CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is an important thing that will always use in daily life and a part that can't be separate from human's activity. By language people can interact with someone else and sending as well as receiving messages. The Collin dictionary defines language as a system of communication which consists of a set of sounds and written symbols which are used by the people of a particular country or region for talking or writing. Walija (1996:4), stated that the definition of language of communication is the way we state or express our thoughts, ideas, messages, intentions, feelings and opinions to others completely and effectively. Almost close to the viewpoint of Walija, Wibowo (2001:3), explains language is a structure of symbols that are significant and communicative sound which are capricious and ordinary, which is utilized as a means of communicating by a class of human beings to utter the feelings and concepts. Language interacts with every side of human life in society, and it can be understood only if it is considered in relation to society.

Other opinions about the definition of language stated by Shamsuddin (1986:2), which is there was two language definitions. First, language is a tool that aims to utter the thoughts and sentiments, aims and action, an implement used to influence and be influenced. Second, language is an obvious sign of a great personality or bad, an implement sign of the family and the nation, an implement sign from the mind of humanity. A language is a set of (limited or unlimited)

sentences, each limited length and constructed out of a limited set of parts. This definition of language considers sentences as the basis of a language. Sentences may be limited or unlimited in number, and are made up of only limited components. The elements of a language basically consists of phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. In the field of linguistics, which is semantics, deals with the construction of meaning in the used words or sentences. Language can be divided into two groups like ordinary language and literary language. Ordinary language refers to the words and phrases that we uses in daily communication and conversation. It is straightforward, it generally does not use complicated vocabulary, and it means that easy to understand. Whereas, literary language is the language used by the author, writer, poets and scholars. It is more artistic form of ordinary language, while the goal of using ordinary languages 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. If we talk about literary language, we will closely related to literature.

Literature is personal expression of human especially impression thought, feelings, enthusiasm, concept and certain description, which can arise the enchantments and it uses a language as communication media. Literary language is different with the language we used in daily communication, an author uses some words not just sound, but sound which has regular meaning and association. Literature as one of the elements of cultures is used express human though and idea. James H & Hoeper, Jeffrey D. (1981. 01:307) explained that "literature is a typically human activity, born of man's lasting desire to understand, express, and finally share experiences". From the definition above, we know that literature cannot be

separated from language, because language is the medium of literature. Human also have an important role in literature, because human are the object of literature. By knowing literature deeply, of course we will have to understand each meaning of each part because the meaning of literature almost hidden from what is conveyed. To study the meaning of sentences we have to going to study and use figurative language.

Figurative language refers to the use of words in a way that deviates from the conventional order and meaning in order to convey a complicated meaning, colorful writing, clarity, or evocative comparison. Figurative language is when you use a word or phrase that does not have its normal in everyday life, or literal meaning. Writers can use figurative language to make their work more interesting or more dramatic than literal language which simply states facts. At state by Giroux and Williston (1974: 10), figurative language is the use of language that departs from its meaning. It creates a special effect, clarifies an idea, and makes writing more colorful and forceful. A good translator should understand types of meaning that exist in the texts, because it is understood that there are many types of meaning. Figurative language is used in imaginative rather than literal sense, it is used widely in daily speech and writing. According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 283-284) figurative language is something called metaphorical language, or simply metaphor because its Greek ancestor metapherein means to carry meaning beyond its literal meaning (Meta= beyond+ pherein=to bring) proposed ten types of figurative language namely; metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, paradox, dead metaphor, allusion, metonymy, hyperbole, and irony. These figurative languages are famous in society, and also in the field of education. The

application of figurative languages can we find in several works such as in novels, poetry, song lyric and also in the Bible Old Testament because the content of the Bible usually using figurative language to convey the message. This bible usually used by humans, especially Christians to see the messages and also commands which of course strengthen mankind and also grow the faith. There are many people found several sentences that the meaning are hidden from what is conveyed.

According to Oxford Dictionary (2008; 37) Bible is the holy scripture of the Jewish and Christian religions. The Bible have two sections which is Bible Old Testament and Bible New Testament. Bible New Testament is the second section while the Bible Old Testament is the first section of the whole Bible which purporting to tell the history of the Earth from its earliest creation to the spread of Christianity in the first century and covering the section of earth through Noah and the flood, Moses and more and convey the moral messages to help people live better. Bible Old Testament divided into five classifications, such as the books of the Major Prophets, the books of Minor Prophets, Poetry Books, History Books and the Torah. From those five books, the books that categories as Major Prophets Book are the one that usually used and read by many people because the writing of those books are longer and the scope is wider than other books and it contain writings about God's revelation and the plan of salvation for mankind that delivered through the prophets. Major Prophets book divided into 5 books, namely Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, and Daniel. These books contain 3 main things, which is about the faithfulness, mercy and justice.

The application of the holly book is when the Christian people want to pray at the church or at home because they will find the messages and also the commands of God in the Bible. Bible is a sourcebook for everyday living. We find standards for our conduct, guidelines for knowing right from wrong. The Major Prophets Book from Bible Old Testament will be the object of this study because based on the explanation above, these books have been read by many people around the world and is one of the greatest historical heritage and instruction for Christianity. There is also a lot of figurative language that the author can describe in the book of Major Prophets. The writer have to identify the figurative language in Major Prophets Book to help people understand the meaning as a literary aspect used by the authors of the Major Prophets book. Besides of Major Prophets Book that occur figurative language, the writer want to improve the understanding of the hidden meaning that occur in the data source. For a non-native speaker, it will be quite difficult to understand the sentences that using figurative language, therefore the writer will analyze the figurative language that found in the Bible Old Testament especially in Major Prophets Book to reveal the hidden meaning.

1.2 Problems of the Study

The problems of the study about an analysis of figurative language in the Bible Old Testament: Major Prophets Book can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of figurative language are found in the Bible Old Testament: Major Prophets Book?

2. What are the meaning of figurative language found in the Bible Old Testament: Major Prophets Book?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems above, the objectives of the study of an analysis of figurative language in the Bible Old Testament: Major Prophets Book are:

1. To identify the types of figurative language in the Bible Old Testament: Major Prophets Book.

2. To analyze the meaning of figurative language in the Bible Old Testament: Major Prophets Book.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

In this study the writer focused on analyzing the types of figurative language found in the Bible Old Testament: Major Prophets Book. The types of figurative language are usually used by authors in their literary work, including in the Bible. This study used Bible Old Testament especially in Major Prophets Books as the data source and it is because the Major Prophets book are a book that usually used and read by Christian people not only at the church or in certain time but whenever they need to use it in certain situation. The Major Prophets Book contain word of God and the guidelines of Christian's life like God's will in the world. There are several sentences using figurative language which were analyzed by the writer to find the hidden meaning. The study is limited to finding out the types of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974) and the meanings of figurative language proposed by Leech (1981) in the Bible Old Testament: Major Prophets Book.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study consist of theoretical significance and practical significance. This would be presented as follow:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The theoretical of this study was gave a contribution in development of literary study especially in analyzing figurative language in Bible Old Testament: Major Prophets Book. This study is able to become a reference of the researcher who interest to make a study about analyzing the figurative language especially in Bible Old Testament: Major Prophets Book.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study practically gave several better understanding whether for the researcher and the readers about the figurative language which found in the Bible Old Testament: Major Prophets Book. The writer hopes the readers understand about the types and meanings of figurative language itself in the Bible Old Testament: Mayor Prophets Book. It useful to the readers that take the study about figurative language.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES, CONCEPTS AND
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter explains about several previous studies that have been chosen in relation to the topic of the study. Review of the related study were done to works of previous students which have the same topic as this study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The first related study on figurative language was taken from the thesis of Datus (2020) under the title *"An Analysis of Metaphor Found in Bible".* This thesis focus on how to find out the types of metaphor that found in the Bible and to analyze the meaning of figurative language in the Bible. The theory of metaphor that applied in this study was taken from George Lakkof and Mark Johnson and to answer the second question this study used the theory from Leech. The thesis used Bible as the data source. Datus used qualitative method to analyze the data. The finding of this study was explain that the dominant metaphor that found in this thesis was structural metaphor.

The similarity between Datus study and the current study is the objective of the study which is to find out the types and to analyze the meaning of figurative language. However, the differences of the study above and the current study are this study analyzed figurative language in general, while Datus only chose one type of figurative language to be analyzed. Datus used the Bible as the data source while this thesis used the Bible Old Testament: Major Prophets Book as the data source.

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The second related study of figurative language was taken from the thesis of Amung (2022), with the title *"An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Bible New Testament"*. She used the theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974) to classify the main theory and to analyse the second theory she took the theory proposed by Leech (1981). Amung used the Bible New Testament as the data source and she used qualitative method to analyze the data. The finding of this study was explain that the dominant type of figurative language that found in this thesis was metaphor, and the mostly dominant type of meaning was connotative meaning.

The similarity between Amung's study and the current study are the objectives of the study which is to find out the types and meanings of figurative language. Then, both thesis used the same theory to find out the types and the meanings of figurative language which is the first theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974) and the second theory proposed by Leech (1981). However, the difference of the study above and the current study is Amung used the Bible New Testament as the data source while this thesis used the Bible Old Testament: Major Prophets Book.

The third was taken from the article of Kasma (2021), with the title *"An Analysis of Figurative Language in CNN International News Headlines Post on Facebook"*. The aim of this study is to find out the types of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language used in CNN International News Headlines. The data source is taken from CNN International News Headlines Post on Facebook. The theory that used in this study was the theory from Perrine (2018), to classify the types of figurative language and the meaning theory taken from Leech (1985). The method

that used in this study is qualitative method. The result of this study indicated that there are four types of figurative language used in CNN International News Headlines Post on Facebook, namely metonymy, simile, metaphor, and hyperbole. These figurative language are used to give beauty and convey the message to the audience. The finding of this study was explained that metonymy was the dominant type of figurative language and conceptual meaning was the dominant meaning that found in the article.

The similarity between Kasma's study and the current study are the objective of the study which is to find out the types and meanings of figurative language. However, the differences of the study above and the current study are the theory to find out the meaning of Figurative language and the data source that we were used. Kasma used the theory of figurative language from Perrine (2018) and she used CNN International News Headlines Post on Facebook as the data source, while this thesis applied the theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974) and it will use Bible Old Testament: Major Prophets Book as data source.

The fourth related study of figurative language was taken from article of Nosi (2022), with the title *"Uncover The Hidden Meaning of Figurative Language Found In Jason Derulo Song Lyrics".* He used the theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974) to classify the main theory and the second theory taken from the theory proposed by Leech (1981). Nosi used song lyrics of Jason Derulo as his data source and he used qualitative method to analyze the data. The finding of this study was explain that the dominant types of figurative language that found in this article was hyperbole, and the mostly dominant types of meaning was connotative meaning.

The similarity between Nosi's study and the current study are the objectives of the study which is to find out the types and meanings of figurative language. Then, these two works are used the same theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974). The difference of this two works is Nosi used the song lyrics of Joson Derulo as his data source, while the current study used the Bible Old Testament: Major Prophets Book.

The last related study of figurative language was taken from article of Resi (2021), with the title *"The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Chapter 1-30 of Psalm in King James Version Bible"*. This article used the theory proposed by X. J. Kennedy to classify the main theory. Resi used the Chapter 1-30 of Psalm in King James Version Bible as the data source and used qualitative method to analyze the data. The finding of this study was explain that the dominant type of figurative language that found in this article was metaphor.

The similarity between Resi's study and the current study is the objective of the study which is to find out the types of figurative language. While the differences of these two works are the used theory to classify the types of Figurative language, which is Resi used the theory proposed by X. J. Kennedy and this current study applied the theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974). Then, Resi used the Chapter 1-30 of Psalm in King James Version Bible as the data source while this thesis used the Bible Old Testament from Major Prophets Book.

All those five works are considered to be relevant since they analyze the same topic which figurative language in their thesis and article. There are using different theory to classify the types of figurative language and to analyze the meaning of figurative language. All those works above used different data source.

In this study the writer took the data from the Major Prophets Book in Bible Old Testament.

2.2 Concepts

Concept is a clarification of the part that refers to this study, moreover the concepts also define term that is relevant in the study and the terms are usually used in study. In this part also clarify about the keyword that occurred in the thesis. There are three concepts that appropriate and could be understand to define the terms that refers to this study such as figurative language, Bible Old Testament, and Major Prophets Book. Here the writer explained the definition of figurative language, Bible Old Testament and Major Prophets Book.

2.2.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language refers to the use of words in a way that deviates from the conventional order and meaning in order to convey a complicated meaning, colorful writing, clarity, or evocative comparison. Figurative language is when you use a word or phrase that does not have its normal meaning in daily life, or literal meaning. According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 283-284) figurative language is something called metaphorical language, or simply metaphor because its Greek ancestor metapherein means to carry meaning beyond its literal meaning (Meta= beyond+ pherein=to bring) proposed ten types of figurative language namely; metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, paradox, dead metaphor, allusion, metonymy, hyperbole, and irony. Writers can use figurative language to make their work more interesting or more dramatic than literal language.

2.2.2 Bible Old Testament

Bible is a holy scripture of Christian religion. Mary Fairchild (2022), explains the "Bible is the written Word of God and thus the ultimate set of guiding principles governing all areas of life for the people of God and through these writings, God communicates his will, his laws, his nature, and his saving purpose to humanity". The Bible has two section, namely Bible New Testament and Bible Old Testament. Bible Old Testament is the first section and as the Bible that purporting to tell the history of the Earth from its earliest creation to the spread of Christianity in the first century and covering the section of earth through Noah and the flood, Moses and more, finishing with the Jews being expelled to Babylon. Bible Old Testament contain of 39 books and accommodate the writings about God's revelation and the plan of salvation to the mankind. Bible contain messages and also commands which of course strengthen mankind and also grow the faith.

The used of holy book is when the Christian people go to the church or when they want to pray because they will find the messages and also the commands of God and will find standards for our conduct, guidelines for knowing right from wrong, and principles to help us in a confused society. Bible Old Testament divided into 5 categories, such as Torah, History Books, Poetry Books, Minor and Major Prophets Books. One of this five categories will choose to be the data source in this study, which is Major Prophets Books.

2.2.3 Major Prophets Book

Prophets are people who are chosen and called by God to do His will, both for God's people, and to give advice and prophecy for them. A prophet has a special relationship with God, because the prophet also acts as an extension of God's hand. However, not all prophets in the Old Testament lived in the same era and had the same task. There are prophets whose role is to convey prophecies, others who play a role in returning to God's way, there are also prophets whose roles are to strengthen the Israelites in the midst of situations so as to increase the trust of the Israelites in God. All the roles and duties carried out by the prophets were carried out in accordance with God's commands, so that they really did what God's will was, not their own will. In the Old Testament, there are mentions of Major Prophets and Minor Prophets.

The mention of "Major" prophets and "Minor" prophets does not mean to show the differences in their prophetic status, superiority, or position. But in fact the title shows the big and small differences in their story books, namely the many and few writings in the book; the more are called the "Major Prophets" and the less are called the "Minor Prophets". According to J. Hampton Keathley III (1998), Major Prophets Book is a category of bible which have a longer recorded story in the scriptures than the Minor Prophets books or the difference of these two bible were mostly because of their size. Major Prophets Books divided into five books namely Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Lamentations and Daniel.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The theory that used to analyze the data in this study is the theory about figurative language that proposed by K.L Knickerbocker & H. Williard Reninger (1974) which is classified into ten types namely, simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, paradox, dead metaphor, and allusion. Meanwhile to analyze the meaning of figurative language the writer used theory from Leech (1981) which categorized into seven types such as conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic (social) meaning, reflective meaning, collective meaning, affective meaning and thematic meaning.

2.3.1 Types of Figurative Language

There are many types of figurative language which is necessary to learn. Authors of figurative language make comparison between one thing and another or say something without always using the literal meaning. This type of language gives the reader a new way to look at things in the world that are difficult to describe. Figurative language is language that is not taken literally. There are several kinds of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974), includes such figures of speech as simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, paradox, dead metaphor, and allusion.

1. Simile

Simile is a state of comparison of two dissimilar things introduced by 'like 'or 'as'. Simile is a figure of speech in which a comparison is expressed by the specific use of a word or phrase such as: like or as.   Knickerbocker and Reninger,

1974: 283 Example: *"My love is like red rose"* It is called simile because the word 'like' in this sentence has the function to compare 'love' with 'red rose'. The comparison is explicit and it is a common method to describe how his love is comparable to red rose.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is an implied comparison, or an expression that is used in new sense, on the basis of similarity between its literal sense and the new thing or situation which it is applied, without 'like' or 'as'. Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:283 Example:

"Life's but a walking shadow" In this example, the similarity of 'life' and 'walking shadow' is not in terms of shape, but in terms of the meaning of those phrases. It means that life is like a walking shadow; in this case the walking shadow is our shadow which usually follows us wherever we go. This shape will change according to our attitudes in life.

3. Personification

Personification is metaphor in which a lifeless objects, an animal or abstract idea are made to act like human being and thereby gives animation and nearness to those things which are normally thought of as impersonal and aloof from human affairs or giving human characteristic to an object, animal, or an abstract idea. This device is almost the same as simile or metaphor, but both simile and metaphor do not necessary involve comparison to or with living human being.

Knickerbockers and Reninger, 1974:283 For example: *"My little horse must think in queer"* The figurative language that is used here means that the little horse have to be thinking, while as we know animal horse cannot think as human does.

4. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure showing the use of part for the whole. Synecdoche substitutes several significant detail or aspect of an experience for the experience itself. Kinickers and Reninger, 1974:283 for example: *"Fifty winters passed him by"*. It is called synecdoche because the word 'winter 'is used as part of the whole seasons. So this sentence means 'fifty years passed him by'.

5. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which an object or concept is referred to not by its own name, but instead by the name of something closely associated with it. Metonymy is characterized by the substitution of a term naming an object closely associated with the word in mind for the word itself. (Knickerbockers and Reninger, 1974:283) For example: "*the crown is used for the king*" This is an example of metonymy which uses the crown to represent the king. As we know that the king wears a crown on his head to give a sense that uses the crown in order to give a different sense, because using the word' king' is too simple. Therefore, the writer uses 'the crown' rather than 'the king 'in the literary work.

6. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figurative language which employs an exaggeration that is used for special effect. (Knickerbockers and Reninger, 1974:284) For example: *"go and catch a falling star"* It is called hyperbole because the words 'go and catch a

falling star' in that sentence is impossible, no one can catch the stars, because as we know, the star will not fall down. So, in the sentence above, those words are overstatement.

7. Allusion

An allusion is a reference to a well-known person, place, thing or event of historical, cultural or literary merit. It requires the audience to use their background knowledge to understand the meaning.

Examples: *You stole the forbidden fruit when you took his candy*. Allusion is a reference for some well-known place, event, or person. Not a comparison in the exact sense, but a figure in the sense that it implies more than its narrow meaning. Knickerbockers and Reninger, 1974:284 For example *"one for all and all for one"* This example of an dead meta implies that several people will be together during both happy and sad situations.

8. Irony

Irony is a figure which contains a statement in which its real meaning is completely against to its professed or surface meaning. (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:284) For example: *"the Czar is the voices of God and shall live forever"* The Czar in the example above refers to the title of the emperor of Russia in the past. The sentence shows an irony because the person who takes it contains 'live forever'. This means that the sentence describes an opposite of the real meaning.

9. Paradox

Paradox is a statement whose surface, obvious meaning seems to be illogical, even incompetent, but which makes good sense upon closer examination. Paradox is related to irony because their surface meaning is never their real meaning and hence both depend on an indirect method, a well-established device in poetry. (Knickerbockers and Reninger, 1974:284) for example: "*Light is the darkest thing in physics*". This sentence shows a nonsensical statement because as we know light refers to a thing able to clear something dark, but in the sentence above, since the light is said to be the darkest thing, it does not make sense. Meanwhile, the writer uses the sentence to give a seemingly confuse, but actually truthful thing or condition. Therefore, in one sentence there is an antonym inside.

10. Dead Metaphor

Dead metaphor is a metaphor which has lost its figurative meaning or sense through endless use. E.g.: "*the back of the chair*"; "*the face of the clock*" (Knickerbockers and Reninger, 1974:284). It is called dead metaphor because it gives more stress to the thing which is talked about. That phrase shows a specific part of the clock, which becomes the central part of the topic.

2.3.2 Theories of Meaning

The meaning of words cannot be done only by checking a dictionary. It can't give all the information about the ways we interpret the words that we set to become a sentence. When we are talking about the use of words in communication, we

cannot avoid talking about the study of meaning. The meaning of words is often complex, it has such components as a picture, an idea, a quality, and a relationship. According to Leech (1981:9) the types of theory separated into seven types such as conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic (social) meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, affective meaning and thematic meaning.

1. Conceptual Meaning

According to Leech (1981:9), conceptual meaning is also called denotative meaning or cognitive meaning is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication. Conceptual meaning deals with the core meaning expression. Conceptual meaning is also known as the literal meaning of a sentence meaning and it help us to distinguish one meaning from the meaning of the difference sentence. For example, we can define the word "*Woman*" as human + female + adult. Language usually depends on conceptual meaning for communication. The conceptual meaning is the base for all the other types of meaning.

2. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning known as a type of meaning that gives the meaning of a sentence more than the dictionary meaning. Leech (1981: 12) proposes that connotative meaning is that the communication value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual meaning. Thus, purely conceptual content of "*Woman*" is human +female +adult, but the psycho social connotation could be "gregarious having materials instinct" or typically attributes

of womanhood such as "babbling", "experience in cookery", "skirt or dress wearing".

3. Social Meaning

Social meaning is the meaning that is used in the peace of language to convey the social context of it use. According to Leech (19981: 14), "social meaning can include what has been called illocutionary force of an utterance. For example, weather is it to be interpreted as a request, an assertion, an apology, a threat, etc. The function an utterance performs in this respect maybe only indirectly related to the conceptual meaning". The sentence *"I have not got a knife"* has the form of meaning of an assertion, and yet in social reality (e.g. if said to the waiter in a restaurant) it can readily take on the force of a request such as 'please bring me a knife'.

4. Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is a part that used to express personal feelings or attitude, to the listener or to the subject matter of discourse (Leech, (1981:15). Affective meaning, as this short of meaning can be called, is often explicitly conveyed through the conceptual or connotative content of the words used. Someone who is addressed: *"you're a vicious tyrant and villainous reprobate, and I hate you for it"* is left in little doubt as to the feelings of the speaker towards him. But there are less direct ways of disclosing our attitude than this, such as conveys our irritation in a scaled down manner for the sake of politeness. For example: *"I am terribly sorry but if you would be so kind as to lower your voice a little"* (Leech 19981:15).

Intonation and voice quality are also important here. Here the speaker seems to have a very positive attitude towards his listener. This is called affective meaning.

5. Reflected Meaning

According to Leech 1981:16), reflected meaning is the meaning which arises in case of multiple conceptual meaning, when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense. On hearing, in a church service, the synonymous expressions "*The Comforter* and *The Holy Ghost",* both referring to the third person of the Trinity. The *Comforter* sounds warm and 'comforting' (although in the religious context, it means, 'the Strengthener or Supporter'), while *The Holy Ghost* sound awesome. One sense of a word seems to 'rub off' on another sense in this way only when it has a dominant suggestive power either through relative frequency and familiarity (as in this case of *The Holy Ghost*) or through the strength of its associations.

6. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is the meaning which a word acquires in the company of certain words. Collocative meaning refers to association of a word because of its usual meaning or habitual co-occurrence with certain types of work. "Pretty" and "handsome" indicate "good looking", however they slightly different from each other because of collection co-occurrence (Leech, 1981:17). The word "pretty" collocates with girls, woman, flower, and garden. On the other hand the word "handsome" collocates with boys or men. So "pretty woman" and "handsome man", which different kinds of attractiveness hence "handsome woman" may mean attractive but in mannish way.

7. **Thematic Meaning**

Thematic meaning or what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organizes the message, in term of ordering focus, and emphasis (Leech, 1981:17). The thematic meaning helps to understand the messages and implication properly. For example following statement in active and passive voice have same conceptual meaning but different communicative value.

Mrs. Bessie Smith donated first prize

The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith. (Leech, 1981:17).

Certainly, these have different communicative values in that they suggest different context. The active sentence seems to answer an implicit question "what did Mrs. Bessie Smith donate?" while the passive sentence seems to answer an implicit question "who was the first prize donated by?" or more simply "who donated the first prize?" that is the first sentence in contrast to the second sentence.

From explanation above about the types of meaning that stated by Leech (1981), the writer will focus on seven types of meaning because the seven types of meaning deal with study of figurative language. This study will explain about the meaning that found in the Bible Old Testament: Major Prophets Book.