

**AN ANALYSIS OF ORIENTATION METAPHOR ON BBC NEWS ABOUT
RUSSIA AND UKRAINE**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in partial fulfillment of the Requirements
For degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

BY :

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UMSU

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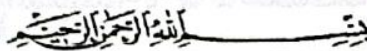
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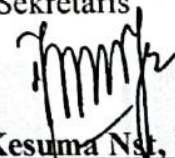
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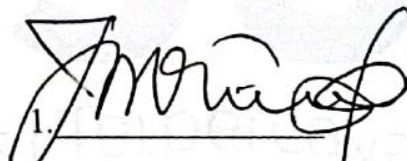




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PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul “An Analysis of Orientation Metaphor on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine” adalah benar bersifat asli (*original*), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana kemudian 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 diperbuat dengan sesungguhnya dan sebenar-benarnya.

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Yang membuat pernyataan,




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ABSTRACT

Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ. NPM.1802050020, “An Analysis of Orientation Metaphor on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine.” Skripsi: English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2022.

This research is related to the study of the orientational metaphor in two news on BBC News using the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980), which mainly aims to describe the types and to identify the orientational metaphor are used on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine. The data were analyzed using a descriptive qualitative methodology, focused on orientational metaphor sentences in two news on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine (*Why has Russia Invaded Ukraine and what does Putin want?* and *Russia-Ukraine: Is Internet on Verge of Break-up?*) with as many as 41 sentences. It was made up of orientational metaphor components. There were 19 sentences of “Control is Up; Lack of control is down”, which obligated as the dominant orientational metaphor used in it, 8 sentences of “Virtue is Up; Lack of virtue is down”, 5 sentences of “More is Up; Less is down”, 5 sentences of “Happy is Up; Sad is down”, 3 sentences of “Healthy is Up; Sickness and death is down”, and 1 sentence of “Rational is Up; Nonrational is down”. The orientational metaphor sentences displayed help to learn English about orientational metaphors, primarily directed metaphors.

Keywords: metaphor, orientational metaphor, sentences, BBC news.

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In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

All praise is to **Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala**, who has given his guidance and blessings so that this study which is a partial fulfilment of the requirements for graduation, can be completed properly. Gifts and greetings are also given to the prophet **Muhammad Shallallahu 'Alaihi Wa Sallam**.

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The Researcher

Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is a natural sound which early men and women heard around them, language is one of human speech that have a sound (Yule, 2010). It means that language also has the expression of ideas through sounds combined into words. Language used by humans to communicate, apart from being a communication tool, a language is also a tool to express the soul, emotions, ideas, thoughts and feelings of the human soul (Saragih, 2021). In the other word language can make people have great abilities not only written essays but also fiction or poetry which is common for people who have language skills, a communication that plays an important role in human communication and the pronunciation of a word that is understood, a language is also one that makes people communicate.

Semantics is concerned with the study of how to organize and express meaning as conveyed by speakers (or writers) and listeners (or readers) as well as learning about the meaning of certain words, phrases, and sentences that are more understandable (Yule, 2010). It means that the expression of meaning conveyed and heard must be studied with certain expressions so that sentences are easier to understand. Semantics greatly infers what we know, how we know other people, and even what decisions we make as a result of us.

Metaphor is a figure of speech that compares unlike objects; as a literary device, metaphor produces implicit analogies without the explicit usage of "like" or

"as." (Kovecses Z. , 2002). Metaphor is so prevalent in language and intellect, and the public representations of metaphor (e.g., language, art, music) bound by various communicative and emotional forces (Raymond W. Gibbs, 2008).

Metaphor does not only exist in literary works such as poetry, short stories, or novels, but metaphorical expressions exist in everyday human ideas, imaginative ways to describe something by referring to another that has qualities that people want, especially in news (Brahwija, 2017). Metaphors are so common in everyday language that they are more important in language teaching, metaphors play an important role in conveying complex content and conveying it more effectively to readers (Vu, 2015).

Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) researchers study their own mental vocabulary or data found in dictionaries and thesauruses, and based on certain linguistic examples, they conclude and propose (Kövecses, 2008). Metaphor analysis involves careful examination of the components, metaphors in terms of the source and target environment of the metaphor are analyzed by passing on the opinion of the participant's belief system about the given subject (Eric J. Paulson, 2011).

In today's era of globalization, people often tend to choose a simple way, to reduce reading time and time, an innovation has brought people to a new world where newspapers are no longer needed and have turned to something more efficient than a journalism, much research on metaphors in a journalism has been carried out in Indonesia and focuses on letter topics such as politics, sports, economics, etc., as well as in advertising and an opinion (Brahwija, 2017).

Many studies on news metaphors have been conducted in Indonesia and focus on various news topics such as politics, sports, economics, etc., as well as opinion columns and advertisements (Brahwija, 2017). News is a form of understanding social, political and economic reality. News values worth studying middle world information presented to news audiences, providing a brief working understanding of what journalists do in real time term will be created (O'Neill, 2017).

The researcher decided to choose BBC News about Russia and Ukraine that was published on January – March, to research about an orientation metaphor on news. In this research, the researcher limits 4 news to be analyzed. In addition, because researchers who have researched metaphors in the news are still uncommon, the researcher wishes to do a thorough analysis of a metaphor on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine.

B. Identification of the Problem

1. The types of orientational metaphor are used in BBC News about Russia and Ukraine.
2. The orientational metaphors are used in BBC News about Russia and Ukraine.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is orientational metaphor and limited to semantics. This study focuses on analyzing how orientational metaphor appears in BBC News about Russia and Ukraine. The limitation data of this study is 2 news and taken from BBC News that release in march 2022 until may 2022.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The formulation of the research problem is as follows:

1. What types of orientational metaphor are used in BBC News about Russia and Ukraine?
2. How orientational metaphors are used in BBC News about Russia and Ukraine.

E. Objective of the Study

The purpose of this research is stated as follows:

1. To describe the types of orientational metaphor on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine.
2. To identify the orientational metaphors on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine.

F. Significance of the Study

After completing all research tasks, this project is intended to provide the following findings:

- a. Theoretical significance

This study helps to learn English about conceptual metaphors, especially directed metaphors.

- b. Practice

It is anticipated that the findings of this study will provide invaluable contributions to instructors, university students, and future researchers, among others. This research has the potential to make a significant contribution to the English instruction of professors.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Metaphor

Metaphors like these are used in practice to make our patients understand our clinical data (Rosenman, 2008). Because mapping the link between their views about great teaching practice and their individual beliefs about the worth and significance of their job, metaphors can assist educators in articulating their convictions. The link between pedagogy and metaphor needs clarity of objectives, ideologies, and goals. (Abawi, 2013). Communication metaphors are more diverse and provide an important mechanism for reasoning about concepts (Shutova, 2015). Metaphors increase communication by introducing the concept of a good mechanism. Metaphors are words or phrases that are used to clearly explain the metaphors used for a concept, thus, the concept becomes easier to understand (Saragih, 2021). The words and phrases used in such metaphors can vary greatly between languages, For example, In Hungarian, the concept of English being a waste of time is stated as occupying your time. (Ellen Dodge, 2016). The "images" used by different languages and cultures can vary greatly (Kovecses Z. , 2010).

It turns out that some conceptual metaphors, such as "Time is a good", are simply to suggest that "Happy are" some metaphors not in trilingual because Hungarian borrows it from Chinese and English from Hungarian (Kovecses Z. , 2010). However, in other instances, the conceptual preferences of cultures that

employ the same conceptual metaphor to convey the same abstract notions appear to vary. (e.g., in Hungary) “Life” is primarily conceptualized as “Struggle is Compromise”, whereas (in the US, “Life” tends to be conceptualized as “Your position” or “Play”) (Cornejo, 2007). According to the concept of embodiment, the metaphors we use are all constructed by our bodily experiences (SonyaPritzker).

A metaphor is an implied comparison of dissimilar objects. Metaphor is different with simile. Metaphor is the movement of a word's core meaning from the general to the particular, or from the specific to another specific meaning.

The human mind is a metaphor in contrast to the traditional view of the interaction between language and thought, They suggest that metaphors such as verbal expressions are feasible because our conceptual framework contains metaphors, classical thinking about metaphor is very different from contemporary thinking about understanding metaphor (Johnson, 1998). The metaphor is treated as if it is always the result of a mathematical operation being carried out literally from the statement (Lakoff, 1980). However, they are part of our knowledge of how people talk about abstract concepts and play a role in our understanding of the figurative representations of these concepts (McGlone, 2007). In every instance, conceptual metaphors are empirically grounded, either directly, as in Key metaphors (such as Effect is war or Time is motivation) or indirectly, as in Complex metaphors (such as Anger is a hot fluid in a container or Community is family) (Cornejo, 2007).

Conceptual metaphor theory presupposes two distinct but related roles “Love is a travel” in the human conceptual system (McGlone, 2007). The concept of the

metaphor “Happy is Up”, “Sad is Down” comes from the human body posture when happy or sad (Vu, 2015). Conceptual content not only as ideal content, but also as experiential content including emotional aspects and perceptual systems. Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) has so far not been strictly formalized, unlike the semantic framework and grammatical structure, thus, developing a process for formalizing CMT would align its status with other key aspects of cognitive linguistics (Elise Stickles, 2016).

The theory has two main parts. The first, colorful, is this: metaphors don't come suddenly, like hermits. They live in groups again, colorful thinking is not just an abstraction or an oversimplification, the anchor is the human body, in life experience, this is an interesting hypothesis (as we all know, because introducing and criticizing these ideas often causes our audience to want them to be true, and our criticisms in vain) (Kennedy, 2004). Based on comparable attributes and relationships in the target and source domains, the first to the last conceptualization conceptual metaphor (Xiaoyu Tong, 2021).

2.1.1. Orientational Metaphor

In orientational metaphor, a system of concepts is structured according to their spatial relationship and interaction, such as Up-Down, Inside-Out, Front-Back, and Shallow-Deep. (Vu, 2015). Happy is Up and Sad is Down is a common example used to teach orientational mental analogies. (George Lakoff, 1980). Indicated by the following examples:

- a. I'm feeling up.
- b. That improved my mood.

- c. My spirits lifted.
- d. You are in a good mood.
- e. Always thinking about her gives me a boost.
- f. I'm feeling depressed.
- g. Currently, he is in a really bad mood.
- h. My spirits fell.

Happy is Up, Sad is Down is derived from the human body posture when it is pleased or sad. When individuals are depressed or sad, they often stoop, however when they are happy, they elevate their heads and straighten their backs. (Vu, 2015).

2.2. BBC News

BBC news is a branch of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) responsible for gathering and broadcasting news and current events. BBC News covers four types of news: Family and Education, Science and Entertainment. The BBC's burgeoning position as a domestic public-service broadcaster served as a model for public-service broadcasting across the globe. Then, beginning in the 1930s, the BBC became an important instrument of imperial public diplomacy with the introduction of worldwide shortwave radio transmissions, commencing with the Empire Service. (Thussu, 2009). Throughout the most of the 20th century, these were the BBC's two primary faces.

Formerly known as BBCi, BBC Internet is the BBC's online service. It is a vast network of websites that includes prominent sites like BBC News and Sport, the on-demand video and audio services co-branded BBC iPlayer, the preschool

website CBeebies, and learning services like Bitesize. Since 1994, the BBC has maintained an online presence supporting its TV and radio programming and web-only initiatives, but it did not open formally until December 1997, receiving government clearance to fund it with TV license fee income as a separate service. Throughout the BBC's brief existence, its commercial competitors have harassed its online ambitions, resulting in several public consultations and government investigations to evaluate their accusations that its enormous presence and public financing distort the UK market.

BBC Online includes a range of information, including news, sports, music, science, technology, and entertainment. Although the website has a British slant, the home page, news area, and sports section offer separate material for UK and "International" users. Returning to the description, the BBC is a production center "that indirectly threatens established media power concentrations in the United States." (Couldry, 2009).

Russia's takeover of Crimea and attempts to further fragment the Ukrainian state represent a larger threat to European security than anything since the end of the Cold War, according to BBC News. Given the controversy surrounding Kosovo and other wars, it is vital to evaluate and disprove unreasonable Russian legal arguments that seek to distract attention from Moscow's use of force and annexation of land in order to bolster the foundations that support European security. Aside from the skirmishes in the spring and summer of 2014, Russia could be prepared to mount a broader legal/normative challenge against western governments. In

addition, it is crucial to have a deeper comprehension of the factors that influence Russian policy in the Ukraine conflict.

B. Previous Study

Similar research has been conducted by other individuals; these findings are used to support the idea. The first is Habib Syarwani's thesis, titled *An analysis of metaphor in Emily Dickinson's poems*, from the State Institute Islamic Studies IAIN Ponorogo (2017). In his dissertation, he analyzes the data presented by Lakoff and Johnson. The metaphor was divided into three forms based on cognitive theory: structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, and orientational metaphor. In investigating the meaning of metaphor, he utilized the ideas of Sperber and Wilson. According to Sperber and Wilson, there are two types of meaning: explicit and implicit. His research focused solely on metaphor's implicit meaning. In his research, he identified 36 metaphorical statements, which he classified into three categories: structural metaphor (17 data, or 47.2%), ontological metaphor (15 data, or 41.6%), and orientational metaphor (4 data, or 11.1%). According to the findings, structural metaphor predominated in Emily Dickinson's poem.

Second, the Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang thesis titled *An Analysis of Metaphor Used by the Main Characters in Moana Movie: A Semantics Approach* and written by Chairunnisa, is of interest (2017). In her thesis, she discusses a metaphor analysis of the Moana film. A metaphor can be used to embellish or accentuate a term. Metaphor is not limited to poetry and song. It is also used in film. Because metaphor is a component of the human cognitive system, it's intriguing to discuss. Metaphor is ubiquitous in our daily lives. Her study employs

descriptive qualitative methodology. Using Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) metaphor conceptual theory, the researcher identifies varieties of metaphor and analyzes their meaning to discover aim and source while doing data analysis. These metaphors are structural metaphors, which place one notion within another, orientation metaphors, which deal with spatial orientations derived from our physical or cultural experiences, and ontological metaphors, which treat the abstract as an entity. 15 sentences have structural metaphor, 3 phrases contain orientational metaphor, and 12 phrases contain ontological metaphor, according to the results of the study. In addition, there are 5 angers, 5 fear, 9 joy, 2 sadness, 1 love, 2 lust, 4 pride, 1 humiliation, and 1 surprise. The researcher concludes from these findings that there are three varieties of metaphor, with structural metaphor being the most common.

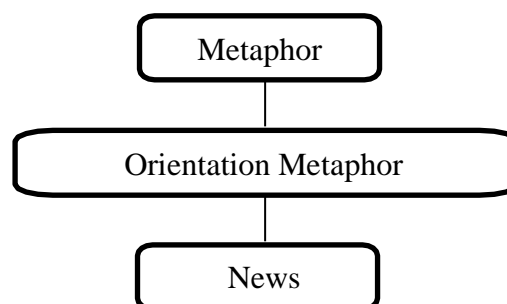
Third, exploring Metaphor in Jakarta Post Entertainment News is the title of the dissertation written by Rizal Fachtur Hidayat of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in 2020. In his studies, he identifies and reveals analogies in the news. Whereas the basis of the research's data is the entertainment section of the Jakarta Post, which was published between October 2019 and December 2019, the study itself was conducted between January 2020 and February 2020. The strategy employed in this study is a qualitative descriptive approach. The data will be evaluated utilizing Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) hypothesis on metaphor kinds and conceptual metaphor. These metaphors include structural metaphor, which occurs when one notion is metaphorically organized in terms of another, orientation metaphor, which offers geographical orientation, and ontology metaphor, which provides methods of understanding events, actions, emotions, and

concepts as things. The conceptual metaphor is then utilized to construct a conceptual mapping for the metaphorical expression in the data. In addition, he demonstrated that there are seventeen metaphorical expressions that may be classified into three categories. This contains nine orientational metaphors, six ontological metaphors, and two structural metaphors. In addition, his research includes two conceptual maps. In his investigation, he determines that there are three sorts of metaphor: an orientational metaphor, a conceptual metaphor, and a metaphorical expression. The orientational metaphor appears most frequently.

In terms of research objectives, this study differs from past research. The first research analyzes metaphor types, the second study analyzes metaphor types and their meaning to establish aim and source, and the third study analyzes metaphor types and conceptual metaphors. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explicate the metaphor's positions and notions.

C. Conceptual Framework

This research intends to analysis of orientation metaphor on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine. The researcher found there are some metaphor on the news.



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This study employed qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative research is about determining whether the subjectivity, actions, and social context of research participants, as they understand it (Ellie Fossey, 2016). Qualitative researchers are interested in how they perceive their world and how they deal with different events (Hignett, 2013).

In order to gather documents as data sources, the number of Internet, journal, and e-book-learned terms pertaining to speech forms or concepts is keyed in. This search also relates to descriptive studies, since only directional metaphors gathered and described by BBC News in relation to Russia and Ukraine are included in this investigation.

In several areas, including education, psychology, and the social sciences, qualitative and descriptive research methodologies have become standard procedures for doing research. (Nassaji, 2015). It means that this method can produce a systematic and accurate description that focuses on events and aspects of data collection. Use this method to guiding metaphors collected and explained on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine.

B. Source of Data

The primary data is the BBC news about Russia and Ukraine. The script make the words, phrases, utterance and or sentences on BBC news. The secondary data

is take from articles, journal and the other resources. There are two title news from

Why has Russia invaded Ukraine and what does Putin want?

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-56720589> publish on 9th May 2022,

Russia-Ukraine: Is internet on verge of break-up?

<https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-60661987> publish on 9th March 2022.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

Following is a description of the method used to acquire the data:

1. Find the news and its transcript. After finding the researcher through a search, download the transcript. In addition, the researcher searches for the link's transcript at <https://www.bbc.com/news>.
2. Read the content of news. The researcher read the content of news carefully based on the title and the researcher will print into a hard file.
3. Collect the data. The researcher will focus on the words contain Orientation metaphor on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine, after that the researcher will list all the words and classify types of Conceptual Metaphor.

D. Technique of Analysis Data

The researcher were analyze the data using many stages. The following are the data analysis techniques:

1. Analyzing.

The researcher finds specific data that illustrate the sorts of metaphors used in BBC News articles regarding Russia and Ukraine, as well as comprehend the data's context. Yellow will be used to emphasize sentences containing orientation metaphors, as determined by the researcher.

2. Classifying.

Which classification, according to Lakoff and Johnson's theory of conceptual metaphor, makes it easier to examine or explain each form of metaphor.

3. Discussing.

The researcher were describe the data included in the metaphor using Lakoff and Johnson's conceptual metaphor theory. After describing the data, the researcher will examine the data in order to classify it according to the most applicable orientation metaphor. The researcher will also discuss the metaphors employed in BBC News articles regarding Russia and Ukraine..

4. Drawing Conclusion.

Based on the outcome of the theory and observational data, the researcher will draw a conclusion.

CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Research findings and analysis are presented in this chapter. It includes a variety of orientational metaphors.

A. Research Findings

The research centered on metaphor objects as the orientational metaphor on BBC news about Russia and Ukraine. The orientational metaphor sentences that chosen used to obtain data. 14 orientational metaphor elements are used as research subjects, categorized as “More is Up; Less is down”, “Healthy is Up; Sickness and death is down”, “Conscious is Up; Unconscious is down”, “Control is Up; Lack of control is down”, “Happy is Up; Sad is down”, “Virtue is Up; Lack of virtue is down”, “Rational is Up; Nonrational is down”.

1. Types of Orientational Metaphor about Russia and Ukraine

a. News 1: *Why has Russia Invaded Ukraine and what does Putin want?*

The researcher has collected 20 sentences from News 1 on BBC about Russia and Ukraine. The news is located on the official BBC website. The results indicate the types of orientational metaphors that are utilized as Up and Down.

Table 1. BBC News 1 about Russia and Ukraine

No.	Types	Number	Percentages	Example
1	Up	14	51.85%	Control is up, More is up, Happy is up, Virtue is up, Healthy is up
2	Down	13	48.15%	Sickness and death is down, Lack of control is down, Less is down, Lack of virtue is down, Sad is down

Total	27
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The table above shows that “Control is Up; Lack of control is down” is more dominant than the others, with the acquisition of data found in 12 sentences. Next, followed by “Happy is Up; Sad is down” with 3 sentences found, “Virtue is Up; Lack of virtue is down” there are 6 sentences, and the last is “More is Up; Less is down” & “Healthy is Up; Sickness and death is down” has the same number of sentences as 6 sentences acquisition.

b. News 2: *Russia-Ukraine: Is internet on verge of break-up?*

In this second news, the researcher has collected 13 sentences from sentences that were chosen as orientational metaphors that are utilized up and down on the BBC official website.

Table 2. BBC News 2 about Russia and Ukraine

No.	Types	Number	Percentages	Example
1	Up	6	46.15%	Control is up, More is up, Virtue is up
2	Down	7	58.85%	Lack of control is down, Nonrational is down, Less is down, Lack of virtue is down, Sad is down
Total		13		

It can be seen from the table above that 13 sentences containing orientational metaphors have been found. “Control is Up; Lack of control is down” found more sentences, namely as many as 7 sentences, followed by “More is Up; Less is down” and ‘Virtue is up; Lack of virtue’ is down found 2 sentences each. Then, “Happy is Up; Sad is down” and “Rational is Up; Nonrational is down” found 1 sentence each.

Table 3. Total of Orientational Metaphor on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine

Types	BBC News About Russia & Ukraine				Total
	News 1		News 2		
	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages	
More is up; Less is down	3	7.5%	2	5%	5
Healthy is up; Sickness and death is down	3	7.5%	-	-	3
Conscious is up; Unconscious is down	-	-	-	-	-
Control is up; Lack of control is down	12	30%	7	17.5%	19
Happy is up; Sad is down	3	7.5%	1	2.5%	4
Virtue is up; Lack of virtue is down	6	15%	2	5%	8
Rational is up; Nonrational is down	-	-	1	2.5%	1
Total	28		13		40

From the total data in the table above, "Control is up; Lack of control is down" was found more dominantly as many as 19 sentences, followed by "Virtue is up: Lack of virtue is down" as many as 8 sentences, then "More is up" . ; Less is down" as many as 5 sentences, "Happy is up; Sad is down" as many as 4 sentences, "Healthy is up; Sickness and death is down" as many as 3 sentences, and the last one is "Rational is up; Nonrational is down" as much as 1 sentence.

2. **Oriental metaphors are used in BBC News about Russia and Ukraine**

The researcher examines the proportion of this sentence segment containing orientational metaphors. These sentences have their own characteristics, not only how the languages are formed in the news but also how they are shown by those who have the power to do so. Quality indicates the relative significance of each language. George Lakoff and Mark Johnson in *Metaphors We Live By* (1980) describe them as all the following concepts are characterized by an 'upward' orientation, while their 'opposites' receive a 'downward' orientation with fourteen indications. The indications consist of “More is Up; Less is down”, “Healthy is Up; Sickness and death is down”, “Conscious is up; Unconscious is down”, “Control is Up; Lack of control is down”, “Happy is Up; Sad is down”, “Virtue is Up; Lack of virtue is down”, “Rational is Up; Nonrational is down”. These types are used to improve understanding of its characteristics.

a. **News 1: *Why has Russia Invaded Ukraine and what does Putin want?***

Sentences 1

“Thousands of people have since *died*”

(in paragraph 1, *Why has Russia Invaded Ukraine and what does Putin want?*)

This data is categorized as “Sickness and death is down” because there is a word *that* indicates ‘Death is down’. This sentence informs that many people have died, towns and cities such as Mariupol lie in ruins, and 13 million people have been displaced.

Sentence 2

The Russian leader's initial aim was to *overrun* Ukraine and *depose* its government, (in paragraph 1, *What was Putin's original goal?*)

This data is categorized as “Control is Up; Lack of control is down”. In this sentence, the word *overrun* is identified as “Control is up”. In contrast, the word *depose* is identified as ‘Lack of control’ because, in the word *overrun*, Russia wants to control Ukraine and also, in the word *depose*, Russia aims to undermine the Ukrainian government.

Sentence 3

After a month of *failures*, he abandoned his bid to capture the capital Kyiv and turned his *ambitions* to Ukraine's east and south.

(in paragraph 1, *What was Putin's original goal?*)

This sentence is identified as “More is Up; Less is down”, which in the word *failures* in this sentence is identified as 'Less is down', and in the word *ambitions*, it is recognized as 'More is up'. In this sentence, after Russia failed for a month to seize the Ukrainian capital, Kyiv, and shift its ambitions to the east and south of Ukraine.

Sentence 4

His declared aim was to *protect* people subjected to what he called eight years of *bullying and genocide* by Ukraine's government.

(in paragraph 2, *What was Putin's original goal?*)

This sentence is identified as “Virtue is Up; Lack of virtue is down” where the word *protect* in this sentence is identified as “Virtue is up”, and the word *bullying and genocide* is identified as “Lack of virtue is down”. In this sentence, the word *protect* is identified as “Virtue is up”; in the word *bullying and genocide*, it is recognised as 'Lack of virtue is down. This sentence describes Russia's goal of protecting people who have endured what it calls eight years of intimidation and genocide by the Ukrainian government.

Sentence 5

Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov spoke of *freeing* Ukraine from *oppression* while foreign intelligence chief Sergei Naryshkin argued "Russia's future and its future place in the world are at stake".

(in paragraph 2, *What was Putin's original goal?*)

In this sentence, identified as “Virtue is Up; Lack of virtue is down” where in the word *freeing* it is identified as “Virtue is up” and also in the word *oppression* it is identified as “Lack of virtue is down”. This sentence describes Russia's foreign minister Sergei Lavrov talking about liberating Ukraine from oppression while

foreign intelligence chief Sergei Naryshkin argues "Russia's future and its place in the world is at stake".

Sentence 6

Ukraine's democratically *elected* president

(in paragraph 3, *What was Putin's original goal?*)

In this sentence, it is identified as "Happy is up" which in the word *elected* means the president of Ukraine has been democratically elected by the Ukrainian people.

Sentence 7

His adviser said Russian troops made two attempts to *storm* the presidential compound.

(in paragraph 3, *What was Putin's original goal?*)

In this sentence, it is identified as "Lack of control is down" which in the word *storm* describes Ukrainian presidential adviser Volodymyr Zelensky telling him that Russian troops made two attempts to attack the presidential complex which was beyond the control of the Ukrainian government.

Sentence 8

Moscow continues to *coin* Europe's biggest war since 1945.

(in paragraph 4, *What was Putin's original goal?*)

In this sentence, it is identified as “Lack of control is down” which in the word *coin* in the sentence describes Russia continuing to wage a very big war since 1945.

Sentence 9

And it is Russia that is now *accused* by the international community of carrying out war crimes.

(in paragraph 6, *What was Putin’s original goal?*)

In this sentence, it is identified as “Sad is down” which in the word *accused* in the sentence describes Russia being accused of initiating crimes in wars in Europe.

Sentence 10

After so much destruction, the Russian leader's words *ring very hollow* now: "It is not our plan to occupy the Ukrainian territory; we do not intend to impose anything on anyone by force."

(in paragraph 7, *What was Putin’s original goal?*)

In this sentence, identified as “Sad is down” which in the word *ring very hollow* in the sentence describes the empty words of the Russian leader when Ukraine has suffered a lot of damage, the Russian leader says that they are not forcing anything on anyone by force.

b. News 2: *Russia-Ukraine: Is Internet on Verge of Break-up?*

Sentence 1

Corporate giants such as Meta, Google and Apple, who have always framed themselves as *neutral* tech firms, are now pinning their political colours to the mast - banning products in Russia in *response* to its invasion.

(in paragraph 1, *Russia-Ukraine: Is Internet on Verge of Break-up?*)

In this sentence, identified as “Control is Up; Lack of control is down” which in the word *neutral* is identified as “Control is up” and in the *response* word it is identified as “Lack of control is down” and also in this sentence describes giant companies such as meta, google and even apple claiming their company is neutral, but in the war between Russia-Ukraine, the company applied a political color to prohibit its products from circulating in Russia in response to its invasion.

Sentence 2

Meanwhile the internet itself is *changing* for Russian users - with Twitter and Facebook blocked, TikTok not allowing Russian users to post, and the police reportedly *stopping* people in the streets to look at what they are viewing on their phones.

(in paragraph 2, *Russia-Ukraine: Is Internet on Verge of Break-up?*)

In this sentence, it is identified as “Sad is down” which is in the words *changing* and *stopping* which explains that the internet has changed for Russian users such as

twitter and facebook being blocked, tiktok does not allow Russian users to post content, and also the police stop suddenly against people on the street to see what they're doing on their phones.

Sentence 3

Now there are questions about whether the conflict may not just alter the world's geography, but fundamentally *change the nature* of the global internet.

(in paragraph 3, *Russia-Ukraine: Is Internet on Verge of Break-up?*)

In this sentence, it is identified as “Nonrational is down” which in the word *change the nature* explains that the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has not only changed the world's geographical conditions, but also fundamentally changed the nature of the internet.

Sentence 4

The Ukrainian government has singled out individual tech firms to ask them to *ban* services in Russia, and the list of tech firms refusing to do business or sell products there is growing by the day.

(in paragraph 1, *Should Russia be cut off from the internet?*)

In this sentence, identified as “Control is up” which in the word *ban* describes the Ukrainian government asking tech companies to *ban* its services in Russia, there is a growing list of companies refusing to do business in Russia.

Sentence 5

Now Ukraine's tech-savvy leaders are calling for something bigger - for Russia to be completely *unplugged* from the global internet.

(in paragraph 2, *Should Russia be cut off from the internet?*)

In this sentence, identified as “Lack of control is down” which in the word *unplugged* describes a tech-savvy leader calling for something very big so that Russia is completely removed from the global internet and this is beyond Russia's control.

Sentence 6

The calls were answered with an emphatic "No" from ICANN (the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers), which is in charge of internet governance. It was asked to *revoke* Russia's top-level domains such as .ru along with the nation's associated Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificates.

(in paragraph 3, *Should Russia be cut off from the internet?*)

This sentence is identified as “Control is up” which in the word *revoke* describes the revocation of Russia's top-level domains such as .ru and Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificates related to that country by the internet company, ICANN but was answered firmly by the company "no".

Sentence 7

Ukraine's deputy prime minister Mykhailo Fedorov, ICANN's chief executive Goran Marby said: "Within our mission, we *maintain* neutrality and act in support of the global internet.

(in paragraph 4, *Should Russia be cut off from the internet?*)

This sentence is identified as “Control is up” which in the word maintain describes the uprooting of the internet in Russia but is rejected by the internet company ICANN, because their tagline is "One World, One Internet" and the company's chief executive Goran Marby said that their mission is maintain neutrality and act for the global internet, this was conveyed to the deputy prime minister of Ukraine Mykhailo Fedorov.

Sentence 8

In a statement, EFF's Corynne McSherry and Konstantinos Komaitis said that war was no time to "mess with the internet". *Interfering* with fundamental internet infrastructure protocols would have "dangerous and long-lasting consequences."

(in paragraph 6, *Should Russia be cut off from the internet?*)

This sentence is identified as “Lack of control is down” which means that the interfering word that explains war is not the time to play around with the internet because by disrupting the internet infrastructure fundamentally it will have very dangerous and long-lasting consequences.

Sentence 9

Cloudflare, a web infrastructure firm which offers *protection* against cyber-attacks, has also been asked by Ukraine to *terminate* its services inside Russia.

(in paragraph 7, *Should Russia be cut off from the internet?*)

This sentence is identified as “Virtue is Up; Lack of virtue is down” which in the word *protecting* is identified as 'Virtue is Up and in the word *terminate* it is identified as “Lack of virtue is down”. This sentence describes the Ukrainian government asking Cloudflare (a web infrastructure company that offers protection against cyber attacks) to stop its services inside Russia.

Sentence 10

Russia needs *more* internet access, not *less*.

(in paragraph 7, *Should Russia be cut off from the internet?*)

This sentence is identified as “More is Up; Less is down” where the word *more* is identified as 'More is up' while the word *less* is identified as 'Less is down'. This sentence explains that Russia needs a lot of internet access and it can't be less because many providers have cut internet access in Russia.

B. Discussions

This study was done to determine the orientational metaphor on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine by using Lakoff and Johnson (1980) theory. In orientational conceptual metaphor, a system of concepts is structured according to their spatial relationship and interaction, such as up-down, inside-out, front-back, shallow-deep, center-periphery, etc. This category of metaphors is referred to by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) as orientational metaphors because they relate to spatial orientation. Tran Van Co (2007) provides the following explanation of the formation of this metaphor group:

“We are the physical entity limited in a certain space and separated from the rest of the world by our skin; we perceive the rest of the world as the world outside us. Each of us is contained in limited space by the surface of the body, which is potentially orientational type of “inside-out”. This orientation makes us imagine other physical objects also limited by the surface. At the same time, we also see them as containers with inner space and separated from the world outside.”

An example often cited to illustrate the orientational conceptual metaphor group is “Happy is Up; Sad is down” (Lakoff & Johnson 1980) illustrated in these examples:

1. I'm *feeling up*.
2. That *boosted my spirits*.
3. My spirits *rose*.
4. You're *in high spirits*.
5. Thinking about her always *gives me a lift*.

6. I'm *feeling down*.
7. He's really *low* these days.
8. My spirits *sank*.

The conceptual metaphor “Happy is Up; Sad is down” is developed from the bodily position of a happy or sad individual. Typically, when individuals are upset or sad, they bend down, and when they are pleased, they stand with their head and back erect. Thus, we can see that orientational conceptual metaphors are not arbitrarily chosen, but rather are influenced by culture and experience. Also according to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), "up-down" and "inside-outside" are spatial domain ideas in the material world, but the metaphors based on these conceptual domains may vary between cultures. In certain cultures, the future is viewed as the front, and in others, the future is viewed as the back.

Based on the researcher's findings about the orientational metaphor “Happy is Up; Sad is down”, the researcher found 5 sentences containing the orientational metaphor “Happy is Up; Sad is down” on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine, it is:

1. Ukraine's democratically *elected* president.
2. And it is Russia that is now *accused* by the international community of carrying out war crimes.
3. After so much destruction, the Russian leader's words *ring very hollow* now: "It is not our plan to occupy the Ukrainian territory; we do not intend to impose anything on anyone by force."

4. "Putin needs a *victory*," said Andrei Kortunov, head of the Russian International Affairs Council. "At least he needs something he can present to his constituency at home as a *victory*."
5. Meanwhile the internet itself is *changing* for Russian users - with Twitter and Facebook blocked, TikTok not allowing Russian users to post, and the police reportedly *stopping* people in the streets to look at what they are viewing on their phones.

Another orientational conceptual metaphor with sharp cultural origin is "Rational is Up; Nonrational is down" (Lakoff 2004):

1. The discussion *fell to* the emotional level, but I *raised it back up* to the rational plane.
2. We put our feelings aside and had a *high-level intellectual discussion* of the matter.
3. He couldn't *rise above his emotions*.

In several cultures, individuals saw themselves as the proprietors of animals, plants, and the surrounding environment. Indeed, the ability to think and reason elevates humans above all other creatures and grants them the power to dominate the world. In this instance, the conceptual metaphor "Control is up" serves as the foundation for 'Human is up' and "Rational is Up; Nonrational is down" respectively. This figurative metaphor may have several justifications. In the human body, intelligence resides in the brain, which is located in the head. In numerous civilizations, it is commonly believed that human emotions originate in the belly or

chest. Obviously, the head is higher than the stomach or chest, therefore “Rational is Up; Nonrational is down”.

“Rational is Up; Nonrational is down” has the least number of results from this research on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine, the sentence found in the second news (*Russia-Ukraine: Is Internet on Verge of Break-up?*) as in the sentence below:

1. Now there are questions about whether the conflict may not just alter the world's geography, but fundamentally *change the nature* of the global internet.

Many other types of orientational metaphors have also been found, such as “More is Up; Less is down”, “Healthy is Up; Sickness and death is down”, “Conscious is Up; Unconscious is down”, “Control is Up; Lack of control is down”, “Virtue is Up; Lack of virtue is down”. From the total orientational metaphor above (*see table 3*), it can be seen that “Control is Up; Lack of control is down” has the most dominant result that researchers found, this explains the war between Russia and Ukraine which is inside and outside the control of the Russian and Ukrainian governments, so that it makes the war between Russia and Ukraine more heated.

From previous research, similar research has been conducted by other individuals; these findings are used to support the idea. The first is Habib Syarwani's dissertation, titled *An analysis of metaphor in Emily Dickinson's poems*, from the State Institute Islamic Studies IAIN Ponorogo (2017). In his dissertation, he identified 38 sentences in Emily Dickinson's poem. He classified into three categories: structural metaphor (17 data, or 47.2%), ontological metaphor (15 data, or 41.6%), and orientational metaphor (4 data, or 11.1%). According to his findings,

structural metaphor predominated. Then, in the researcher study, the researcher limits it to orientational metaphors on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine.

Other similar research from Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang thesis titled *An Analysis of Metaphor Used by the Main Characters in Moana Movie: A Semantics Approach* and written by Chairunnisa (2017). In her thesis, she discusses a metaphor analysis of the Moana film. She emphasized that A metaphor can be used to embellish or accentuate a term and metaphor is not limited to poetry and song, it is also used in film. Because metaphor is a component of the human cognitive system, it's intriguing to discuss. Metaphor is ubiquitous in our daily lives. From her previous statement that metaphors are not limited to poetry and songs but can also be seen in films, the researcher concludes that news texts are also included as objects that can be studied with metaphors, especially orientational metaphors.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After reviewing the data, the researcher draws a conclusion based on the investigation findings. Regarding the purpose of the first question about the types of orientational metaphor in two news on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine, the researcher concludes that in BBC News 1 (*Why has Russia Invaded Ukraine and what does Putin Want?*) and News 2 (*Russia-Ukraine: Is Internet on Verge of Break-up?*) have 11 different types of orientational metaphor in the news.

The second question concerns the orientational metaphor are used on BBC News. It was evaluated using fourteen indicators; “More is Up; Less is down”, “Healthy is Up; Sickness and death is down”, “Conscious is Up; Unconscious is down”, “Control is Up; Lack of control is down”, “Happy is Up; Sad is down”, “Virtue is Up; Lack of virtue is down”, “Rational is Up; Nonrational is down”. The orientational metaphor phenomena on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine, the researchers have collected 40 sentences containing orientational metaphors, with the distribution of BBC News 1 (*Why has Russia Invaded Ukraine and what does Putin Want?*) having 27 sentences and BBC News 2 (*Russia-Ukraine: Is Internet on Verge of Break-up?*) having 13 sentences. Based on the total sentences that have been studied, one type of orientational metaphor is not found in the news, namely “Conscious is Up; Unconscious is down”.

B. Suggestion

Following the analysis and conclusion of the data. It is anticipated that the reader would profit from it. Students and other language learners can increase their knowledge and comprehension of pragmatics and the study of Orientation Metaphor by reading a variety of well-written comics, novels, and other literary works. Using everyday conversation (spoken language) to grasp the transmitted message while considering the context or environment of the speech is of utmost importance. For the future researcher that the author envisions, theory, analysis, and data sources must be strengthened in areas where they are vital.

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Appendix 1. Orientational Metaphor On BBC News

News 1: Why has Russia invaded Ukraine and what does Putin want?

Vladimir Putin unleashed the biggest war in Europe since World War Two with the justification that modern, Western-leaning Ukraine was a constant threat and Russia could not feel "safe, develop and exist".

Thousands of people have since *died*, towns and cities such as Mariupol lie in ruins and 13 million people have been displaced. But the questions remain: what was it all for and how will it end?

Commented [11]: SICKNESS AND DEATH IS DOWN

What was Putin's original goal?

The Russian leader's initial aim was to *overrun* Ukraine and *depose* its government, ending for good its desire to join the Western defensive alliance Nato. After a month of *failures*, he abandoned his bid to capture the capital Kyiv and turned his *ambitions* to Ukraine's east and south.

Commented [12]: CONTROL IS UP; LACK OF CONTROL IS DOWN

Commented [13]: MORE IS UP; LESS IS DOWN

Launching the invasion on 24 February he told the Russian people his goal was to "demilitarise and de-Nazify Ukraine". His declared aim was to *protect* people subjected to what he called eight years of *bullying and genocide* by Ukraine's government.

Commented [14]: VIRTUE IS UP; LACK OF VIRTUE IS DOWN

Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov spoke of *freeing* Ukraine from *oppression* while foreign intelligence chief Sergei Naryshkin argued "Russia's future and its future place in the world are at stake".

Commented [15]: VIRTUE IS UP; LACK OF VIRTUE IS DOWN

Ukraine's democratically *elected* president, Volodymyr Zelensky, said "the enemy has designated me as target number one; my family is target number two". His adviser said Russian troops made two attempts to *storm* the presidential compound. Russia's leader refused to call it an invasion or a war. Moscow continues to *coin* Europe's biggest war since 1945 a "special military operation".

Commented [16]: HAPPY IS UP

Commented [17]: LACK OF CONTROL IS DOWN

Commented [18]: CONTROL IS UP

The claims of Nazis and genocide in Ukraine are completely unfounded but part of a narrative repeated by Russia for years. "It's crazy, sometimes not even they can explain what they are referring to," complained Ukraine's foreign minister Dmytro Kuleba.

However, an opinion piece by state-run news agency Ria Novosti made clear that "denazification is inevitably also de-Ukrainisation" - in effect erasing the modern state.

And it is Russia that is now *accused* by the international community of carrying out war crimes. Several countries including the US and Canada go further and call it genocide.

Commented [19]: SAD IS DOWN

After so much destruction, the Russian leader's words *ring very hollow* now: "It is not our plan to occupy the Ukrainian territory; we do not intend to impose anything on anyone by force."

Commented [110]: SAD IS DOWN

How have Putin's aims changed?

A month into the invasion, Russia *pulled back* from Kyiv and declared its main goal was the "liberation of Donbas" - broadly referring to Ukraine's eastern regions of Luhansk and Donetsk. More than a third of this area was already *seized* by Russian proxy forces in a war that began in 2014, now Russia wanted to *conquer all* of it. The Kremlin claimed it had "generally accomplished" the aims of the invasion's first phase, which it defined as considerably reducing Ukraine's combat potential. But it became clear from Russia's withdrawal that it had scaled back its ambitions. Russian officials are now focused on *seizing* the two big eastern regions and creating a land corridor along the south coast, east from Crimea to the Russian border. They have claimed *control* of the southern region of Kherson and a leading Russian general has said they have hopes of seizing territory further west along the Black Sea coast towards Odesa and beyond. "Control over the south of Ukraine is another way out to Transnistria," said Maj Gen Rustam Minnekayev, referring to a breakaway area of Moldova, where Russia has some 1,500 troops.

Commented [I11]: LESS IS DOWN

Commented [I12]: CONTROL IS UP; LACK OF CONTROL IS DOWN

Commented [I13]: CONTROL IS UP

Commented [I14]: CONTROL IS UP

Commented [I15]: CONTROL IS UP

If Russia does capture both eastern regions, it will most likely try to annexe them after a sham vote, as it did with Crimea in 2014. Ukraine also accuses occupying forces in Kherson of planning a referendum on creating separatist entity: they are already introducing Russia's currency, the rouble, from 1 May.

Capturing Donbas and the land corridor is a mandatory minimum for the Kremlin, warns Tatiana Stanovaya, of analysis firm RPolitik and the Carnegie Moscow Center: "They will keep going. I always hear the same phrase - 'we have no choice but to escalate'."

The powerful head of Russia's security council, Nikolai Patrushev, has spoken of Ukraine disintegrating into "several states", blaming Ukrainian and Western hatred of Russia.

The question is whether Russian forces have the numbers to press forward. By not declaring this a war, the Kremlin cannot mobilise nationally and military analyst Michael Kofman believes unless that happens Russia's Donbas offensive is the last it can attempt.

Is there a way out?

There is little sign of any negotiated end to this war in the immediate future.

A few weeks into the war, Russia said it was considering a Ukrainian proposal of neutrality, but there have been no negotiations since the end of March.

President Putin told the UN Secretary General at the end of April "we are negotiating, we do not reject [talks]", but he earlier declared negotiations at a dead end. After a meeting with the Russian leader, Austrian Chancellor Karl Nehammer gave a very downbeat assessment of a man who had entered into a "logic of war".

Ukraine's Volodymyr Zelensky had already accepted that Ukraine would not join Nato: "It's a truth and it must be recognised." But after apparent Russian atrocities came to light in Bucha, Mariupol and elsewhere, he made it clear there would be no more talks until Russia withdrew from all territories seized since 24 February.

In its offer of neutrality proposed at the end of March, Kyiv said:

- Ukraine would become a non-aligned and "non-nuclear" state, with no foreign military bases or contingents on its territory
- Strict, legally binding guarantees would require other countries to *protect* a neutral Ukraine in the event of *attack*
- Within three days guarantor states would have to hold consultations and come to Ukraine's defence
- Ukraine would be allowed to join the European Union, but would not enter military-political alliances and any international exercises would require consent of guarantor states
- The future status of Russian-annexed Crimea would be negotiated over the next 15 years

Commented [I16]: VIRTUE IS UP; LACK OF VIRTUE IS DOWN

But neutrality for Vladimir Putin was never likely to be enough.

"Ultimately [Putin] wanted to divide the country and I think it's becoming more evident that's what he wants," says Barbara Zanchetta of King's College London's Department of War Studies.

While the Kremlin wants to annex some areas of Ukraine, Tatiana Stanovaya believes "much more important is the fate of Ukraine: Putin wants to end Ukraine as a current state".

How Putin sees Ukraine

Since Ukraine achieved independence in 1991, as the Soviet Union collapsed, it has gradually looked to the West - both the EU and Nato.

Russia's leader has sought to reverse that, seeing the fall of the Soviet Union as the "disintegration of historical Russia". He has claimed Russians and Ukrainians are one people, denying Ukraine its long history and seeing today's independent state merely as an "anti-Russia project". "Ukraine never had stable traditions of genuine statehood," he asserted.

It was his pressure on Ukraine's pro-Russian leader, Viktor Yanukovich, not to sign a *deal* with the European Union in 2013 that led to *protests* that ultimately ousted the Ukrainian president in February 2014.

Commented [I17]: CONTROL IS UP; LACK OF CONTROL IS DOWN

Russia then seized Ukraine's southern region of Crimea and triggered a separatist rebellion in the east and a war that claimed 14,000 lives.

As he prepared to invade in February, he tore up an unfulfilled 2015 Minsk peace deal and accused Nato of threatening "our historic future as a nation", claiming without foundation that Nato countries wanted to bring war to Crimea. He has lately accused Nato of using Ukraine to wage a proxy war against Russia.

What's Putin's problem with Nato?

For Russia's leader the West's 30-member defensive military alliance has one aim - to split society in Russia and ultimately destroy it. In a Victory Day speech on 9 May he accused Nato of launching an active military *build-up* on territories adjacent to Russia.

Commented [I18]: CONTROL IS UP

Ahead of the war, he demanded that Nato turn the clock back to 1997 and reverse its eastward expansion, removing its forces and military infrastructure from member states that joined the alliance from 1997 and not deploying "strike weapons near Russia's borders". That means Central Europe, Eastern Europe and the Baltics.

In President Putin's eyes, the West promised back in 1990 that Nato would expand "not an inch to the east", but did so anyway.

That was before the collapse of the Soviet Union, however, so the promise made to then Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev only referred to East Germany in the context of a reunified Germany. Mr Gorbachev said later that "the topic of Nato expansion was never discussed" at the time.

And the context in the 1990s was very different, says Barbara Zanchetta: "It was not done as a provocation, there was a partnership for peace."

Nato maintains it never intended to deploy combat troops on its eastern flank, until Russia annexed Crimea illegally in 2014.

Does Putin have designs beyond Ukraine?

If he has, his military setbacks in Ukraine may have put paid to any wider ambitions beyond its borders. The most immediate threat is to Moldova, which is not part of Nato and has already come under Russian threat.

But President Putin's ambition to roll Nato back to the late 1990s has taken a hit, with Finland and Sweden looking closely at joining an alliance that now seems as unified as ever. "He has triggered the opposite effect of what he wanted. He wanted to *weaken* Nato but Nato is now much *stronger*," says Barbara Zanchetta.

Nato has warned of a war that could last weeks, months or even years, and said its members need to be prepared for a long haul.

Russia has already punished two Nato members, Poland and Bulgaria, for the West's support for Ukraine, by cutting off their gas supplies.

Having witnessed Mr Putin's willingness to lay waste to European cities to achieve his aims, Western leaders are now under no illusion. US President Joe Biden has labelled him a war criminal and German Chancellor Olaf Scholz believes "Putin wants to build a Russian empire... he wants to fundamentally redefine the status quo within Europe in line with his own vision."

What next for Russia itself?

Russia has tried to silence dissent. Protest of any kind is banned and more than 15,000 people have been detained. "The Russian people will always be able to distinguish true patriots from scum and traitors," said President Putin.

There has been a big exodus of IT workers and other professionals and the political opposition has either fled or been jailed, as in the case of opposition leader Alexei Navalny.

A wide array of Western sanctions threaten to contract Russia's economy by up to 10% this year and hike inflation by more than 20%:

- Russia's central bank has had its assets frozen and major banks are shut out of the international SWIFT payment transfer network.
- The US has banned imports of Russian oil and gas; the EU aims to cut gas imports by two-thirds within a year and is working on a phased oil embargo; the UK aims to phase out Russian oil by the end of 2022
- Russian airlines have been barred from airspace over the EU, UK, US and Canada
- Personal sanctions have been imposed on President Putin and his entourage.

Commented [I19]: HEALTHY IS UP; SICKNESS AND DEATH IS DOWN

News 2: Russia-Ukraine: Is Internet on Verge of Break-up?

The world, both physical and digital, finds itself in unprecedented times as the conflict in Ukraine rages.

Corporate giants such as Meta, Google and Apple, who have always framed themselves as *neutral* tech firms, are now pinning their political colours to the mast - banning products in Russia in *response* to its invasion.

Meanwhile the internet itself is *changing* for Russian users - with Twitter and Facebook blocked, TikTok not allowing Russian users to post, and the police reportedly *stopping* people in the streets to look at what they are viewing on their phones.

Now there are questions about whether the conflict may not just alter the world's geography, but fundamentally *change the nature* of the global internet.

Commented [I20]: CONTROL IS UP; LACK OF CONTROL IS DOWN

Commented [I21]: SAD IS DOWN

Commented [I22]: NONRATIONAL IS DOWN

Should Russia be cut off from the internet?

The Ukrainian government has singled out individual tech firms to ask them to *ban* services in Russia, and the list of tech firms refusing to do business or sell products there is growing by the day.

Commented [I23]: CONTROL IS UP

Now Ukraine's tech-savvy leaders are calling for something bigger - for Russia to be completely unplugged from the global internet.

Commented [I24]: LACK OF CONTROL IS DOWN

The calls were answered with an emphatic "No" from ICANN (the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers), which is in charge of internet governance. It was asked to revoke Russia's top-level domains such as .ru along with the nation's associated Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificates.

Commented [I25]: CONTROL IS UP

But its tagline is "One World, One Internet" and in his response to Ukraine's deputy prime minister Mykhailo Fedorov, ICANN's chief executive Goran Marby said: "Within our mission, we *maintain* neutrality and act in support of the global internet. Our mission does not extend to taking punitive actions, issuing sanctions, or restricting access against segments on the internet - regardless of the provocations."

Commented [I26]: CONTROL IS UP

Digital privacy group Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) was one of several organisations to support the decision.

In a statement, EFF's Corynne McSherry and Konstantinos Komaitis said that war was no time to "mess with the internet". *Interfering* with fundamental internet infrastructure protocols would have "dangerous and long-lasting consequences."

Commented [I27]: LACK OF CONTROL IS DOWN

These would include:

- depriving people of the most powerful tool for sharing information

- setting a dangerous precedent
- compromising security and privacy

Cloudflare, a web infrastructure firm which offers *protection* against cyber-attacks, has also been asked by Ukraine to *terminate* its services inside Russia.

In a blog, the firm said it had considered these requests, but concluded that "Russia needs more internet access, not less".

Commented [128]: VIRTUE IS UP; LACK OF VIRTUE IS DOWN

Commented [129]: MORE IS UP; LESS IS DOWN

What is a Splinternet and how does it work?

For many, the calls for the cut-off were a dangerous slippery slope towards what is known as the Splinternet - where different countries have different versions of the internet.

The Great Firewall of China, as it is known, is perhaps the most obvious example of how a country can create its own web.

But in Iran too, net content is policed, and external information is limited by the state-owned Telecommunication Company of Iran.

Russia itself has been experimenting with a sovereign internet - dubbed Runet - for several years, albeit one that has been retro-fitted to the existing internet rather than China's built-from-the-ground-up version.

In 2019, the Russian government said it had successfully tested the system. At the time few understood the need for it, but now, in the context of the Ukraine invasion, it all "makes a whole lot more sense", said Prof Alan Woodward, a computer scientist from the University of Surrey.

In that test, Russian ISPs were asked to effectively configure the internet within their borders as if it were a giant intranet - a private network of websites that don't speak to the outside world.

The initiative involved restricting the points at which Russia's version of the net connected to its global counterpart.

Now it appears Russia is re-testing those systems - in a memo from the Russian government, ISPs were asked to beef up their security and connect to domain name system (DNS) servers in Russia.

Some thought the memo, and the date for completion of the test on 11 March, meant Russia intended to cut itself off imminently.

Prof Woodward sees it more as another test of preparedness: "This was more about Russia calling on ISPs to get ready, to make local copies of the DNS - the phone book of the internet - and to have local versions of third-party software that comes from servers outside Russia, such as Javascript."

Russia has since denied it will cut itself off, saying the test was about protecting Russian websites from foreign cyber-attacks.

But James Griffiths, author of *The Great Firewall of China*, thinks the plug could be pulled at any time: "Cutting off the internet, making sure Russians are only consuming the content that the Kremlin approves of, that kind of thing makes sense strategically, so you can see the path we're headed down," he told the BBC.

"I wouldn't be surprised if that came into force in the coming weeks or months."

What would be the consequences of that?

Abishur Prakash, author of the book *The World is Vertical: How Technology is remaking Globalisation*, thinks the conflict is reshaping the internet, from "a global system that the whole world has been plugged into" to something more fractured.

"Because of geopolitics, a different design for the internet is emerging, where nations are either cut off or are developing their own alternative. The global bridges, like social media platforms, that have connected populations for decades, are being brought down."

And, according to James Griffiths, the new axis of net power will be divided between the West and China/Russia.

"Fang Binxing, known as the founding father of China's Great Firewall, visited Russia in 2016 to assist them in what they're doing and make the Russian firewall much more similar to the Chinese one," he said

And now Russia will once again look to Beijing, as internet firms withdraw services and products, he thinks: "As the Russian economy is cut off from a lot of the global economy, they are turning to China. They will have to rely on China even more so than they have in the past."

So far tech firms such as Huawei have said nothing official on the conflict.

Appendix 2. Permohonan Persetujuan Skripsi



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp. (061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Nama : Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ
NPM : 1802050020
ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

JUDUL	DITERIMA
An Analysis of Orientation Metaphor on BBC News about <i>Russia And Ukraine</i>	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang diajukan kepada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Medan, 1st March 2022

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembimbing

(Cut Novita Srikandi, S.S., M.Hum.)

Hormat Pemohon

(Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ)

Appendix 3. K1



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal: PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ
NPM : 1802050020
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
IPK Kumulatif : 3,48

IPK = 3,48

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	An Analysis of Orientation Metaphor On BBC News about <i>Russia And Ukraine</i>	
	Investigating Language Style By Nessie Judge On Her Youtube Channel	
	The Effect of Picture and Video on Students Listening Comprehension	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 1st March 2022

Hormat Pemohon,

Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :

- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Appendix 4. K2



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp. (061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ
NPM : 1802050020
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

An Analysis of Orientation Metaphor on BBC News about Russia And Ukraine

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai:

Dosen Pembimbing: Ibu CUT NOVITA SRIKANDI, S.S., M.Hum.

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 1st March 2022
Hormat Pemohon,

(Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ)

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Appendix 5. K3



FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
Jl. Mukhtar Basri BA No. 3 Telp 6622400 Medan 20217 Form K3

Nomor : 561 /II.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2022
Lamp : ---
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatuullahi Wabarakatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ
NPM : 1802050020
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Orientation Metaphor on BBC News about *Russia and Ukraina*

Dosen Pembimbing : Cut Novita Srikandi, S.S, M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa Perpanjangan tanggal : 4 Maret 2023

Wa'alaikumsalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 01 Sya'ban 1443 H
04 Maret 2022 M




Dr. Hj. Syamburrita, M.Pd
NIP. 196705131993032002

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat)

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
 2. Ketua Program Studi
 3. Pembimbing
 4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
- WAJIB MENGKUTI SEMINAR

Appendix 6. Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
 Website: <http://www.fkip.umstu.ac.id> E-mail: fbip@umstu.ac.id



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama Lengkap : Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ
 N.P.M : 1802050020
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Orientation Metaphor on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
29 / 3 / 2022	Chapter I : Background of the Study, Identification of the Problem.	
09 / 4 / 2022	Chapter I : Background of the Study, Scope and limitation.	
21 / 4 / 2022	Chapter I : Background of the Study, Identification of the Problem, Scope and limitation Chapter II : Theoretical framework, Previous Studies, Conceptual framework.	
20 / 5 / 2022	Chapter II : Theoretical framework, Previous Study, Conceptual Metaphor Chapter III : Research Design, Source of Data, Technique for collecting data.	

Diketahui oleh:
 Ketua Prodi

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum)

Medan, April 2022

Dosen Pembimbing

(Cut Novita Srikandi, SS., M.Hum)



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: <http://www.fkip.umhsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umhsu.ac.id



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ
N.P.M : 1802050020
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : An Analysis of Orientation Metaphor on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
03/6/2022	Chapter II : Theoretical Framework , Previous study, Chapter III : Source of Data , Technique Collecting data,	
10/6/2022	Chapter III : Source of the data, Technique Collecting data	
1/7/22	ACC script	

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi


(Pirman Girning, S.Pd., M.Hum)

Medan, Juni 2022

Dosen Pembimbing

(Cut Novita Srikandi, SS, M.Hum)

Appendix 7. Berita Acara Seminar Proposal

 **MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20236
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

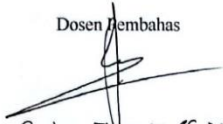
BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL


Pada hari ini Jum'at Tanggal 15 Juli Tahun 2022 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ
NPM : 1802050020
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Orientation Metaphor on BBC News about Russian and Ukraine.


NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
BAB I	✓
BAB II	Check your major theory used for your proposal
BAB III	state the theory used to do the analysis for your research
LAINNYA	
KESIMPULAN	() Disetujui () Ditolak (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

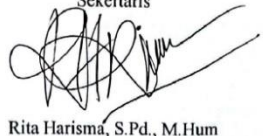
Medan, 15 Juli 2022

Dosen Pembahas: 
Rini Ehyah, S.S., MA
Habib Syukri Nst, S.Pd., M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing: 
Cut Novita Srijadi, S.S., M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua: 
Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

Sekretaris: 
Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum

Appendix 8. Surat Keterangan Seminar Proposal



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> Email: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ
NPM : 1802050020
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris


Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Jum'at
Tanggal : 15 Juni 2022
Dengan Judul Proposal : An Analysis of Orientation Metaphor on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, semoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terimakasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.

Dikeluarkandi : Medan
Pada Tanggal : 19 Agustus 2022

Wassalam
Ketua Program Studi


Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

Appendix 9. Lembar Pengesahan Proposal



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> Email: fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL


Panitia Proposal Penelitian Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Strata – 1 bagi :

Nama Lengkap : Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ
NPM : 1802050020
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Orientation Metaphor on BBC News about Russia and Ukraine

Dengan diterimanya proposal ini, maka mahasiswa tersebut dapat diizinkan untuk melakukan riset di lapangan.

Diketahui oleh :

Disetujui Oleh
Ketua Program Studi


Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.


Dosen Pembimbing


Dr. Cut Novita Srihandi, S.S., M.Hum.

Appendix 10. Surat Permohonan Izin Riset

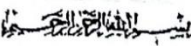
 UMSU <small>Unggul Cerdas Berprestasi</small> <small>Eta menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya</small>	MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN	
	<small>Jalan Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Website : http://fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail : fkip@yahoo.co.id</small>	
Nomor	: 1828/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2022	Medan, 6 Shafar 1444 H
Lamp	: ---	2 September 2022 M
Hal	: Izin Riset	
Kepada : Yth. Bapak/Ibu Kepala Perpustakaan UMSU Di Tempat.		
Bismillahirrahmanirrahim Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb		
Wa ba'du semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan tugas sehari-hari sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk penulisan Skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami dalam melakukan penelitian /riset ditempat Bapak/ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa tersebut di bawah ini :		
Nama	: Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ	
N P M	: 1802050020	
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris	
Judul Penelitian	: An Analysis of Orientation Metahor on BBC News about Russian and Ukraine	
Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/ibu kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih, Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.		
	Wassalam Dekan	
		Dra. Hj. Syamsuurnita, MPd. NIDN : 0004066701
**Pentingal		

Appendix 11. Surat Keterangan Selesai Riset

**UMSU**
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Unggul Capaian Pencapaian
Ilmu, Mengabdikan Diri, dan Agam Berkeadilan
Bersama-Sama Mengembangkan

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN PIMPINAN PUSAT MUHAMMADIYAH
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT. PERPUSTAKAAN
Terakreditasi A Berdasarkan Keputusan Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia No. 000591/AP/PT/IX/2018
Pusat Administrasi : Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 66224567
• <http://perpustakaan.umstu.ac.id> • perpustakaan@umstu.ac.id • [perpustakaan.umstu](https://perpustakaan.umstu.ac.id)

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor : 2034 /KET/IL.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2022



Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ
NIM : 1802050020
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris


adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

“An Analysis Of Orientation Metaphor On BBC News About Russia And Ukraine ”

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Medan, 7 Rabiul Awwal 1444 H
3 oktober 2022 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan


Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

Appendix 12. Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: <http://www.fkip.umstu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umstu.ac.id



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama : Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ
NPM : 1802050020
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Orientation Metaphor on BBC News About Russia and Ukraine

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
1/09 2022.	Chapter IV : Finding and Discussion .	
22/09 2022.	Chapter IV : Finding and Discussion.	
1/10 2022	Chapter IV : Discussion.	
2/10 2022	Chapter IV : Discussion.	
3/10 2022	ACC siap diujikan	

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum)

Medan, September 2022

Dosen Pembimbing

(Dr. Cut Novita Srikandi, SS, M.Hum)

Appendix 13. Surat Pernyataan Orisinalitas Riset



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> Email: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh
Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ
NPM : 1802050020
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Orientation Metaphor on BBC News about
Russia and Ukraine

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong plagiat.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 19 Agustus 2022

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd.,M.Hum.

Hormat saya
Yang membuat Pernyataan

Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ

Appendix 14. Curriculum Vitae

CURRICULUM VITAE

1. Personal Information

Name : Wahyu Indah Purnama KZ
NPM : 1802050038
Place/Date of Birth : Belawan, July 11th 2001
Sex : Female
Religion : Islam
Nationality : Indonesia
Address : Jln. Stasiun Lor. Sempurna No. 18B Belawan
Departement of : English Education
Email : Wahyuindahpurnama2001@gmail.com
Instagram : Wahyuindahpurnama_

2. Parents Information

Father : Rizalni Chaniago
Mother : Jamilah Nurdin
Address : Jln. Stasiun Lor. Sempurna No. 18B Belawan

3. Education Histories

2005-2006 : TK Aisyiyah Bustanul Athfal 02 Belawan
2006-2012 : SD Muhammadiyah 04 Belawan
2012-2015 : SMP Negeri 39 Medan
2015-2018 : SMA Negeri 19 Medan
2018-2022 : S1 Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara