

## COGNITIVE METAPHOR OF QUEEN ELIZABETH DEATH NEWS ON BBC AND THE GUARDIAN: COGNITIVE SEMANTICS ANALYSIS

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*Cognitive metaphor, death, funeral, concept.*

### ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the Queen Elizabeth death metaphors in BBC and The Guardian. As an influential person, the death of Queen Elizabeth plays a significant role in the British public event. Then, it is essential to research how death metaphors are built in two famous online news. This research is a corpus-based study, and the source data obtained from news publishing about the queen's death. The data collected is approximately one month of the news after the queen's death. BBC consisted of 449.573-word tokens, and 519.773-word tokens was contained in The Guardian. The cognitive metaphor theory by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) is used to identify the death metaphors. The result of this study is that all the death metaphors in BBC and The Guardian show the same concept. It means both online news had a similar cognitive view of the queen's death. The source domain is about SPECTACLE, JOURNEY, END, ENDING OF THE JOURNEY, REST, and DEPARTURE. The death metaphor is familiar in human life affected by experimental bases. In contrast, funeral metaphors are uncommon and strongly influenced by the social setting when publishing the news.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The death metaphor is an effective way to comprehend the viewpoint of people or communities about death. The different cultures could represent distinct death metaphors due to the other experimental bases perceived by a particular community or diverse styles of cognitive view Kövecses (2005). It is mainly because the cognitive metaphor reflects human cognition on the experience shown in the use of language (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). As an essential stage of life, where people face the end of their life, leaving their family in the world, or starting a new life afterlife, the death moment encourages people to comprehend the death concept based on their life experiences.

Furthermore, Queen Elizabeth II's death was a significant moment for the British community and country because she was an influential person as a British monarch for a very long reign, seven decades. The queen's death differs from the standard death because the British community and the royal family lose the queen. In addition, many stages of escorting the queen's coffin involve many people, and it also influences the different concepts of the queen's death and the common death.

In informing the queen's death, much online news report how the queen's death, the situation at the time, the sadness of the British community, or the concordance of people worldwide. The cognitive view of online news or the journalist or writer's experimental bases encourages the metaphors variation about the queen's death than the common understanding of the death concept.



As famous online news, BBC and The Guardian distribute and show their death of Queen Elizabeth metaphors nationwide. Then, the cognitive metaphors show in both media as a reflection of concepts built. Both online media represent the metaphor's variation in imaging the queen as the way to construct the journalist or writer's cognition about the queen's death. Furthermore, BBC is an international online news spread over many continents, including Africa, the Asia-Pacific, Europe, Latin America, and others. Additionally, the BBC newspaper was established under the royal family of the United Kingdom, and the public officially owns BBC. However, the Guardian is also an international online news the Scott Trust owns. By investigating the queen's death metaphor in both online news, it will be essential to know how the different backgrounds the online news reported the queen's death.

Furthermore, it is highly essential to investigate the death metaphor of Queen Elizabeth. As a significant person in British society and government, how the online news built the queen concept is essential to understand the vital moment for Britannia, the death of the longest-reign queen. The United Kingdom is also a region with a profound power over other countries, proven by many countries included in the Commonwealth of Nations. This circumstance encourages more people to understand that the queen's death differs from the common death.

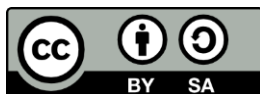
The most significant metaphor of both online media conceptualises the queen's funeral as the same as the JOURNEY concept. To illustrate, the expressions on BBC like '*royals follow Queen on sombre final journey*.' BBC conceptualises the queen's funeral as a journey in the linguistic expression of 'sombre final journey.' The queen's funeral is considered a final journey because she will not experience the activity after her death. Similarly, The Guardian expresses the concept of JOURNEY, such as '*when the procession reached its destination of Edinburgh's Palace*.' As a journey concept, the queen's funeral finally reaches the destination for her burial.

From the background of the studies, this recent study investigates how the cognitive metaphors about Queen Elizabeth's death in two different online news, BBC and The Guardian. By finding the death metaphors, it can show how their cognitive view about the queen's death in both different online news.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Cognitive Semantic

Generally, semantics is the study of meaning in a language (Kroeger, 2018, Saeed, 1997, Griffiths, 2006, and Cruse 2000). It means that the study of semantics conducts on how meaning is in its linguistics feature. According to Evans (2007), Evans & Green (2006), and Croft & Cruse (2004) cognitive linguistics studies language and the relationship between the mind, pattern thought, or cognitive ability. Furthermore, cognitive semantics reflects that people's knowledge is dynamic, continuously developed, propositional, and contains symbols. However, it is motivated or grounded by many aspects of human experiences, such as perceptual interactions, bodily experience, and object manipulations. (Gibbs, 1994). Based on this explanation, cognitive semantics is strongly related to the human experience, including human interactions, bodily experience, and the objects present in the surroundings of human beings. All these experiences



reflect how individuals encounter and are subsequently influenced by their experiences, shaping their language. The cognitive metaphor could then investigate the semantic feature of the human experience reflected in the language.

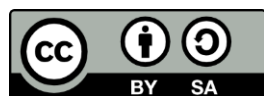
## 2.2 Cognitive Metaphor Theory

According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), Everyday life uses metaphors frequently, not just in speech but also in thoughts and deeds. Our typical conceptual framework guides how we think and behave and is metaphorical. This explanation means that conceptual or cognitive metaphor is entirely different from conventional metaphor, which identifies a metaphor in figurative language. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) then stated that cognitive metaphor usually is not known by the speaker since this cognitive metaphor commonly applies in the daily language of communication. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) gave an example of cognitive metaphor in the concept of ARGUMENT IS WAR and the linguistic expression such as *'I've never won an argument with him,'* and *'I demolished his argument.'* In human experience, people talk about an argument like a war; they can win or lose the argument. People also could attack others' positions and plan a proper strategy to win an argument. All of these are the war concept used in explaining the argument. The human brain plays an essential role in understanding the complex system of metaphors. According to Lakoff (2014) primary metaphors, which are imposed by metaphorical comprehension, emerge through regular brain mechanisms when typical embodied experiences often occur together.

## 2.3. Previous Studies

Similarly, the studies of death metaphors were also done by Gathigia et al. (2018), Asiru & Batagarawa (2019), Yakub & Agyekum (2022) and Muratbaevna and Vladimirovna (2015). Yakub & Agyekum (2022) researched about the death concept in the Nzema language, a local language in Ghana. The result of this study found death metaphors such as DEATH IS A JOURNEY, DEATH IS A DEPARTURE, DEATH IS CONTINUOUS SLEEP, DEATH IS CUTTING LIFE AND DEATH IS FELLING A TREE and others. A study by Gathigia et al. (2018) researched a death metaphor in six distinct languages, Chinese, Farsi, Gĩkũyũ, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish. This study found four death metaphors, death is a journey; DEATH IS THE END, DEATH IS REST, AND DEATH IS A SUMMONS, with DEATH IS A JOURNEY as a prototype. A study by Maruf, Husain, and Anjeli (2021) found a death metaphor in the oral discourse of the Indonesian indigenous tribe, but this study focused on CMA (conceptual metaphor analysis). This study found DEATH IS A JOURNEY as a cognitive view of Kajan people in Indonesia.

A study by Asiru & Batagarawa (2019) found death metaphors in Hausa and Yoruba languages. The result found several death metaphors, such as DEATH IS A JOURNEY, DEATH IS A GATE/DOOR, DEATH IS A GARMENT, AND DEATH IS REST/SLEEP. Terry (2020) studied a death metaphor in an American TV series with the result such as DEATH IS A LOSS, DEATH IS A JOURNEY, and JOURNEY IS A REST. In an English-based corpus study, Muratbaevna and Vladimirovna (2015) researched a death metaphor. The result found that death metaphors such as DEATH IS A JOURNEY OF DEPARTURE, DEATH IS A LOSS, DEATH IS THE BETTER LOCATION, and DEATH IS THE FINAL DESTINATION/END.



All these studies of death metaphors used many material variations, such as languages or corpus data, while the analysis of death metaphors in particular online news is still limited. Then, this current study explores the death metaphors in BBC and The Guardian, especially about Queen Elizabeth's death. The metaphor variation appears since the queen's death differs from the common death as a spectacular funeral involving many people to participate.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

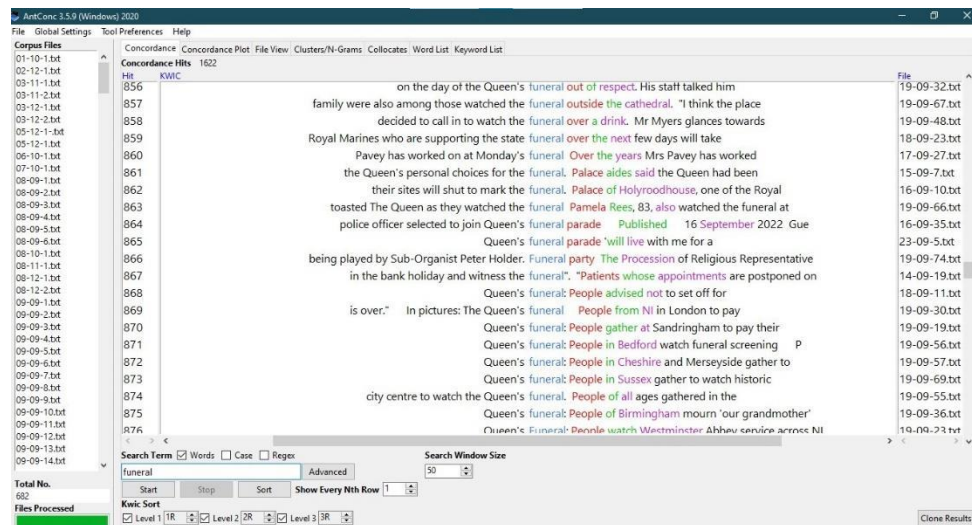
This research uses qualitative methods to find the cognitive metaphor by George and Lakoff (1980) of the death of Queen Elizabeth. The linguistic expression is used to find the cognitive metaphor. In The data source was obtained from two online news, namely BBC, [www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com), and the Guardian, [www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com), both online news from the UK. The data from BBC was collected from 8 to 23 December 2022, while the Guardian was obtained between 8 September and 30 December 2022. The former consisted of 449.573word tokens, and 519.773-word tokens were contained in the latter, and the total of word tokens were 969,346. The reason for choosing this time as raw data in this research is that BBC and the Guardian produce a lot of news about the queen's death in this period.

#### 3.1. Procedure of data Collection

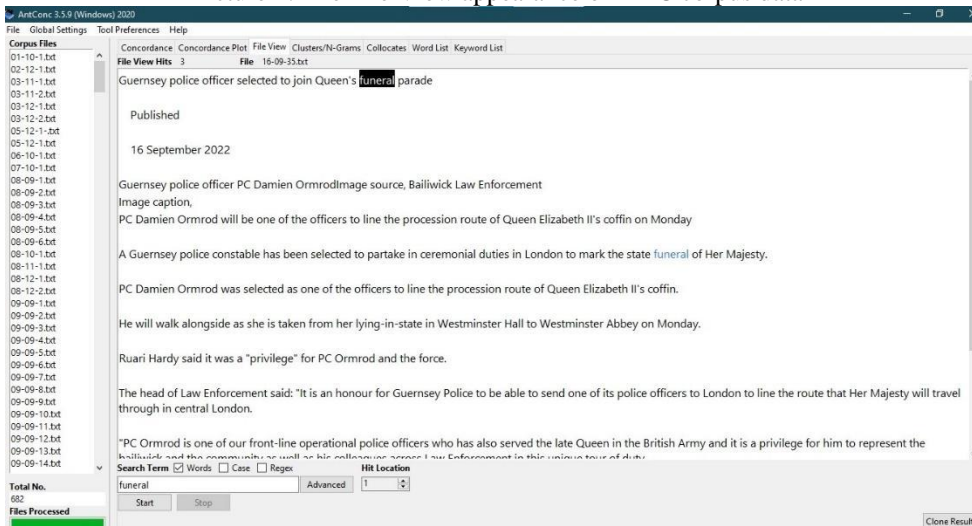
Firstly, searching the news about the queen's death on BBC and the Guardian. Secondly, reading the news indicates a cognitive metaphor. Third, they download the news to obtain raw data into a txt file, which will be used in the following stages in processing the data in the corpus tool. After reading and converting the data into txt format, the next step is to decide on several keywords of the target domain, which will be entered into AntConc 3.5.9. This research only uses concord and wordlist to conduct a study by AntConc 3.5.9. The function of the concordance tool is to find all the keywords and facilitate the finding of cognitive metaphors, while the File View tool is to simplify looking at the sentence in the paragraph of the news. The reason for using a software corpus is that the big data from online media can be difficult to analyse without software.

Picture 1. Concordance appearance on BBC corpus data





Picture 2. The File View appearance on BBC corpus data



### 3.2. Data Analysis

Initially, the probable keyword of cognitive metaphor is entered in both online news, and these keywords are 'death,' and 'funeral,'. After that, classify the source domain and the metaphorical linguistic expressions in a concept before building the cognitive metaphor. The following step is to enter the keywords in the AntConc 3.5.9. to see linguistic expressions. The next step was to classify the linguistic expressions into a cognitive metaphor. Next, analyse the source and target domain of cognitive metaphor in the finding section, and lastly, conclude all the results and discuss the discovery in the conclusion section. Then, conceptual blending is used to test the cognitive metaphor to understand how the source domain was transferred into the target domain. This step integrated the similarity concept between the source domain and the target domain.





## 4. RESULTS

The death metaphors found in BBC and The Guardian show similar concepts, which is only two different pieces of data. The source domain is related to the JOURNEY, SPECTACLE, REST, END, END OF THE JOURNEY, and DEPARTURE. Similarly, the target domains are the queen's DEATH and FUNERAL PROCESSION.

### QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS THE END OF THE JOURNEY

#### 4.1. Table QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS THE END OF THE JOURNEY metaphor in BBC and The Guardian

No	BBC	The Guardian
1.	But perhaps, as Queen <i>Elizabeth begins her final journey</i> and we consider what the future holds,	As you begin your <i>last great journey</i> to join my dear late Papa
2.	'You can feel the emotion' of <i>Queen's final journey</i>	The Mirror calls it the " <i>Final journey home</i> "
3.		Now we have her no longer': the crowds on <i>the Queen's final journey</i>

BBC and The Guardian represent the queen's death as the same as the end of the journal concept. In the BBC, the expression 'begins her final journey' expresses 'the queen will live in the other's life'. In the common human belief, there is another life after death where people will live, be responsible for their actions, and find heaven or hell. In explaining the death queen, BBC also expressed 'queen's final journey.' It is because the death of the queen is considered the same as the end of the journey concept that death is identified as the last part of people's life.

Similarly, The Guardian also shows the identical concept of this death metaphor. The expression 'final journey home' described the queen's tomb. In human experience, the activity would find an ending—the last part of the queen's life image of her death. As the long journey met the last departure in life, the final home of people identified the tomb. The expression 'begin your last great journey' also describes the target domain 'starting a new life after death.' Based on an experimental basis, the other actions would start after an activity finishes. The queen's death describes starting other activities after her death. The truth of most religions believes that there is a new life after death. The Guardian also drew the life after the queen's death using the end of the journey concept. The expression of 'the queen's final journey' also indicated the meaning of the queen's death. The last stages of the queen's life finally reached the point of her death.

This cognitive metaphor is grounded by the similar concept between the final journey concept and the queen's death. In the ending journey, people travel and finally reach a destination as the last stage of their trip. In addition, after experiencing many problems and obstacles on the road, people arrive at the last point of their travels. Likewise, the queen experiences life as a reflection of their journey and then dies in the last stage of her life. The complications and difficulties during the queen's life finally she faced, and she met death as the final point of her life.



# QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A JOURNEY

**Table 4.2 QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A JOURNEY metaphor in BBC and The Guardian**

No	BBC	The Guardian
1	<i>The first major departure</i> from a grand funeral, as we know it, is to have buried the Queen within 10 days of her death.	The Queen has commenced <i>her final journey</i> from her beloved Balmoral estate.
2	The Queen's coffin <i>will arrive</i> at the Abbey at 10:52. The state funeral <i>will begin</i> at 11:00.	<i>When the procession reached its destination</i> of Edinburgh's Palace of Holyroodhouse.
3.	The Queen's coffin <i>will depart</i> Balmoral estate in the coming days for the Palace of Holyroodhouse in Edinburgh	The cortege arrived in Edinburgh after its six-hour <i>180-mile journey</i> from Balmoral.

BBC built a concept of the queen's funeral similar to the journey concept because the linguistic expression refers to this concept. The expression of 'the first major departure' is recognized as a source domain, and it explains the target domain of the 'starting point of the funeral.' The queen's funeral procession, the first stage of this event, is defined by the concept of the journey because all the stages in the queen's funeral were the same as the journey concept involving a long time, people, and steps. Similarly, the expression 'will arrive' describes the queen's coffin. As a concept of the journey, the queen's coffin is drawn to arrive at the Abbey, although other people get it to another place. Similarly, another expression shows 'will depart' to explain that the queen's coffin reaches the Balmoral estate. Like a journey concept, the queen's coffin could depart to a destination.

In The Guardian, the expression of 'final journey' explains the funeral event, which was the last act for the queen before she was buried. As a journey concept, burying is the previous stage in the travel steps. Then, the queen experiences this last step with the expression of the 'last journey.' Similarly, the expression 'procession reached its destination' also described 'the moment the queen's coffin reached the burial place. In the journey concept, people have a destination as a purpose for going to a particular location. In addition, in the queen's funeral procession, The Guardian imagined that the queen's coffin had reached the destination as an indication of the journey over. The linguistic expression of '180-mile journey' explained how long the queen's funeral parade reached the destination.

The conceptual blending of this metaphor is the similar concept of the journey and the queen's funeral concept. In the journey concept, people experience the preparation for the material for the trip, decide on the road to travel, and finally reach the destination. Likewise, the queen's funeral involves these stages, preparing military and transport for the queen's funeral, deciding the road to escort the queen through many towns and valleys to the society to see the queen for the last time, and reaching the queen's final resting in St George's Chapel.



# QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A SPECTACLE

**Table 4.3** QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A SPECTACLE metaphor in BBC and The Guardian

No	BBC	The Guardian
1.	Mr Connolly said he was "surprised and saddened" by Her Majesty's death but was pleased her funeral was a <i>"spectacular event"</i> .	These are going to be significant international events, <i>so the eyes of the world will be upon us</i>
2.	Guernsey police officer selected to join Queen's <i>funeral parade</i>	I'm expecting for everybody on parade that they will deliver <i>a very spectacular performance</i> which will do tribute to the Queen."
3.	"I wrote to her for her Diamond Jubilee, I invited her to <i>a street party</i> ."	As the hearse departs, <i>the parade</i> will give a royal salute and the national anthem will be played.

In BBC, the linguistic expression of the 'spectacular event' is used to describe the queen's funeral. The spectacular event means it is impressive and involves many people participating or merely watching. Similarly, the queen's funeral also involves many groups, such as sailors or musicians, which attracts more people to see this funeral. In addition, the expression 'queen's funeral parade' also identified the target domain for the queen's funeral. In the parade concept, many people are involved in this event to participate or to see the event. Similarly, the 'queen's funeral' also affects many people watching for the last tribute for her before her burial. In addition, many British people also watch the queen's funeral in many ways, such as on TV, live streaming with others, or overlooking the city. Another expression is 'street party' to replace the queen's funeral. The high crowd of this queen encourages the journalist to draw the queen as a street party for mainstream society to join.

Likewise, The Guardian also shows the same concept of the funeral metaphor. The expression of 'significant international events,' and 'spectacular performance', both identified as a source domain, describes the same target domain of a big funeral procession. The Guardian drew the queen's funeral as a prominent and fantastic event. In addition, this funeral involved many people escorting the queen, which is identified in the expression of 'parade.' Furthermore, the expression 'so the eyes of the world will be upon us' also explains that everyone worldwide watches this big funeral. It means that by holding the big queen's funeral with its impressive visuals, all people worldwide will attract and impress.

The similarity between the spectacle and the queen's funeral concept is the conceptual blending of this funeral metaphor. More specifically, the spectacle attracts many people to watch this event, shows the existing visual performance, and results in deep impressions for the audience. Similarly, the queen's funeral also involved many communities watching the funeral, performing the fantastic visual of the funeral appearance, and making an unforgettable impression on the people due to the big event of an influential person.





## QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS A REST

**Table 4.4** QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS A REST metaphor in BBC and The Guardian

No	BBC	The Guardian
1.	Following the minute's silence, Mr Ó Fearghaíl said: " <i>May she rest in eternal peace.</i> "	The Daily Record showed the Queen's coffin being taken into Windsor Castle, with the headline " <i>Rest in peace, Queen Elizabeth</i> ".
2.	One message read: "Your Majesty, <i>sleep peacefully</i> . Thanks for being the best."	The Times has "Carried to her rest" and the Express says " <i>God rest our Queen</i> ".
3.	the duty to see them safely and peacefully <i>to their last rest</i> .	It is time for her <i>to rest</i> . And more than time for the country to wake up.

The expression 'may she rest in eternal peace' explained the hope for the queen to die in peace. Rather than express the queen's death directly with the term die, BBC prefers to use the expression of 'rest.' It means that the queen's death is considered to rest, and the people's hope is the queen's peace in her resting place. In addition, BBC applied the expression 'sleep' to replace the death term in the metaphorical linguistic expression 'sleep peacefully.' As a rest concept, sleep also means the queen's break time to relax her thoughts. Similarly, BBC also described the different expressions of hope to the same meaning, 'last rest.'

The Guardian mentioned 'rest in peace,' which explains the meaning of 'die in peacefully.' It means that The Guardian hopes the queen to rest in peace in the other world. Here, the expression of 'rest' replaced the 'die.' Additionally, another example is 'God rest our Queen.' In the common death understanding, death is a moment the God takes over the soul to come to the other world. Then, in The Guardian, the queen's death is considered as God rest the queen after working for the country. Likewise, The Guardian explained 'time for her to rest,' which explicitly means to stop working for the country due to her death. In creating the polite term, The Guardian expressed 'to rest.'

Furthermore, both online news shows the death metaphor in the concept of QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS REST. This metaphor is grounded by the similar concept between rest and the queen's death. On an experimental basis, the rest concept is a time for people to relax their time, and they could relax the body and body to save energy; people could go to a comfortable bed without any disturbance and feel a quietness. Similarly, the death concept is a stage in people's lives, generally understood as a way for the beloved to rest and sleep. People could relax their bodies and energy from the difficulties they face in life and sleep peacefully in the resting place without people disturbing them.

## QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS A DEPARTURE

**Table 4.5** QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS A DEPARTURE metaphor in BBC and The Guardian

No	BBC	The Guardian
1.	"I was sitting at home and I've been following <i>the Queen's passing</i> all week and I just felt this overwhelming need to just be with people," she said.	I think the nation would join me in celebrating <i>your departure</i> ," he wrote.



2.	"Unfortunately she's gone. If only she could stay another 100 years	Gillard said: "Yes, I always thought that <i>when the Queen did leave us</i> , that it would cause a period of reflection."
3.	There was no mention of <i>the Queen's passing</i> , but the message was delivered loud and clear	And perhaps <i>when I see her go past</i> it will sink in that she has actually gone

BBC drew the queen's death as similar to the departure concept because the metaphorical linguistic expressions refer to this concept. For example, BBC mentions the linguistic expression of 'Queen's passing' to imagine the queen's death in the standard cognition view of the death concept. Death is the departure moment for people to go to the other world after death. Another example is 'she's gone,' which means the queen has gone but cannot return.

The Guardian creates a correspondence between the queen's death and the departure concept. The metaphorical linguistic expression of 'your departure' describes the 'the queen death.' In mentioning the queen's death, The Guardian prefers to use an expression of 'departure.' It means that The Guardian imagined the queen's death as a departure, and she will go when the time comes. Then, the expression 'when the Queen did leave us' also describes 'when the queen die.' For people who left, the departure is a left concept. People leave the other to someplace, and they will not go back.

The metaphorical blending relates the similar concept of the queen's death and the rest concept. The common understanding of death is the departure of people to other places, and people would also experience another journey. Similarly, the queen's death is considered a departure from life, and she would also face life afterlife. In the common belief, there is a world after death where people would meet in heaven or hell. Thus, death is considered a departure for people to go to the afterlife and start a new life here. Then, The Guardian also represents an expression of 'I see her go past' to show the moment of people to make sure of the queen's death.

#### QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS AN END

**Table 4.6 QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS AN END metaphor in BBC and The Guardian**

No	BBC	The Guardian
1.	The Queen <i>had come to end</i> . But overnight, Monday's crowd was already gathering.	For Kirsty Jones, seeing the last part of the public journey had " <i>really felt final</i> ".
2.	Her Majesty's passing represents <i>the end of an era for our nation</i> ," said Mr. Bradbury.	Queen Elizabeth passed away on 8 September, <i>ending</i> a historic 70-year reign
3.	Meanwhile Jenny Rathbone, who represents Cardiff Central, said her death marked the " <i>final break</i> "	A reminder too, if nothing else, <i>that nothing lasts – all must pass</i> .

The linguistic expression of 'Queen had come to end' indicates the queen's birth to the world, and finally, she should die as an ending moment. Similarly, the linguistic expression of 'the end of an era for our nation' recognizes the final era of the queen's reign. The first part is the queen's coronation, and the last part is that she would meet an ending of her reign, namely her death, to stop contributing to the country. Then, BBC drew the queen's death with an expression of 'final break' identified as the last opportunity to see the queen.



The Guardian describes the queen's death as the end of something she cannot return because the queen is a human who will meet death like other humans. Then, The Guardian showed the concept of an ending corresponding to the queen's death and created a cognitive metaphor for QUEEN ELIZABETH DEATH IS END. The expression 'felt final' describes the 'the queen is dead.' People would find an ending for the event or activity based on experimental bases. Similarly, the queen's life also ended in death. Then, the expression 'ending' also describes the end of the queen's reign as she has died. In the human experience, the last part of the activity or event should come; every event cannot stay forever. The queen's death was also imagined as a thing that should go for her. In explaining the feeling of losing the queen, The Guardian expressed 'that nothing lasts – all must pass.' It means that the queen's death reached her end.

The metaphorical blending is the correlation with human experience about ending in the activity or event. In daily human life, all the activities would find an ending as the last part of people's activity; the ending in common understanding occurs after people experience problems or obstacles in action. Similarly, the queen's death symbolises the end of her life because life can remain forever. The queen's death also recognized that the queen had faced problems or obstacles when she lived.

## 5. Discussion

The death concept in BBC and The Guardian shows the same concept for all the death metaphors. More particularly, the death metaphors are QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A SPECTACLE, QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A JOURNEY, QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS THE END OF JOURNEY, QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS A REST, QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS AN END and QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS A DEPARTURE.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS THE END OF THE JOURNEY metaphor found in BBC and The Guardian. This metaphor depicts how the queen's death symbolises the final journey. Similarly, Kövecses (2010) found this metaphor is poetic language. Death in the poem conceptualises the final journey. Furthermore, the British community published in both online news also imaged the queen's death as a last trip for her after working much for the country and mainstream society. A study by Maruf, Husain, and Anjeli (2021) also found almost similar concepts on the death concept of Indonesian oral discourse, namely, DEATH IS A JOURNEY. The same idea of the journey and many stages experienced in the death ritual is grounded in this metaphor. In contrast, the queen's death is considered as a last part of her life. Although, this previous study shows a similar death concept to this recent metaphor, the meaning of both is different.

Previous studies also found an identical metaphor for QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS A REST in a study by Gathigia, et al (2019) and Asiru & Batagarawa (2019). This death metaphor is found in six different languages representing also six different cultures, namely Chinese, Farsi, Gikūyū, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish. Asiru & Batagarawa, (2019) and Terry (2020) found the same death metaphor of DEATH IS A REST. The former researched in Hausa and Yoruba languages and the metaphor conceptualises the rest concept because of the spiritual role. Besides, the latter studies the death metaphor in TV American series, which means that American people's cognitive view comprehended death as similar to the rest concept. Similarly, this death metaphor in BBC and The



Guardian drew the queen's death as a hope for the queen to rest or sleep peacefully in the afterlife. Many people concordance and pray for the peace queen.

Gathigia et al. (2019) and Muratbaevna& Vladimirovna (2015) also found another same death concept, DEATH IS AN END. The former studies six different cultures comprehended death as the same as the ending concept, and the latter researched an English concept of death metaphor. Likewise, BBC and The Guardian also represented this same death metaphor. The queen's death symbolises the final stage of her life.

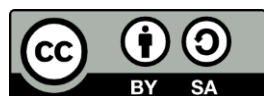
The study of Yakub and Agyekum (2022) found the same death metaphor, DEATH IS DEPARTURE. This metaphor symbolises the Nzema people's death as an invitation from God to leave the world and go to the afterlife. Finally, the departure source domain in Nzema is strongly related to the spiritual journey. On the other hand, the metaphor of QUEEN ELIZABETH DEATH IS DEPARTURE in BBC, and The Guardian has a different meaning than in Nzema culture. The queen's death symbolises leaving the British community, and she goes to another place to rest. Thus, the focus of the queen's death is going from society.

Furthermore, the two funeral metaphors found in BBC and The Guardian show different results than the previous studies. The study explicitly on funeral metaphors is still limited. Besides, the funeral metaphors in the moment of the queen's death are strongly influenced by the social setting when publishing the news. Similarly, Barcelona and Valenzuela (2011) explained that language is not only a group of symbols, but language comes from human experience.

All the death metaphors found in BBC and The Guardian is a universal metaphor that people commonly comprehend about these concepts because previous studies also found these metaphors. The reason for this metaphor is experimental bases from the human body. In comparison, the funeral metaphors are uncommon because the limited study undertakes this metaphor. It means that many cultures or languages do not have the same cognitive view about this entity. The grounding of this funeral metaphor is the social situation of the queen's funeral.

The queen's funeral is a big event for the British community because they will show the spectacular funeral of an influential person. The queen's funeral involves many stages and a longer route than the standard funeral. More specifically, the queen's coffin escorts through the towns in the Valley of Scotch. All the British community could see the queen's funeral parade as a last tribute to her. Many sailors, drummers, and others were involved in this event to give the latest tribute to the queen. This social situation encourages this metaphor regardless of BBC or The Guardian, and both show QUEEN ELIZABETH FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A JOURNEY.

Like the QUEEN ELIZABETH FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A JOURNEY, the social setting strongly impacts this funeral metaphor. Ortony (1975) stated that the human experience strongly influences metaphors. Furthermore, the language can be identified as a reconstruction of the experience. In the United Kingdom, society viewed the queen's funeral in many ways, such as showing it on the big screen together, seeing it on the television, or viewing the queen's funeral in the King George VI Memorial Chapel directly. As an influential person, many people in Britain observed the queen's funeral because this event was considered the last time they gave tribute to the queen. This



situation influenced the journalist or writer for BBC to produce the metaphor of QUEEN ELIZABETH FUNERAL PROCESSION IS SPECTACLE.

Although BBC and The Guardian share the same cognitive metaphors, both show the different number of the metaphorical linguistic expressions published in the news. The following table represent the total of percentage for each metaphor:

**Table 5.1 Percentage of Cognitive Metaphors in BBC**

No	Cognitive Metaphors	Total	Percentage
1.	QUEEN ELIZABETH DEATH IS DEPARTURE	112	62%
2.	QUEEN ELIZABETH FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A JOURNEY	25	13.9%
3.	QUEEN ELIZABETH FUNERAL PROCESSION IS SPECTACLE	14	7.8%
4.	QUEEN ELIZABETH DEATH IS REST	14	7.8%
5.	QUEEN ELIZABETH DEATH IS END	11	6.1
6.	QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS THE END OF JOURNEY	3	1.6%
	Total	179	100%

The most death metaphor on BBC is QUEEN ELIZABETH DEATH IS DEPARTURE, for more than a half the total percentage. It means that in the moment of the queen's death, BBC preferred to report the queen's death as similar to the departure concept. Then, the prototype of the queen's death metaphor is QUEEN ELIZABETH DEATH IS REST. Furthermore, the second contributing number is QUEEN ELIZABETH FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A JOURNEY (13.9%), which is almost as same as the metaphor of QUEEN ELIZABETH FUNERAL PROCESSION IS SPECTACLE and QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS REST (7.8% respectively). In the following considerable number, BBC reports the situation of the queen's funeral, which is conceptualised as a journey and spectacle concept. BBC then informed us about the circumstance of the queen's funeral, like the spectacle and journey, which means that many people watched and participated in the queen's funeral, and it passed through many towns to escort the queen's coffin before departing to the final resting place. BBC also imaged the queen's death as a rest or sleep time for the queen from working in the country and community. QUEEN ELIZABETH IS END is identified precisely at 6.1%. Furthermore, the lowest number of linguistic expressions appearing on BBC is QUEEN ELIZABETH DEATH IS THE END OF JOURNEY, merely at 2%. In a small amount, BBC informs the queen's death like the journey's end.

**Table 5.2 Percentage of Cognitive Metaphors in The Guardian**

No	Cognitive Metaphors	Total	Percentage
1.	QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS A DEPARTURE	90	50%
2	QUEEN ELIZABETH DEATH IS REST	37	20.7%
3	QUEEN ELIZABETH FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A JOURNEY	25	14%
4	QUEEN ELIZABETH FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A SPECTACLE	10	5.6%





5	QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS THE END OF JOURNEY	9	5%
6	QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH IS END	7	3.9%
Total		178	100%

Like the number of metaphors on BBC, The Guardian shows the most significant percentage of QUEEN ELIZABETH DEATH IS DEPARTURE at precisely half of the total data. It means that the prototype of the queen death metaphor in The Guardian is identical to BBC QUEEN ELIZABETH IS DEPARTURE. The Guardian, also in considerable number, informs the queen's death as a queen departure moment. The following number is QUEEN ELIZABETH DEATH IS REST at approximately 20 percent, which means that The Guardian conceptualises the queen's death as similar to the rest time for her. Then, QUEEN ELIZABETH FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A JOURNEY at precisely 14%, followed by QUEEN ELIZABETH FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A SPECTACLE with 5 percent. Similar to BBC, it means that in reporting the queen's death, The Guardian tended to discuss the queen's funeral. The Guardian created the correspondence between the queen's funeral with the journey and spectacle concept. The log steps of the queen's funeral and the many people watching the queen's death are the most evaluated of the funeral metaphor in The Guardian. Furthermore, the number QUEEN ELIZABETH DEATH IS THE END OF JOURNEY is 5%. The Guardian is considered similar to the final journey concept as the last part of her journey. The minor linguistic expressions are located in QUEEN ELIZABETH DEATH IS END metaphors, only 3.9%.

From these percentages in BBC and The Guardian, although the number of linguistic expressions in BBC and The Guardian did not show the exact amount, both represent the almost similar number of the total percentage. The death metaphor prototype in both online news is QUEEN ELIZABETH DEATH IS REST. Both online news conceptualise the queen's death as similar to the rest concept. Then, the funeral metaphors also represent the second significant number in both online news, QUEEN ELIZABETH FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A JOURNEY and QUEEN ELIZABETH FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A SPECTACLE. The image of the funeral involves a long step, escorting through many cities, and many people watch the funeral. This circumstance is a social situation encouraging both online news to create the queen's funeral as same as the journey and spectacle concept. The other's death metaphor is how both online news image the queen's death. Both online news drew the queen's death as a rest time, final journey, departure, ending, and the final journey.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The death metaphors in BBC and The Guardian show the same concept in informing the queen's death moment. The death concept represents the universality metaphor because these were the standard cognitive view about death. The common death metaphor relates to the source domain, such as END, END OF THE JOURNEY, REST, and DEPARTURE. However, the funeral metaphors show the uncommon metaphor since the social setting of the giant queen's funeral and many people involved in the funeral influences these metaphors. The universality metaphors are QUEEN ELIZABETH FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A JOURNEY, and QUEEN ELIZABETH FUNERAL PROCESSION IS A SPECTACLE, indicated as an uncommon metaphor than the common death metaphor.



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