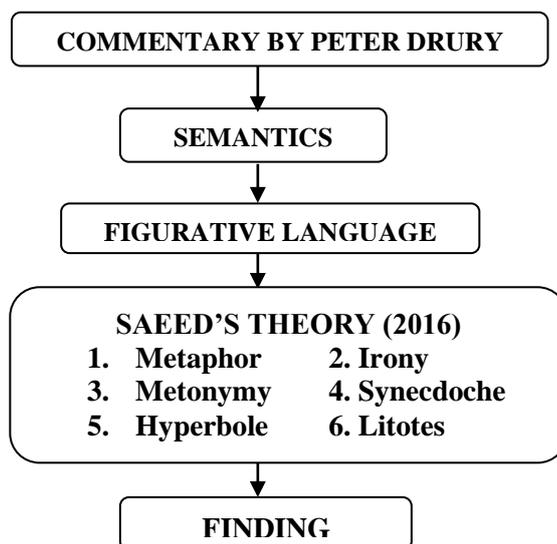


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research used a qualitative method which indicates the general purpose of the study. Formulation of a qualitative problem begins with the identification of a general topic or an area we want to know more about as Ary (2015: 53) explained.

To analyze the figurative language in the football commentary by Peter Drury, the researcher will apply a descriptive qualitative research. At this point, this research will use a theory proposed by Saeed (2016: 44) who stated that the figurative language or figure of speech consist of six types, they are (1) Metaphor (2) Irony, (3) Metonymy, (4) Synecdoche, (5) Hyperbole and (6) Litotes.

The researcher only needed to describe the data based on the problem statements and find out the result of the problem statements. Moreover, Tavakoli (2012: 504) describe that the aims of qualitative researchers often involve the provision of careful and detailed descriptions as opposed to the quantification of data through measurements, frequencies, scores, and ratings. There is less of an emphasis on statistics (and concomitant attempts to generalize the results to wider populations) and more of an interest in the individual. In this case, the researcher will use this method to analyze figurative language in the football commentary by Peter Drury.

B. Source of Data

The sources of the data were taken from 2 videos of a football commentary by Peter Drury which was taken from youtube channel. The videos are: *Peter Drury's Best Goals Commentaries 2021/2022* through the website <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=IFBkd7MhdfM&pp=ygUgcGVOZ> and *Peter Drury's Poetic Commentary on Lionel Messi Winning the World Cup* through the website of youtube <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=tbN8-Tv63g&pp=ygUgcGVOZXlgZhg1cnkg>. The researcher collected the data deals with figurative language from the videos. Besides the researcher used other literature or the theories of Saeed (2016:44) who stated that the figurative language or figurative speech consist of six types, they are (1) Metaphor, (2) Irony, (3) Metonymy, (4) Synecdoche, (5) Hyperbole, (6) Litotes.

C. Technique of Collecting the Data

Research instrument is very important to obtain the research data for it is a set of method which is used to collect data. Tavakoli (2012: 277) described that instrument is any device which is used to collect the data. Instruments can be presented in written, audio, or visual format. Responses can be gathered via paper-and-pencil tests, computer administered tests, video camera, or audiotape recorder.

The primary instrument of this research is the researcher itself as human instrument who selected, collected, and analyzed the data, and also reported the result of the research. Because of the data source is a script of a commentary that

taken from videos, the researcher will need a laptop or computer (as nonhuman instrument) in visualizing the video as a media to analyze the script.

After collecting the data of the two videos, the researcher transcribed the script and identify the figurative language used as well as the type of figurative language. The researcher conducted some steps to analyze the data. Firstly, the researcher listed the data which contains figurative language. Secondly, the researcher classified them based on the theory of Saeed (2016) who stated that the figurative language or figure of speech consist of six types, they are (1) Metaphor (2) Irony, (3) Metonymy, (4) Synecdoche, (5) Hyperbole and (6) Litotes. In conclusion, the procedures of data analyzing are conducted as follows:

1. Downloading and watching the two videos of football commentary by Peter Drury,
2. Writing down the scripts of all the figurative language usage in the commentaries,
3. Classifying all the marked the data into the type of figurative language. In order to be easy to analyze, the researcher will use a table to make it easy to share the data that is found,
4. Finding out the most dominant type of figurative language.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

Several techniques were conducted by the researcher in analyzing the data in order to get any data to make an accurate data analysis. In analyzing the data, the researcher used Miles and Huberman (2014: 32) who suggested as follows:

1. Data condensation.

It refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. By condensing, we're making data stronger. In this research, the researcher selected two videos of Drury's football commentaries; they are *Peter Drury's Best Goals Commentaries 2021/2022* and *Peter Drury's Poetic Commentary on Lionel Messi Winning the World Cup*. Then the data were transformed into text or transcript.

2. Data Display

The second major flow of analysis activity is data display. Generically, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. In this research, the researcher displayed the data in tables, then it was classified into the types of figurative language, as Saeed (2016: 44) suggested that consist of six types, they are (1) Metaphor (2) Irony, (3) Metonymy, (4) Synecdoche, (5) Hyperbole and (6) Litotes.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

The third stream of analysis activity is conclusion drawing and verification. From the start of data collection, the qualitative analyst interprets what things mean by noting patterns, explanations, causal flows, and propositions. In this research, the researcher drew some conclusions based on the research

problems; they are the type of figurative language used in football commentaries by Peter Drury and the most dominant type of figurative language used by Drury.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. Data Analysis

1. The types of figurative language of Football Commentary used by Peter Drury

The data were collected from the 2 videos of a football commentary by Peter Drury which are taken from youtube channel. The videos are: *Peter Drury's Best Goals Commentaries 2021/2022* through the website <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=IFBkd7MhdfM&pp=ygUgcGVOZ> and *Peter Drury's Poetic Commentary on Lionel Messi Winning the World Cup* through the website of youtube <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=tbN8-Tv63g&pp=ygUgcGVOZXlgZhglcnkg>. The researcher collect the data deals with figurative language from the videos.

Richards et al (2002: 201) defined figure of speech or figurative language as a word or phrase which is used for special effect, and which does not have its usual or literal meaning. Related to the types of figurative language, the researcher use the theory of Saeed (2016:44) who stated that the figurative language or figurative speech consist of six types, they are (1) Metaphor, (2) Irony, (3) Metonymy, (4) Synecdoche, (5) Hyperbole, an (6) Litotes. The table below is the data collected from the two videos.

1.1 The Figurative language of Football Commentary used by Peter Drury

In this research, the researcher used the theory of Saeed (2016: 14) who stated that non-literal uses of language are traditionally called figurative and are described by a host of rhetorical terms including metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes.

- a. Metaphor is a strategy used to extract new information from old words, whereas metonymy is a strategy used to extract more information from fewer words as Díaz-Vera (2015: 4) explained.
- b. Irony is a species of figurative language, in which the intended meaning of an expression is usually some kind of opposite of the literal meaning as Cruse (2006: 90) stated,
- c. Metonymy as a figurative use of language where reference is achieved by identifying something associated with, or contiguous with, the referent as Saeed (2016: 447) defined,
- d. Synecdoche is a figure of speech which mentions a part of something to suggest the whole as Keraf (2009:142) stated,
- e. Hyperbole as a figure of speech in which exaggeration is used for emphasis or effect as Soukhanov (2017: 3584) defined,
- f. Litotes (also known as understatement, meiosis) is a figure of speech in which there is a statement of the quantity, intensity, or seriousness of something that is less than what is objectively the case, for rhetorical effect as Cruse (2006: 186) explained.

1.1.1 The data From Figurative Language by Peter Drury's Best Goals Commentaries – 2021- 2022

Datum 1 Hyperbole

*De Bruyne **drifting away** from Angola conte Kevin de Bruyne.*

Drift away means to be carried along by currents of air or water. That is why it is called hyperbole.

Datum 2 Irony

Oh wow that's brilliant that is magnificent game changer points of world-class difference.

Drury judges De Bruyne as the world champion, in fact he is not.

Datum 3 Metaphor

*Never mind Kevin de Bruyne. It's **heaven** de Bruyne the champions ease away.*

Heaven means a god or goddess.

Datum 4 Hyperbole

*One quite beautiful goal 13 points which for Chelsea may be terminally unlucky and **wriggle away from hoybia** and find Hackensiash and fiat spins one gloriously wow now that is special.*

Wriggle away means to turn or twist the body with sinuous writhing motions; squirm.

Datum 5 Metaphor

***Beauty in blue** a game crying out for a crowning moment has just been blessed with something truly decorative far beyond ordinary.*

Beauty in Blue means the team wearing blue costumes.

Datum 6 Synecdoche

Only a good player can do what happens the edge just did Fredelangar united lead

This means that a good player is used for the united team.

Datum 7 Metonymy

*And the **little Swede** has snatched it fleeter fought bright of mines and notwithstanding 54 pretty grey minutes for Manchester united they strike first Fabinho.*

Little swede is a call or nickname name for Fabinho.

Datum 8 Hyperbole

*Alexander Ronald is the **super bowl** for mo salah and salah's wriggling in and scoring as deft and experts as the Egyptian is weak.*

Drury called Alexander Ronald as super bowl which means it is too much.

Datum 9 Synecdoche

On week all week just so nimble just so bright Chelsea Liverpool two lifted up towards Rodriguez hit by Laporte

On week and all week is used as a part that means for all.

Datum 10 Litotes

And squeezed in by Roger and City have snatched it in stoppage time and that is what champions do.

There is a decreasing quality for Roger and City.

Datum 11 Metaphor

Crestfallen Arsenal's players in bits cities in a pile of pale blue joy and pep Rayola has his way again.

A pile of pale blue joy is used to mention Crestfallen Arsenal's players.

Datum 12 Hyperbole

And Manchester City are poised to go on the spin Sadio Mane Robertson at full gallop. Poised means to carry or hold in equilibrium; balance.

Full gallop is usually used for horses.

Datum 13 Synecdoche

Kiko in retreat and Foster had to react and Firmino reacted and Liverpool have three on the road again

This sentence compares among Kiko, Foster and Firmino in reacting.

Datum 14 Litotes

Cathcart might have scored an own goal. Firmino followed up to get one of his own if this gets any worse for Watford Ranieri could be gone by the end of the match.

There is a decreasing quality from having a score to worse one.

Datum 15 Hyperbole

And Alonso flashes it in and Kelleher applies a knuckle back by Kovacic super super goal and Chelsea reignited.

Drury had a consideration that Kovacic scored in a very super goal.

Datum 16 Hyperbole

It's a smashing game miss and Chelsea are in the thick of it again what a super goal.

Smashing game and super bowl is too much consideration about Chelsea .

Datum 17 Hyperbole

Smith Rowe has come wide in advance of him Tavares that is a sweet arsenal goal it's a really sharp finish but the intricacy of what went before was genuinely eye-catching.

Sweet Arsenal goal it's a really sharp finish are words that too much used for Smith Rowe and Tavres.

Datum 18 Litotes

Here's a point of difference. The difference maker Becay Osaka Mason mount.

This utterance has a decreasing meaning from point to mount.

Datum 19 Hyperbole

What a lovely ball Reese James. What a lovely finish oh that's picture book what a delightful Chelsea goal and what a delightful smile on the face of Reese James who has taken Chelsea beyond all reasonable doubt.

This means that Drury considers too much about Reese James.

Datum 20 Litotes

Beyond the reach of the premier league's bottom club Chelsea. Purring through the gears again cover chance Chilwell.

Beyond the reach...and Purring through are used in explain that there is a decreasing situation.

Datum 21 Synecdoche

He is in the habit three in a row the number nine on Ben Chilwell sure it's happening every week.

Three in a row the number nine means that it is a part of it.

Datum 22 Synecdoche

And Palmer Cole Palmero steals another one and city are worth it this.

Drury expressed that there is a part from a city.

Datum 23 Metaphor

This is penetrating football at its very very best if there ever was a honeymoon for rafa benitez everton.

There ever was a honeymoon means that there is a joyful time.

Datum 24 Irony

It's gone another showpiece from pep Guardiola's excellent team

There is a comparative between gone and excellent .

Datum 25 Metonymy

You cannot do that without a joystick

Joystick is a tool for playing game.

Datum 26 Metonymy

That's a lovely ball fodent walker stepped over it

The word ball her is used for Fodent Walker .

Datum 27 Hyperbole

De Bruyne another gem of a goal in a gem of a game and how pumped is he two each.

The words another gem of a goal in a gem of a game is a strong and too much meaning for De Bryne.

Datum 28 Hyperbole

Alexander Arnold wow oh my goodness he has nailed that sheer ferocity boy that well sometimes when they're hit.

He has nailed has a strong words for what Alexander Arnold did.

Datum 29 Synecdoche

They stay here shifted horribly by Henderson for mo salah who's in on goal here for Liverpool and Stella scores.

Henderson, and Salah, Liverpool and Stell are parts of one team.

Datum 30 Litotes

Of course he does Liverpool are rampant they have come here and they have meant it.

They have come here and have meant it has a decreasing usage.

Datum 31 Metonymy

And extraordinarily there are already some Evertonians leaving the ground stolen back by the determined metonymy who knicked it on for Fernandez.

Evertonians is used for Fernandez's effort.

Datum 32 Litotes

And now here is Marcus Rashford to lash it into the roof and secure the points for Manchester United boy.

The roof and secure the points are words for decreasing usage.

Datum 33 Irony

He has firsted for that. That's why Cristiano. That's why let's be friends in Manchester City's hour of need it is Riyad Morris.

This utterance has another meaning for Cristiano in Manchester City comparing Riyad Morris' effort.

Datum 34 Hyperbole

Amid massive arsenal disgruntlement a blur of flu relief and granit Xhaka at the eye of the storm.

At the eye of the storm are words that have a strong meaning and usage .

Datum 35 Synecdoche

Robertson shot a twisting Diogo shot all belting goal.

One shot into another shot all belting goal is used as part of it.

Datum 36 Litotes

What a fabulous hit from a near prohibitive angle Diogo jota hotter and hotter.

Drury had an opinion that the hit is become better.

Datum 37 Synecdoche

Liverpool always score this season Liverpool have always scored not yet here.

Liverpool break through that is the penalty.

There is a repetition in Drury's utterances and they are parts of them.

Datum 38 Hyperbole

Nobody is stopping that he put it there with poised and applaud Gabriel Jesus and Phil Foden.

Poised means to carry or hold in equilibrium; balance which means it is too much usage.

Datum 39 Metonymy

That is a super finish and it has silenced the cop he rises to this occasion every time and now the blue boys are jumping up and down.

The cop and the Blue boys are used for Gabriel Jesus and Phil Foden.

Datum 40 Hyperbole

Well I think he's been Manchester city's best player against the parochial enemy and scoring for them.

Manchester city's best player is used for a strong opinion about Manchester.

Datum 41 Irony

Poor guy that'll hurt cancel Bernardo Silva was tiptoeing back and has squeezed it in and right on.

Poor guy that'll hurt cancel Bernardo means that Bernardo is poor and hurt.

Datum 42 Litotes

The cusp of half time brilliantly impeccable has been somehow outwitted by little Bernardo Silva who appeared almost unnoticed to his dismay.

The utterance of the cusp of half time brilliantly impeccable is used decreasing Bernardo Silva's effort.

Datum 43 Irony

And truth be told it's the least at city merit Manchester United have a nasty hill to climb on their own turf again he's boss.

The usage of a nasty hill to climb on their own turf again he's boss is used for Manchester United' failure.

Datum 44 Metaphor

Royal blue overcome for now by sky blue.

Royal Blue and Sky Blue are another name for the team.

Datum 45 Litotes

They've said to everybody how dare you doubt us. How dare you even consider that this has been a really exceptional performance on their part.

Doubt and exceptional performance are used for decreasing the part of the team.

Datum 46 Irony

Not even that this time. It's city this time it's pep and that is a statement and spurs are vulnerable.

That is a statement and spurs are vulnerable has a bad opinion.

Datum 47 Irony

Here Marosa has stolen it a magical night hideous horrible for Tottenham Hotspur.

This is a statement which has a sad and bad opinion .

Datum 48 Metonymy

The broadest Slovenian smile you would ever have seen do not begrudge them.

Slovenian smile is a call name for the team.

Datum 49 Synecdoche

This unfettered joy for they have never seen anything like it with the last kick of the match.

The se of phrase last kick means as a part of the whole kick.

Datum 50 v Hyperbole

They have beaten. Glory glory Tottenham Hotspur well that pile of joy is a beautiful thing to look down upon this ambience of happiness is delicious to witness.

Pile of joy is an over and strong opinion for Tottenham Hotspur.

Table 4.1 Video 1 Peter Drury's Best Goals Commentaries – 2021- 2022

No	Type of Figurative Language	Total Number
1	Metaphor	5
2	Irony	7
3	Metonymy	6
4	Synecdoche	9
5	Hyperbole	14
6	Litotes	9
Total		50

From table 4.1 video 1 Peter Drury's Best Goals Commentaries – 2021-2022. Researcher found 5 metaphor, 7 irony, 6 metonymy, 9 synecdoche, 14 hyperbole, 9 litotes.

1.1.2 The data From Figurative Language by Peter Drury POETIC commentary on Lionel Messi winning the World Cup

Datum 51 Metaphor

The little boy from Rosario Argentina on behalf of every little boy wearing his Shirt Messi on a million backs.

Little boy is a nick name for Rosario Argentina.

Datum 52 Metaphor

I see for a million flat flash bolts Messi potentially to Crown his Stellar career.

Flat flash bolts is a nick name called for Messi.

Datum 53 Hyperbole

Lionel Messi no no no no no no no no it's got away, it's got away.

Got away means to escape. In this case, Drury expresses over too mucj for Lionel Messi.

Datum 54 Synecdoche

Argentina will play the World Cup final.

Play the World Cup final is a part of the whole World Cup.

Datum 55 Synecdoche

Foreign says farewell Argentina into the final of the World Cup for the sixth time

The final of the World Cup is a part of the whole World Cup.

Datum 56 Hyperbole

Bittersweet moment personalities one crates we'll get to glitter on the most shimmering stage of all whilst.

Glitter on the most shimmering stage of all whilst is a too much over thinking opinion from Drury.

Datum 57 Litotes

The other must idle away head bowed but it is about more than just two men wait though.

There is a decreasing usage of movement by using Idle away.

Datum 58 Hyperbole

They are messy of course played his part and more with a penalty and some.

The word messy means exhibiting or demonstrating carelessness. This means that Drury used too much usage.

Datum 59 Hyperbole

Mercurial magic but it is an Argentina team and Argentina nation which celebrates.

The phrase Mercurial magic is a strong opinion from Drury that too much used.

Datum 60 Hyperbole

And a nation will Tango all night long 36 years since since Mexico finale is a nation's new Throne of Immortals.

The phrase will Tango all night long is a strong usage by Drury in which Tango is a kind of dance.

Datum 61 Metaphor

They will be Satan Francis time denied the world champions Argentina final.

Satan Francis is a nickname for Argentina team.

Datum 62 Synecdoche

Messi has conquered his final Peak.

Final peak is a part of the all victories.

Datum 63 Hyperbole

Lionel Messi has shaken hands with Paradise.

Shaken hands with paradise is an over strong usage by Drury.

Datum 64 Metaphor

Little boy from Rosario Santa Fe has just pitched up in heaven.

Little boy from Rosario Santa Fe is a nick name for Messi.

Datum 65 Hyperbole

He climbs into a galaxy of his own.

Climbing to a galaxy is a strong over thinking usage by Drury.

Datum 66 Metaphor

He has his crowning moments.

Crowning moments means a glorious moments.

Datum 67 Litotes

He is not he was beautiful He is not.

He was beautiful is used by Drury for decreasing usage.

Datum 68 Litotes

He was the point of difference. He has always been the point of difference unparalleled.

The point of difference unparalleled is used by Drury to denote the decreasing point

Datum 69 Synecdoche

And maybe today there will of course always be those who argue. Always be those who debate.

These similar phrase is used by Drury as a part of the whole conflict.

Datum 70 Hyperbole

Debate can rage on if you like as he falls in love with the object in the world that his heart most desired.

The phrase falls in love with the object in the world used by Drury is a strong too much opinion.

Datum 71 Synecdoche

It is hard to escape the supposition that he has rendered himself today the greatest of all time.

The use of the phrase today the greatest of all time is part of all the efforts .

Table 4.2 Video 2 Peter Drury POETIC commentary on Lionel Messi winning the World Cup

No	Type of Figurative Language	Total Number
1	Metaphor	5
2	Irony	-
3	Metonymy	-
4	Synecdoche	5
5	Hyperbole	8
6	Litotes	3
Total		21

From table 4.2 video 2 Peter Drury POETIC commentary on Lionel Messi winning the World Cup. Researcher found 5 metaphor, 0 irony, 0 metonymy, 5 synecdoche, 8 metonymy, 3 litotes.

Based on the description above, it can be drawn that Peter Drury used all the types of figurative language for his football commentary. The types of figurative language he used are metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole and litotes.

2. The Types and the Most Dominant Type of figurative language of football commentary used by Peter Drury

Based on the data above, there are 71 figurative languages used by Peter Drury in his football commentaries. The researcher classified and calculated each

type of figurative language to find out the types and the most dominant type of figurative language based on the theory of Saeed (2016: 14) who stated that basically there are six types of figurative language as shown in the following table.

Table 4.3 The Types of Figurative language of football commentary used by Peter Drury

No	Type of Figurative Language	Total Number (X)	Percentage $\frac{X}{N} \times 100 \% = P$
1	Metaphor	10	14.08%
2	Irony	7	9.86%
3	Metonymy	6	8.45%
4	Synecdoche	14	19.72%
5	Hyperbole	22	30.99%
6	Litotes	12	16.90%
	Total of Figurative Language (N)	71	100%

The table above shows that there are 10 metaphors or 14.08% used by Peter Drury in his football commentary, and then he used 7 ironies or 9.86%, 6 metonymies or 8.45%, 14 synecdoche or 19.72%, 22 hyperboles 30.99% and 12 litotes or 16.90% which is totally 71 figurative languages. Based on the data obtained, hyperbole is the most dominant figurative language used by Peter Drury in his football commentaries.

B. The Findings

1. The types of figurative language of Football Commentary used by Peter Drury

Peter Drury used all the types of figurative language as Saeed (2016: 14) suggested in which there are six types of it. First, Drury used metaphor to extract more information from fewer words. Secondly, Drury used irony which is intended meaning of an expression is usually some kind of opposite of the literal meaning. Thirdly, he also used metonymy by identifying something associated with, or contiguous with, the referent. Then, Drury used synecdoche to mention a part of something to suggest the whole. Drury also used hyperbole in which exaggeration is used for emphasis or effect. Finally, Drury used litotes in which there is a statement of the quantity, intensity, or seriousness of something that is less than what is objectively the case, for rhetorical effect.

Based on the description above, it can be conclude that for his football commentaries, Drury used metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole and litotes.

2. The Types and the Most Dominant Type of figurative language of football commentary used by Peter Drury

As described above, Drury used metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole and litotes. Each of them shows that there are 10 metaphors or 14.08% used by Peter Drury in his football commentary, and then he used 7 ironies or

9.86%, 6 metonymies or 8.45%, 14 synecdoche or 19.72%, 22 hyperboles 30.99% and 12 litotes or 16.90% which is totally 71 figurative languages. Based on the data obtained, hyperbole is the most dominant figurative language used by Peter Drury in his football commentaries.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the findings, some conclusion can be drawn as follows:

1. Peter Drury used metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole and litotes in his football commentaries,
2. In his football commentaries, Peter Drury used 10 metaphors (14.08%), 7 ironies (9.86%), 6 metonymies (8.45%), 14 synecdoche (19.72%), 22 hyperboles (30.99%) and 12 litotes (16.90%). It is concluded that hyperbole is the most dominant figurative language.

B. Suggestions

Finally based on the findings and the significances of this study, the researcher would like to give some suggestions as in the following:

1. Theoretically

This research can give a contribution for the next researchers who are interested in investigating similar field of research. They can use the findings as reference to understand the figurative language usage and understanding the contents. The researcher also suggested them to have more literatures related to this research in order to make the theories more complete. Besides that, they also can use these findings as comparison and direction for their future research particularly on the way of analyzing the figurative language not only in the

football commentaries but also the written contents. In addition, the researcher is also suggested the other social media to be analyzed such as drama, advertisements, sopeech etc.

2. Practically

This research can give a contribution for the English teachers as well. They can use the findings as reference to understand the football commentaries and understanding the figurative language. The researcher also suggested them to have more literatures which are related to this research in order to make the theories more complete. The teachers should understand about figurative language used in the football commentaries so that the teachers' learning quality will improve. The students as well should be given more materials about figurative language that will be helpful for them in understanding the importance of figurative language in commentaries to gain more understanding especially in football commentaries.

Additionally, differentiating the types of figurative language can increase the students' motivation joining the class in presenting or communication. Furthermore, they also become more active in paying attention to the lesson.

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APPENDIX

1. Peter Drury's Best Goals Commentaries – 2021- 2022

[Applause]

De Bruyne drifting away from Angola conte Kevin de Bruyne oh wow that's brilliant that is magnificent game changer points of world-class difference never mind Kevin de Bruyne it's heaven de Bruyne the champions ease away one quite beautiful goal 13 points which for Chelsea may be terminally unlucky and wriggle away from hoybia and find Hackensiash and fiat spins one gloriously wow now that is special.

[Applause]

Beauty in blue a game crying out for a crowning moment has just been blessed with something truly decorative far beyond ordinary only a good player can do what happens the edge just did Fredelangar united lead and the little Swede has snatched it fleeter fought bright of mines and notwithstanding 54 pretty grey minutes for Manchester united they strike first Fabinho.

[Applause]

Alexander Ronald is the super bowl for mo salah and salah's wriggling in and scoring as deft and experts as the Egyptian is weak on week all week just so nimble just so bright Chelsea Liverpool two lifted up towards Rodriguez hit by Laporte and squeezed in by Roger and City have snatched it in stoppage time and that is what champions do crestfallen Arsenal's players in bits cities in a pile of pale blue joy and pep Rayola has his way again and Manchester City are poised to go 11 on the spin Sadio Mane Robertson at full gallop Kiko in retreat and foster had to react and Firmino reacted and Liverpool have three on the road again cathcart might have scored an own goal Firmino followed up to get one of his own if this gets any worse for Watford Ranieri could be gone by the end of the match and Alonso flashes it in and Kelleher applies a knuckle back by Kovacic super super goal and Chelsea reignited.

[Applause]

It's a smashing game miss and Chelsea are in the thick of it again what a super goal Smith Rowe has come wide in advance of him Tavares that is a sweet arsenal goal it's a really sharp finish but the intricacy of what went before was genuinely eye-catching here's a point of difference the difference maker Becay Osaka Mason mount what a lovely ball reese james what a lovely finish oh that's picture book what a delightful chelsea goal and what a delightful smile on the face of reese James who has taken Chelsea beyond all reasonable doubt beyond the reach of the premier league's bottom club Chelsea purring through the gears again cover chance chilwell he is in the habit three in a row the number nine on Ben Chilwell sure it's happening every week.

[Applause]

And Palmer Cole Palmero steals another one and city are worth it this this is penetrating football at its very very best if there ever was a honeymoon for rafa benitez everton it's gone another showpiece from pep Guardiola's excellent team you cannot do that without a joystick that's a lovely ball fodent walker stepped over it de Bruyne another gem of a goal in a gem of a game and how pumped is he two each.

[Applause]

Alexander Arnold wow oh my goodness he has nailed that sheer ferocity boy that well sometimes when they're hit they stay here shifted horribly by Henderson for mo salah who's in on goal here for Liverpool and Stella scores of course he does Liverpool are rampant they have come here and they have meant it and extraordinarily there are already some evertonians leaving the ground stolen back by the determined mctominate who knicked it on for Fernandez and now here is Marcus Rashford to lash it into the roof and secure the points for manchester united boy he has firsted for that that's why Cristiano that's why let's be friends in Manchester City's hour of need it is Riyad Morris.

[Applause]

Amid massive arsenal disgruntlement a blur of flu relief and granit Xhaka at the eye of the storm Robertson shot a twisting Diogo shot all belting goal.

[Applause]

What a fabulous hit from a near prohibitive angle Diogo jota hotter and hotter Liverpool always score this season Liverpool have always scored not yet here.

[Applause]

Liverpool break through that is the penalty nobody is stopping that he put it there with poised and applaud Gabriel Jesus and Phil Foden.

[Applause]

That is a super finish and it has silenced the cop he rises to this occasion every time and now the blue boys are jumping up and down well i think he's been Manchester city's best player against the parochial enemy and scoring for them poor guy that'll hurt cancel Bernardo Silva was tiptoeing back and has squeezed it in and right on the cusp of half time brilliantly impeccable has been somehow outwitted by little Bernardo Silva who appeared almost unnoticed to his dismay and truth be told it's the least at city merit Manchester united have a nasty hill to climb on their own turf again he's boss.

[Applause]

Royal blue overcome for now by sky blue they've said to everybody how dare you doubt us how dare you even consider that this has been a really exceptional performance on their part not even that this time it's city this time it's pep and that is a statement and spurs are vulnerable here marosa has stolen it a magical night hideous horrible for Tottenham Hotspur the broadest Slovenian smile you would ever have seen do not begrudge them.

[Applause]

This unfettered joy for they have never seen anything like it with the last kick of the match they have beaten glory glory Tottenham Hotspur well that pile of joy is a beautiful thing to look down upon this ambience of happiness is delicious to witness.

2. Peter Drury POETIC commentary on Lionel Messi winning the World Cup

[Applause]

The little boy from Rosario Argentina on behalf of every little boy wearing his Shirt Messi on a million backs I see for a million flat flash bolts Messi potentially to Crown his Stellar career.

[Applause]

Lionel Messi no no no no no no no no it's got away it's got away Argentina will play the World Cup final foreign says farewell Argentina into the final of the World Cup for the sixth time Bittersweet moment personalities one crates we'll get to glitter on the most shimmering stage of all whilst the other must idle away head bowed but it is about more than just two men wait though they are messy of course played his part and more with a penalty and some.

[Applause]

Mercurial magic but it is an Argentina team and Argentina nation which celebrates and a nation will Tango all night long 36 years since since Mexico finale is a nation's new Throne of Immortals they will be Satan Francis time denied the world champions Argentina final.

[Applause]

Messi has conquered his final Peak. Lionel Messi has shaken hands with Paradise.

[Applause]

Little boy from Rosario Santa Fe has just pitched up in heaven.

[Applause]

He climbs into a galaxy of his own. He has his crowning moments. He is not he was beautiful he was the point of difference he has always been the point of difference unparalleled and maybe today there will of course always be those who argue always be those who debate.

[Applause]

Debate can rage on if you like as he falls in love with the object in the world that his heart most desired it is hard to escape the supposition that he has rendered himself today the greatest of all time.