CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Study

Language is an important aspect for human life since language is used to communicat with each other. According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974) "A language is a vehicle of communication where by one person conveys message to another for a range of different purpose, e.g. informing, ordering, persuading. Language is an instrument or a medium of communication which plays a vital role in human communication. Without language human civilization would have remained impossible. According to Jacobson (1980) language can be divided in two group of ordinary language and literary language. Ordinary language refers to the word, and phrases we used in day to day communication and conversation. It is straight forward, it gen erally does not utilize complex vocabulary, and it is meant to be easily understood. Literary language is the language used by the poets, writer and scholars. It is more artistic form of ordinary language is simply to communicate a message or idea, while the goal of using ordinary language is simply to communicate a message or idea, the goal of using literary language is to convey a deeper meaning, feeling or image to one's audience.

Literary language is related with figurative language. According to Perrine (1970) figurative language can be defined as a words or expression uses that has a different meaning from the literal interoperation. In addition, figurative language used in any type of correspondence, for example, in conversation, assessment in paper, commercial, books, poems, etc. In paper here figurative language first,

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because it has a connection which each other, commonly the figurative language used by people that has open minded, it is quite difficult to create something using figurative language, indeed the figurative language need people that has wide imagination. Literary language is related to the use of figurative

Figurative language can be found in some literary works, one of them is the poems. The poems are expression of writer feelings or mind that containing the message. The use of figurative language in the poems is to make the poems interesting to be read. Here is one of the examples of figurative language found in the poems Watching The Angel by Victor's Hugo "In the dusky nook, near the altar laid". The example of figurative language above is symbol, because it implies something that more than what it is and the figurative language above is "church" is something that always be missed when go far away from something the loved, because perhaps someone was go to somewhere even more beautiful place, that was always miss something that love.

Based on the explanation above, this study focuses on the analysis of figurative language in the five *poems* by Victor Hugo. It is considered as an important thing to understand the meaning contained in poems. Because it is useless, if people just read poems without understanding what the poet want to convey to the readers. The aim of the study is attracting the attention of listeners to this poem because it contains message for human life and social criticism in a smooth way.

1.2   Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study above the problems of the study are as follows:

1. What types of figurative language are found in the Victor's Hugo poems?

2. What is meaning of figurative language in Victor's Hugo poems?

1.3   Objectives of the Study

There are two objectives of the study that are based on with the problems as mentioned referenced previously. Those are:

1. To find out the types of figurative language in Victor's Hugo poems.

2. To analyze the meaning of figurative language in Victor's Hugo poems.

1.4   Limitation of the Study

The limitation of the study is on analysis of figurative language that use in Victor's Hugo poems in Watching Angel poetic. This Study was use Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974) theory to be analyze the figurative language use in Victor's Hugo poems. To be analyze the meaning this study use the theory by Leech (1981). This study only limit to analyze the connotative and conceptual meaning used the theory proposed by Leech (1981).

1.5   Significance of the Study

In view of the background and problem above, there are two significances found by author as follow:

1.5.1   Theoretical Significance

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Theoretically, this research is aims to study of figurative language can provide the better knowledge and the additional information for language learners to improve their skill and understanding in analyzing figurative language also to find out the meaning of figurative language in the poems.

1.5.2   Practical Significance

Practically, this study expected to useful for the writer and the reader to get the information and the knowledge in figurative language and also being alternative reference for other researches the interested doing the same or similar research.
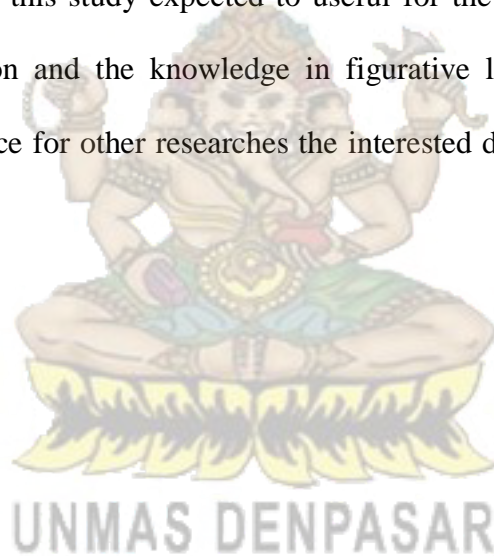
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS

AND THEORIES

2.1   Review of Literature

The study of figurative language from literature has been analyzed and discussion by another research. There are some relevant articles and thesis.

The first thesis from Wulandari (2015) entitled "*Figurative Languages used in Robert Frost's Selected Peom*". She formulates three problem of the study and uses the theory of Tense Tjahyono (2010) and divided the types of figurative language into thirty nine types. The difference are that she explained the figurative language into general types. Those are affirmation, satire, and contradiction. The similarities between the previous study with current study are both using figurative language as the topic of research. The difference between the study are she uses the theory of Tense Tjahyono (2010) and uses the Robert Frost's poem as the data source. Meanwhile, this study use poems by Victor Hugo.

The second thesis is entitled "*Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Some of Oscar Wilde's Poems*" by Hasanah (2018). The purpose of this study is to explain the types of figurative language used in Oscar Wilde's poem and to explain the contextual meaning of each figurative language in Oscar Wilde's poem. The results showed that there were various types of figures of speech used in Oscar Wilde's poem such as personification, hyperbole, synecdoche (totem pro

parte and pars prototo), repetition, metaphor, simile, symbol, metonymy, apostrophe, and image (types of imagery). visual imagery, auditory imagery, and gustatory imagery). The most widely used figurative language in some of Oscar Wilde's poems above is visual imagery, the findings of this study also show that figurative language is not only found in songs but can also be found in poem. language. The similarities between the previous study with current study are both using figurative language as the topic of research. The difference between study is the types of figurative language used in Oscar Wilde's poem and the contextual meaning of each figurative language used in Oscar Wilde's poem. Meanwhile, this study was use poems by Victor Hugo.

The third journal entitled "*An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Five Selected Poems of J.C Down*" by Fitria (2020). This research discusses figurative language in five selected poems by J.C Dawn and the aims of this study to analyze the and proverbs in poems by J.C Down.The data were taken from J.C Dawn poems.In finding and discussion there were some type of figurative language used in J.C Dawn selected poem there are metaphor, hyperbola, simile, personification, paradox, and litotes. The function of figurative language style in the poem by J.C Dawn is showing feelings indecision, falling in love, surprise, sad, showing admiration, adding to the dramatic impression of certain events, showing resignation to God Almighty, showing respect and obedience to Almighty God, showing dislike, despair, and anger and showing someone's social status. The similarities between the previous study with current study are both using figurative language as the topic of research. The difference between study is

analyze the figurative language and proverbs in poems by J.C Down. Meanwhile, this study will use poems by Victor Hugo.

2.2 Concepts

This part explains the descriptions of the concepts are figurative language, poems and Victor's Hugo. The definition of them presented as follows:

2.2.1 Figurative language

Figurative language is words or phrases that do not have literal meaning in daily life or are not actual words. The use of figurative language is used to give a sense of beauty and emphasis on the importance of the thing conveyed. Often, figurative language is used in poem and song lyrics.

Knickerbocker and Renninger (1974) state that figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language, or simply metaphor, because its Greek ancestor Metaphereien means to carry meaning beyond its literal. Regardless, of the kind of figure speech which observed, its basic function is always to carry meaning from the literal to the figurative level.

2.2.2 Poem's

According to Knickerbocker and Rennienger (1974) poem is a literary work that is written in verse and uses language that is known for its rhythm, rhyme, and meaning. A well-written poem has a deep meaning that is expressed by using every available word. The language of poem is richer, more suggestive, and more powerful than the language of prose or drama. The poem is not created just for a certain community but also for all people. As the aesthetic uncertain,

whether poems can make readers feel what the author feels. In another word, the poems can be said as a medium of communication between the author and readers.

2.2.3 Victor's Hugo

Victor Marie Hugo was born on February 26, 1802 and died May 22, 1885 (age 83) in Paris, France. Work poet, playwright, novelist, essayist, visual artist, statesman, human rights, activist. Nationality French literary genre Romanticism. Victor-Marie Hugo (26 February 1802 – 22 May 1885) was one of the greatest romantic writers of the 19th century and is often considered one of France's greatest poets. His most famous works are the novels Les Miserable and Notre-Dame de Paris. His poetic works that are considered very prominent include Les Contemplations and La Legende des siècles. Although very conservative in his youth, in old age, he turned to the left. He became a supporter of republicanism and the European Union. His work depicts almost all political and social issues, as well as artistic tendencies towards.

2.3 Theories

In the theoretical framework. there are description of the theory that are used to be analyze the data. They are the types of figurative langue from Knickerborker and Reninger (1974) and theory of meaning by Leech (1974)

2.3.1 Kinds of Figurative Language

According to Knickerbocker and Renninger (1974), figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language, or simply metaphorical, because its Greek ancestor Metaphereien means to carry meaning beyond the literal. Regardless of the type of figure of speech observed, its basic function is always to carry meaning from the literal to the figurative level. They propose several types of figures, such as simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, irony, paradox, dead metaphor and illusion.

2.3.2.1 Simile

A simile is expressed as a comparison of two essentially different objects, actions or attributes where they share some aspect of commonality, introduced by "like" or "as". Example: "My love is like a red rose" (Knickerbocker and Reninger 1974) It is called a simile because the word "like" in the sentence above has a function to compare "love" with "red rose". Although different, the sentence above shows the similarity between "my love" and "red rose". In this case, the writer wants to convey to the reader that love is as beautiful as a rose.

2.3.2.2 Metaphor

Like similes, metaphors are comparing two things using one type of object or using it elsewhere to show a comparison between them. A metaphor is an implied comparison in which the words "like" or "as" are omitted. For example: "Life but the shadow walks" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974) This metaphor is used instead of the parable "life is like a walking shadow". In the sentence

above, the writer wants to tell the reader about the similarities of two things. The author does not use the word "like" or "as" like simile, this is compared implicitly. The writer's goal is to make the sentence sound good and give the reader a good feel when they read the sentence.

2.3.2.3 Personification

Personification is a figure of speech that gives human characteristics to an object, animal or abstract idea, such as emotions, desires, sensations, physical movements, and speech. Personification is like metaphor, in that there is an implied comparison between non-human and human things. Example: "This honor comes a gray pilgrim" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974) The sentence in the example above shows the use of personification, because the word "come" is for humans, but "this honor" is not human. creature.

2.3.2.4 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that shows the use of part for the whole. Synecdoche substitutes some important detail or aspect of the experience for the experience itself (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1974). Simply put, Synecdoche is a figure of speech that mentions a part of something to suggest. Example: "fifty winters have passed". It is called a synecdoche because the word "winter" is part of a year which in this sentence represents a whole year. So, this sentence means, fifty years have passed.

2.3.2.5 Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech that describes something by using terms for other things that are closely related to it. Metonymy is characterized by the substitution of a term or object closely related to the word in mind for the word itself (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1974). Example: "Crown" is used for "King". This sentence shows that metonymy is represented by crown and king in words. Actually these words have a close relationship with the kingdom, because the kingdom has a king and a crown as a symbol of government.

2.3.2.6 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an overused figure of speech that is used to evoke strong feelings or to create a strong impression. Hyperbole is not meant to be taken literally. For example: "Go and catch a shooting star" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974). The sentence above is a hyperbole because it is an impossible statement. Hyperbole is used in the sentence so that the sentence has a special effect to influence the reader's mind to be stronger.

2.3.2.7 Irony

Irony is a figure of speech in which the true meaning is completely at odds with the espoused or superficial meaning. For example: "The Tsar is God's choice and will live" (Knickerbocker, 1974). The tsar in the sentence above is actually not God's choice and will live forever. The sentence above means "the tsar is an authoritarian individual". This is the exact opposite of what it means. The author aims to give an ironic meaning to the sentence.

2.3.2.8 Paradox

Paradox is a statement or situation that contains elements that seem contradictory or inappropriate, but on closer inspection may be true. (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1974). Example: "Light is the darkest thing in physics".

2.3.2.9 Dead Metaphor

Dead metaphors are metaphors that have a figurative meaning but have lost their figurative meaning through endless uses (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1974). Example: "Clock face" Called a dead metaphor because it emphasizes more on what is being discussed, showing a certain part of the clock that is the central part of the topic.

2.3.2.10 Allusion

Allegory is a figure of speech is a reference to some well-known place, event, or person. Not a comparison in the true sense, but a figure in a sense that contains more meaning than its narrow meaning (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1974). Example: "No! I'm the prince of Hamlet, nor was it meant to be". This sentence is called a figure of speech because this example gives a reference that no one is a prince and one is always called Prince Hamlet honestly admitting that he was not a prince.

2.3.3   Theory of Meaning

According to Leech (1974), the meanings of these words are complex, in that they have components such as ideas, qualities, relationships, personal feelings and associations. The meaning of words is categorized into seven types, such as conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

2.3.3.1 Conceptual Meaning

According to Leech, conceptual meaning sometimes called "denotative" or "cognitive" meaning is widely considered to be a central factor in linguistic communication and can be demonstrated as an integral part of language part of the important function of language in such a way that other types of meaning no. Leech (1974:13) pointed out.

2.3.3.2 Connotative Meaning

According to Leech (1974:14), connotative meaning is the expression of communication value based on the signified, and higher than its pure conceptual content. Talking about connotations is talking about real-world experiences that one associates with. an expression when someone uses or hears it. The meaning of a word is open to interpretation and cannot be determined. Connotations play a major role in the language of literature, politics, advertising, and song lyrics. Certain words or sentences convey connotative meanings due to the use of figurative or figurative language.

2.3.3.3 Stylistic Meaning

Stylistic meaning is the meaning conveyed by a language about the state of its use. In part, we decode the social meaning of texts through our recognition of the different dimensions and levels of style in the same language. A recent English account has recognized some of the main dimensions of stylistic variation, for example:

1. *They threw stones at the police, and then carried out loot.*
2. *After throwing stones at the police, they fled with the money.*

Sentence (1) can be uttered by two criminals, talking casually about the crime afterward. Paragraph (2) can be said by the chief examiner in making the official report. Both can describe the same incident (Leech, 1974:15).

2.3.2.4 Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is a form of meaning that can reflect how the speaker feels about the listener or the subject Affective meaning refers to the part of meaning that conveys the emotions and attitudes of language users. Affective meaning shows the attitude of the speaker towards the person concerned. This meaning can be conveyed clearly only with the right choice of words as many have emotive content in them e.g. vicious, evil, tyrannical, love, hate, anger, sadness and pleasure. Interjections are affective words because they are expressions of emotions like *oh, my dear, dear, hurray.*

2.3.2.5 Reflected Meaning

Leech (1974:19) pointed out that when a meaning of a word forms part of our response, the reflected meaning is the meaning that appears in the context of multiple conceptual meanings to another meaning. It involves interconnection at the lexical level of language. It is only in poem that invites a high sensitivity to language in all respects, do we find the reflected meaning operating at a disadvantage.

From example:

1. *To bend or throw back (waves of light, sound, or heat) A polished surface reflects light.*

2. *To make known the book reflects her beliefs.*

2.3.2.6 Collocative Meaning

Leech (1974:20) says that collocative meaning consists of word associations that arise from the meaning of a word that tends to occur in its environment. For example, the words *handsome* and *beautiful* have the same meaning as *handsome* but can be distinguished by the range of nouns that are likely to occur or be placed together beautiful woman and handsome man. The ranges may match even though they suggest a different kind of attraction due to the collocative association of the two adjectives.

2.3.2.7 Thematic Meaning

According to Leech (1974:19) The method of communication in which the speaker or writer organizes the message in terms of order, focus, and emphasis. for example, it is often felt that active sentences such as (1) below have different meanings from their passive counterparts (2) even though the conceptual content looks the same.

1. *Mrs. Bessie Smith donated the first prize.*

2. *The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith.*

The active voice answers the implicit question "What did Mrs. Bessie Smith?" while the passive voice answers the implicit question "Who donated the first prize" The two sentences are different, so it is possible that the speaker is Mrs.. Bessie Smith.