

UNVEILING PANDEMIC METAPHORS: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CHRISTINA'S THE END OF MEN

Indra, Diah Supatmiwati, Zainuddin Abdussamad

Universitas Bumigora, Indonesia

andraputrapradana@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyse metaphors which appear from Amanda Maclean as main character in The End of Men Novel. Metaphors that used in the work as representation of chaos condition because of Pandemic was happening in the story. Theory which used in this research from George Lakoff. He gives understanding that metaphor is not just as stylistic in the linguistic's concept but it reflects thoughts and experiences of characters. He argues that metaphor divided into three type, they are structural metaphor, orientational metaphor and ontological metaphor. This is qualitative descriptive research, means each data would be described deeply. The data source from a novel titled The End of Men by Christina Sweeney-Baird. Data are taken from words, sentences and quotations from the novel. This research focus to analyse metaphors that appear in the work and describe them with Lakoff theory. Research question in this research is what are kinds of metaphor that used in the novel? The result of this study, there are two kind of metaphor appear in the novel, the are structural and ontological metaphor. Second, the meaning of structural type show that characters in the novel present another terms to communicate their purpose and condition. In other hand, ontological metaphor gives understanding about abstract of mind.

Keywords: Metaphor, Lakoff, Pandemic

INTRODUCTION

Pandemic gives impact toward various fields, such as social, economy, medical health including literature and linguistic. It develops many new research in literature and linguistic field, increase of volume publications, shift in research focus, innovations in methodological research and interdisciplinary collaboration's research. In linguistic context, the pandemic causes of people to use neologisms, new words and phrases as new phenomena. There are many terms which created during pandemic to reveal the urgency of public health crisis such as "social distancing" and "quarantine" The terms are created as adaptation toward regulations to arrange people in plague condition. The transformation in language learning in plague as one of impact of pandemic in linguistic field. Teachers have to adapt with the new method to teach online by using online education platform. This has challenge to keep communication between students and teacher still effective. Pandemic brings many movements in the linguistic field, including the usage of metaphor.

Pandemic induces the creation of new metaphor and widespread it around the world. For example, "fire" and "forest fire" are employed to picture the rapid spread of virus, it's infectious nature and also the need of urgency of public health response (Xu,2023) In pandemic era, metaphors influence people to understand and response the situation

quickly. Metaphor is not only show people's understanding with complex phenomena but it also influence the strategies of public perception, communication and behaviour. Metaphor provides knowledges about how to conceptualize the pandemic into more simple words for public and societies. Metaphors such as "war" or "battle" enchase pandemic as public's enemy to be fought, give an shape for public's attitude and also quick response in the public health It helps to understand how the language influences thought and behaviour during pandemic (Benzi & Novarese, 2022; Deng et al., 2022)

Previous research conducted by Singer Freeman & Thurman shows the choice of metaphors for public health's care increase the obedient of society to apply he health's guideline from government and ministry of public health (Singer-Freeman & Thurman, 2021) the researcher could asses the effectiveness of different communicative strategies and its intent to public health result. Metaphors have cultural and contextual variations in its usage. They are reflecting societal response toward pandemic. These variations could provide valuable insights where different society interpret and respond the health crisis. This cultural lens is important to develop communication's strategy for specific populations. Emotional and psychological dimension also can be pictured by metaphors. They embraces the emotional of individual's experiences during plague. For example such as "nightmare" or "monster" can tell the psychological toll toward patients and healt workers (Durgun et al., 2021)

Metaphors could be alternative narratives, certain of them such as militaristic bring overshadow alternative narratives which emphasize empathy and collaboration and resilience. It helps society to grow solidarity and mental health during pandemic, for example "Pandemic is like winter season, cold and harsh but it is a season that will eventually pass, making way for spring" (Peng, 2023). It gives hope and emphasize the nature of pandemic crisis is just temporary and there are many possibility to be better future fter the crisis.

Here are several previous studies to support this research, the research titles "A Critical Metaphor Analysis of the South China Sea Dispute" written by Niu & Co. (2017) the researcher applies Critical Metaphor Analysis (CMA) as main framework and combine cognitive linguistic with critical discourse analysis. He uses the CMA to reveal how metaphors picture public perception, political narrative and influence the dynamical politic (Niu & Co., 2017). The next from written by Tendahl and Gibbs titled "Complementary Perspective on Metaphor: Cognitive linguistic and relevance theory" the researchers say that cognitive linguistic and theory which relate with their research give knowledges which complete to each other for understanding of metaphor theory. The researchers investigate functions of metaphor in communication, indicate that framework that are used by them could increase reader understanding about the role of metaphors in daily activities (Tendahl & Gibbs, 2008). Andryukhina in his research titled "Cognitive research in pedagogy: conceptual metaphor in CLIL-economics" he said that students who have good understanding about metaphor could increase their educational outcome in specific subjects. He explores the practice of conceptual theory through Content and Language

Integrated Learning (CLIL). The research focuses on pedagogical's purposes of metaphor research (Andryukhina, 2023).

Metaphors creates discourses and understanding about economical insights. It strongly asserts metaphors are part of human's cognitive and communication as explained by Silaski and Kilyeni in "The Money is a Liquid Metaphor In Economic Terminology – A Contrastive Analysis of English, Serbian and Romanian" They conducted this research as contrastive analysis of metaphors by using three languages (Silaški & Kilyeni, 2023). Pticek and Dobsa explained in "Method of Annotating and Identifying Metaphors in The Field of Natural Language Processing" metaphors in a text could be identified by using new method. It focuses from the shift of pure linguistic into cognitive process in metaphors understanding. They explore the metaphor research with Natural Language Processing (NLP) (Ptiček & Dobša, 2023)

In other research that conducted by Hafiz (2023), it reveals the intensity of usage metaphors could increase character's development toward characters in a novel. It contributes to support narratives impact in the story and make the readers enjoy the story. This research titled "Investigating the Figurative Language of The Novel Entitled 'Miles Morales: Spider-Man' by Jason Reynold" (Hafiz, 2023). The usage of metaphors also could be seen from children with Autism Spectrum Disorder, Melogno et al. (2019) wrote his research titled "Reasoning on Figurative Language: A Preliminary Study on Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder and Klinefelter Syndrome" this research conducted throughout observational and experimental method. The researcher explores how children with different condition could understand the figurative and metaphor. The result from usage metaphors shows unique patterns because in their comprehension about metaphors have different reaction and understanding. This indicates a special education is needed for them. In other side, Mashal and Faust show in their research "Conventionalisation of Novel Metaphors: A Shift in Hemispheric Asymmetry "metaphors become more common, it indicates a shift in hemispheric dynamical process because cognitive load decrease. They examine Novel Metaphors by using behavioural and neuroimage technique to find out the differences from shift in hemispheric (Mashal & Faust, 2009).

In other hand, Jesudas & Sajeevial (2022) found that metaphors could be applied on advertisements. From their research, metaphors could increase understanding of student toward figurative tools. Students are learning metaphors via advertisements which could be bridge for cultural connections. It makes student easier to comprehend purposes of metaphor usage in the poetry, could be more accessible and give engagement in figurative teaching. Nuraeni & Peron (2017) in their research about selected poems from Kelly Darrow's works. The selected poems were analysed with classification approach by McKenzie's theory of figurative. It reveals many various figuratives include metaphors and hyperboles, gives representation of all elements in the poems which full of meaning and aesthetic. There is a research which combine metaphors theory with hermeneutic to analyse emotional dimension. Metaphors have role for influencing emotional and feeling, it shows other side from poetry's studies specially in metaphors such as the result in the research

conducted by Roman titled "Attending to Emotion in a Metaphor for Success in Physics with Poetic Analysis" (Roman et al, 2020) Metaphors also have role to construct racial image. It could be seen from the research that written by Golahmar and Tavangar (2016) in their research titled "Metaphors the East Is Othered by: A Critical-Cognitive Study of Metaphor in Lady Sheil's Travelogue" give us other side about functions of metaphors in racial case. The result shows that from the text of travelogue gives strongly impact of orientalist stereotype toward The East. In other qualitative analysis research conducted by Laimena and Que (2022) titled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Poems by Laksmi Pamuntjak" researchers revealed many various figurative in the selected poems, there were metaphors and similes that create different thematic and emotional impact for the readers. Metaphors could be interpreted with various meaning across culture and language, to translate a metaphor from a language to other language must be careful because the each language have possibility to have different understanding. This case as showed in a journal titled "Reconstruction of Metaphorical Mapping as an Instrument of the Pre-translation Analysis of Poetry" (Aksenova,2022) Reconstruction during translate the metaphors is needed to adaptation the choice of words from source to target language properly.

Translation as part of linguistic studies could not be separated with literary works itself. Metaphor appears crucial role in literary works, it fertilizes the texts and adds reader's experiences. Metaphor as powerful tools to deliver complex themes, emotions and ideas into various types. It allows the authors to express their messages through concrete imageries. Metaphors give cognitive engagement to the readers for seeing familiar concept onto unfamiliar ones. Wu's study on "The Old Man and The Sea" proves concept of metaphors help the readers to comprehend abstract themes such as struggle and persistence by relating them with tangible experiences Wu (2024) Metaphors rise emotions and make deeper connection between the readers and the literary works. Bambini says that literary metaphors can keep their influence even after repeated reading, unlike the conventional metaphors (Bambini et al.,2014). This quality make the readers more memorized and feel on personal level, impact toward empathy and emotional engagement the characters and plots. Metaphors contribute to build the rich of their theme in each literary works. Dorst in her quantitative research analysis have found that metaphors in the fiction works are different with non-fictional works. It shows that metaphors are integral component of theme in literary works (Dorst 2015).

Authors could summarize their complex themes a simple and impactful manner, make the reader wonders to explore the deeper meanings of the texts by applying the metaphors.

This paper discusses the usage of metaphors during pandemic era which happened in the work. the researcher examines the usage of metaphors from characters in the novel to describe condition of plague in the pandemic situation. The research questions to be answered is; what are metaphorical representations from linguistic expression that used by the main character during Pandemic situation in The End of Men novel?

Investigating and examining the usage of Metaphors in the literary work are important to comprehend the cultural reflection because they reflect cultural values and societal

norms. Safarnejad et al concludes that cultural context creates the metaphorical expression of emotions such as happiness and sadness (Safarnejad et al.,2014). Metaphors often contain the essence values and beliefs of a culture. Bogdanovic states metaphors come up from interaction between languages and thoughts, influenced by the beliefs and behaviours (Bogdanovic, 2022). For example, metaphors that used in economic discourse could give different point of view about capitalism and responsibility between cultures which show language reflects its core of cultural ideology. Metaphors could also express specific emotional experiences culturally. Rechsteiner examines it which related to trauma in an indigenous community in India, it reflects the unique's experiences of the community and cultural context (Rechsteiner et al.,2019). This study shows metaphors that relate with bodily sensations and traumatic experiences are not only universal but also established as specific cultural narratives.

METHOD

This research is using qualitative approach, it means the researcher describes and explains metaphors from the main character that appear in the literary work.

Instrument

The researcher is instrument of this research. As explained by Gulo & Pasaribu (2023) in their article titled "Expressive Speech Acts Analysis of "Sonic the Hedgehog 2" Movie" in qualitative research, a researcher could be instrument of the research. A researcher considered as instrument of the research because of their contribution in collecting, planning, analysing, interpreting and reporting the finding of research. This case is relevant in literary research, where the complexity of interpretation has important role.

Data and Data Source

Data of this research are every words, texts, dialogues, quotations and conversations that contain metaphors from Amanda Mclean as main character. In other hand, data source is taken from a novel titled *The End Of Men* written by Christina Sweeney-Baird.

Data Collection

Observation is used for collecting data in this research. Reading carefully the narrations, texts, quotations, and conversations from the novel, writing the important notes such as supporting texts from the novel which are related or indicated CMT from the main character in the novel.

Analysis Procedures

Metaphors appear from the main character in the novel is analysed by using conceptual metaphors theory (CMT) by Lakoff. Steps to analyse first, reading carefully to identify metaphorical expressions from the main character in the novel (Fatim & Anshory, 2023). Second, they are categorized into several types of metaphors such as structural or ontological metaphor (Satsangi & Ghosh, 2024).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results show two types of CMT from Amanda as the main character in *The End of Men* by Christina Sweeney-Baird. They are structural metaphor and ontological metaphor. According to Lakoff as cited by Benson et al. (2023) structural metaphor is where complex concepts are mapped from a domain which more structured as domain source into a less structured, called as target domain. Structural metaphors of Dr. Amanda Mclean depict of her understanding about plague which relate with her structured experiences. The usage of structural metaphors helps the readers to simplify the complex of reality with more familiar concepts. In the other side, ontological metaphors of the main character in the novel give insights about abstract experiences such as emotions, diseases and hope during pandemic situation with more common and concrete terms. Lakoff argued as cited by Li (2024) ontological metaphors have function to understand abstract concepts as objects or entities which easier to be analysed.

Structural Metaphors

Lakoff identifies that many experiences categorized into metaphor form. It shapes concept that build the character. The structural metaphor used by the main character functions as framing and understanding pandemic situation which never happened yet before as discussed following ;

Medicine as a System of Certainty and Answer

“The thing I like most about medicine is the certainty. There are plans and systems, lists and protocols. There are autopsies and inquests. No question is left unanswered I try to remember how bad things were in my third year at university after Mum died. It’s like exposure therapy I do in my brain. I survived that so I can survive this.”

The main concept of metaphor above is giving understanding that medicine world has ruled regularly and systematically. It is reinforced by words “plans”, “systems”, list” and “protocol”. It confirms medicine fields is structured and predictable. This also gives insight that medical practice must taking exact actions as part of wider systematic decision (Hartono et al., 2023). Autopsies become a symbol from a medical doctor in medicine field must taking a concrete action to find out the answers from the complex case in pandemic situation (Tuttle & Munalim, 2022)

Anxiety as Person / Voice

“Do not panic, Amanda. This is just my anxiety talking. Two patients are not an outbreak of an antibiotic-resistant infection. Two patients are not a pandemic. Two patients don’t even comprise a pattern” (Sweeney-Baird, 2021)

Metaphor in this quotation is depicting anxiety as entity that separated from individual person. Anxiety of the main character represents a person who talking or a voice. This feeling could dominate thought of a person and has possibility to change their habbit (Zulprianto & Fanany, 2023). Anxiety is working consistently with common pattern in her feeling. Dr. Amand feels pressured by the situation, she recognizes that the anxiety is a voice or person which is detached of their mind (Hermandra et al., 2024)

Knowledge as Burden

"I can feel the weight of the knowledge on my chest. I need to tell other people. I need to do things and not just worry in silence" (Sweeney-Baird, 2021)

This very reach structural metaphor, because presenting relationships between knowledges, emotional burden and need for sharing. In CMT theory, this metaphor organize thought and feeling about knowledges and responsibilities that has been produced. When Dr. Amanda is saying that she feels "weight of the knowledge" means the knowledge is not only as informative thing but it has consequence to share the knowledge for other people (Muthalib et al., 2024).

External Help as Military Force

"He will die soon. They all will. Breathe, Amanda. The cavalry will charge in soon. I won't have to deal with all of this on my own" (Sweeney-Baird, 2021)

In the first phrase actually express the uncertainty and hurt reality about the deadly. It has sad and give up feeling, then die considered as transition from a condition to another condition. While, "the cavalry" represent hopes and the coming of the strong and effective helping is near. In medical context, this is symbol of hope that there is another resources or another medical workers will coming soon to help, the solution will be available for fixing uncertainty and desperation. (Rekenthaler, 2023)

Desease as Devastating Force

".....this disease destroyed my life, it has destroyed billions of lives. How could anyone not be desperate to understand how and why?" She pauses and takes an angry swig from her can" (Sweeney-Baird, 2021)

Disease is considered as active agent to destroy human life and brings collective impact caused by virus and germ. This metaphor covers social layers wider when Dr. Amanda is saying that this disease destroyed billions of live. From here, the readers can see that from her personal life experiences as a medical doctor can be applied to predict and declare the deadly of this pandemic for anybody as collective impact (Long & Trang, 2023). Dr. Amanda uses her knowledges to explain the effect of pandemic emergency for public population (Jia, 2024)

Pandemic as Warfield and Battlefield

"No one can do their best work in what is essentially a war. The male scientists around the world who are frantically battling to understand the virus, attack it, control it and beat it have too much skin in the game. Had. Most of them are dead now"(Sweeney-Baird, 2021)

The very striking metaphors of text above is understanding the pandemic as "a war". Where the scientists are battling with the virus to control the plague, caused many male scientist are dead extremely during this war. It represents the important roles of scientist in this competitive and high risk condition (Herlyna et al., 2024). Virus is positioned as enemy that must be attacked, as reflection of complexity of science especially in medical knowledges dramatically. This is parallel with hypothesis from Saphir-Whorf as cited by Sibanda, (2023) that the language, in this context is metaphor of "war" is effecting the way to interact and response toward reality phenomena. It has possibility to make negative

psychology impact such as stress and uncertainty. It tells about the process of a successful research could not come from panic and fear but it is from a calm and diligent person (Frosh & Georgiou, 2022). If the scientist and people who want to conduct the research, they have to control emotion and reduce their fear. So that the virus could be controlled and understood. It is a structural concept of controlling self especially for a scientist such as Dr. Amanda in pandemic crises (Ndoh & Umbugadu, 2024).

Ontological Metaphors

Ontological metaphor organizes complex experiences become easier information to be understood. Representation based on concrete things help to connect with the abstract things. The main character uses abstract metaphor in pandemic emergency as following

Nightmare as Reality Unfolding

“..... I don’t know what to do. My worst nightmare is coming true” (Sweeney-Baird, 2021)

Her worst abstract fear is conceptualized into a concrete event, as she said that the nightmare is coming true. This is portraying the deepest nightmare which contains scary and terrible things in an abstract context (Ramadhani et al., 2021). It functions to shape her perception toward pandemic emergency and create conflict between hope and reality. Nightmare in metaphor is signaling a hard situation or traumatic experiences that disturb thought and emotion continuously, as explained in a research about metaphors in music lyrics (Juliana et al., 2023). Nightmares reveal causes by anxiety and uncertainty are dominated by her mind.

Urgency as Transferable Substance

“She hasn’t been a doctor for more than ten years but somehow it sounds like she just doesn’t trust me. Maybe the urgency isn’t translating when I explain. It’s so clear to me but it sounds so minor—eight people are sick, okay, we’ll see what happens and we’ll look into it” (Sweeney-Baird, 2021)

Urgency is often considered as an entity that should be transferred in communication (Akbar, 2024). This gives representation that if the urgency is not translating, so that the individual person who is speaking feels as if there is something missing in situational understanding (Vuorelma, 2021). In this context, urgency becomes an entity that needs to be noticed, but could not be touched by the interlocutor (Piatti-Farnell & King, 2020).

CONCLUSION

Dr. Amanda as the main character has been analysed by using Conceptualized Metaphor Theory by George Lakoff. The findings show that the main character was facing a hard situation during pandemic emergency. The pandemic crises were creating many reflectional responses including the usage of metaphors. Metaphors that reveal from the main character show pandemic emergency clearly. The main character was producing structural metaphors, she was reflecting the structural concept of experiences from a complex event become more simple explanation. The structural metaphors that is used by the main

character dominated mechanism, systematic and regular concept for picturing the response toward pandemic emergency situations. Beside the structural metaphors, the main character also uses the ontological metaphors that indicate the main characters has ability to deliver her abstract messages into more concrete explanations. Hence, the ontological metaphors have role to clarify and help the main character to draw her information and feelings. The ontological metaphors relates with the feeling and abstract sense of the main characters, it brings many new insights about the impact of pandemic emergency toward the usage of metaphors of the main character in *The End of Men* by Christina Sweeney-Baird.

Nevertheless, this research is limited to the metaphors that produced by Dr. Amanda Mclean as the main character in *The End of Men* by Christina Sweeney-Baird. Despite limitations, the findings reveal the response of women characters in using metaphors during pandemic crises, this could help to understand and as additional reflection of women in real life, because the novel was written by women writer. Since the researcher only focus to analyse Dr. Amanda as the main character, the metaphors generated are not varied because only focus on one character. Therefore, further studies are recommended to be conducted, concern to other women characters in the novel. Hopefully, the future researchers can analyse and find out all types of metaphors from other women characters, so that produce more types of metaphorical in the literary work.

REFERENCES

- Andryukhina, T. V. (2023). Cognitive research in pedagogy: Conceptual metaphor in CLIL-economics. *Linguistics & Polyglot Studies*, 9(2), 103–115. <https://doi.org/10.24833/2410-2423-2023-2-35-103-115>
- Benson, Y., Sandai, R., Junaidi, R., & Banseng, S. (2023). Seni bahasa dalam leka pelian berdasarkan perspektif teori metafora konseptual. *Jurnal Pengajian Melayu*, 34(1), 91–106. <https://doi.org/10.22452/jomas.vol34no1.5>
- Benzi, M., & Novarese, M. (2022). Metaphors we lie by: Our ‘war’ against COVID-19. *History & Philosophy of the Life Sciences*, 44(2). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40656-022-00501-2>
- Deng, Y., Yang, J., Wang, L., & Chen, Y. (2022). The road less traveled: How COVID-19 patients use metaphors to frame their lived experiences. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(23), 15979. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph192315979>
- Durgun, H., Dalcalı, B. K., & Bayraktar, F. (2021). Mental images of nurses regarding COVID-19: A metaphor study. *Journal of Nursing Management*, 30(1), 53–61. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jonm.13482>
- Fatim, A. L. N., & Anshory, A. M. A. (2023). Konseptualisasi metafora feminis dalam media sosial Twitter: Analisis semantik kognitif. *Kandai*, 19(2), 191. <https://doi.org/10.26499/jk.v19i2.5102>
- Frosh, P., & Georgiou, M. (2022). Covid-19: The cultural constructions of a global crisis. *International Journal of Cultural Studies*, 25(3–4), 233–252. <https://doi.org/10.1177/13678779221095106>
- Gulo, J. A., & Pasaribu, A. N. (2023). Expressive speech acts analysis of “Sonic the Hedgehog 2” movie. *Ideas: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, 11(1), 365–376. <https://doi.org/10.24256/ideas.v11i1.3694>

- Hafiz, E. F. A. (2023). Investigating the figurative language of the novel entitled Miles Morales: Spider-Man by Jason Reynold. *Lingua Franca*, 2(1), 35–51. https://doi.org/10.37680/lingua_franca.v2i1.2032
- Hartono, H., Widiyati, E., & Anwar, C. (2023). Group work in Zoom breakout rooms to enhance English-speaking self-efficacy for active learning activities. *Studies in English Language and Education*, 10(1), 137–154. <https://doi.org/10.24815/siele.v10i1.26021>
- Herlyna, H., Ramadhina, R., & Pradita, A. (2024). Conceptual metaphors and pragmatics meanings in Christina Perri's songs: "Hurt", "Blue" & "Mothers." *JELL (Journal of English Language and Literature) STIBA-IEC Jakarta*, 9(1), 69–78. <https://doi.org/10.37110/jell.v9i01.208>
- Hermandra, H., Citraresmana, E., Sarudin, A., & Hassan, H. (2024). Dysphemism in Eating Expressions in Javanese: A Study of Cognitive Semantics. *Studies in English Language and Education*, 11(2), 1171–1192. <https://doi.org/10.24815/siele.v11i2.36643>
- Jesudas, R., & Sajeeval, U. (2022). Insights Into Teaching Figurative Languages in Poetry Using Advertisement Medium: A Case Study. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*, 4(4), 18–30. <https://doi.org/10.32996/jeltal.2022.4.4.4>
- Jia, Z. (2024). The Journey Metaphor in Huawei Mobile Phone Commercials. *Metaphor and the Social World*, 14(2), 233–257. <https://doi.org/10.1075/msw.24010.jia>
- Juliana, J., Anggraini, R., & Ardytha, A. (2023). Analysis of Metaphorical Expressions Used in Johnny Cashes' Song Lyrics. *Edumaspul - Jurnal Pendidikan*, 7(2), 5963–5968. <https://doi.org/10.33487/edumaspul.v7i2.7493>
- Li, Y. (2024). Translation Research on Conceptual Metaphor in the 2023 Chinese Government Work Report. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 14(1), 30. <https://doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v14n1p30>
- Long, D. T., & Trang, V. T. H. (2023). A Discussion of the Book Extended Conceptual Metaphor Theory. *Vnu Journal of Foreign Studies*, 39(3), 186–193. <https://doi.org/10.63023/2525-2445/jfs.ulis.4885>
- Mashal, N., & Faust, M. (2009). Conventionalisation of Novel Metaphors: A Shift in Hemispheric Asymmetry. *Laterality Asymmetries of Body Brain and Cognition*, 14(6), 573–589. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13576500902734645>
- Melogno, S., Pinto, M. A., Scalisi, T. G., Orsolini, M., Tarani, L., & Filippo, G. D. (2019). Reasoning on Figurative Language: A Preliminary Study on Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder and Klinefelter Syndrome. *Brain Sciences*, 9(3), 58. <https://doi.org/10.3390/brainsci9030058>
- Muthalib, K. A., Fitrisia, D., & Zahara, N. (2024). Ceremonial Language and Social Cohesion: An Analysis of Seumapa in Acehese Wedding Traditions. *Studies in English Language and Education*, 11(2), 1231–1247. <https://doi.org/10.24815/siele.v11i2.29512>
- Ndoh, U. N., & Umbugadu, M. A. (2024). Multimedia Instructional Materials in Teaching Basic Science Concepts for Students With Hearing Impairment. *Journal of Social Humanity and Education*, 4(3), 181–192. <https://doi.org/10.35912/jshe.v4i3.1623>
- Niu, S., & Co., L. A. E. I. (2017). A Critical Metaphor Analysis of the South China Sea Dispute. *Language and Cognitive Science*, 3(1), 57–90. <https://doi.org/10.17923/lcs201703003>
- Nuraeni, C., & Peron, P. A. (2017). Figurative Language in Kelly Darrow's Selected Poetry. *Wanastra Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 9(2), 122–129. <https://doi.org/10.31294/w.v9i2.2480>

- Peng, Z. (2023). COVID-19 as WATER? The Functions of WATER Metaphors in the Metaphorical Representation of COVID-19. *Plos One*, 18(11), e0292806. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0292806>
- Piatti-Farnell, L., & King, E. L. (2020). Dream Cultures. *M/C Journal*, 23(1). <https://doi.org/10.5204/mcj.1647>
- Ptiček, M., & Dobša, J. (2023). Methods of annotating and identifying metaphors in the field of natural language processing. *Future Internet*, 15(6), 201. <https://doi.org/10.3390/fi15060201>
- Ramadhani, S. E., Prayogo, J. A., & Chiron, N. F. (2021). Metaphors of sex in Robert Sylvester Kelly's selected songs. *JOLLA: Journal of Language, Literature and Arts*, 1(3), 331–342. <https://doi.org/10.17977/um064v1i32021p331-342>
- Rekenthaler, N. (2023). The “waves:” Conceptualizing COVID-19 as an event through one (particularly) contested metaphor. *Poetics*, 99, 101808. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.poetic.2023.101808>
- Satsangi, A., & Ghosh, S. (2024). Cross-cultural conceptualizations of love: Cognitive linguistic analysis of metaphors in poems of Kabir and Rumi. *International Journal of Religion*, 5(1), 732–742. <https://doi.org/10.61707/wzzjvr70>
- Sibanda, J. (2023). Naming for sustainability: Interrogating the efficacy and sustainability of COVID-19 metaphor and nomenclature. *Journal of Culture and Values in Education*, 6(3), 228–245. <https://doi.org/10.46303/jcve.2023.30>
- Silaški, N., & Kilyeni, A. (2023). “The money is a liquid” metaphor in economic terminology – A contrastive analysis of English, Serbian and Romanian. *Professional Communication and Translation Studies*, 4, 63–72. <https://doi.org/10.59168/dwyh9440>
- Singer-Freeman, E., & Thurman, E. (2021). The influence of metaphorical frames on Americans' adherence to COVID-19 public health guidelines. *Journal of Student Research*, 10(4). <https://doi.org/10.47611/jsrhs.v10i4.1902>
- Sweeney-Baird, C. (2021). *The end of men*. The Borough Press.
- Tendahl, M., & Gibbs, R. W. (2008). Complementary perspectives on metaphor: Cognitive linguistics and relevance theory. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 40(11), 1823–1864. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pragma.2008.02.001>
- Tuttle, B. E., & Munalim, L. O. (2022). Millennial students' metalinguistic knowledge on headlines using grammaticality judgment test. *Studies in English Language and Education*, 9(3), 1093–1111. <https://doi.org/10.24815/siele.v9i3.23731>
- Vuorelma, J. (2021). Strongmen embodying Turkey. In *Strongmen around the world* (pp. 127–155). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-85588-8_5
- Zulprianto, Z., & Fanany, R. (2023). Exploring the experiential meanings of the COVID-19 survivors' expressions. *Studies in English Language and Education*, 10(3), 1485–1500. <https://doi.org/10.24815/siele.v10i3.29502>



© 2025 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY SA) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>).