

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is important for human in communication and in the developments the civilization of this world. Language is a code that is socially acceptable or a common system to convey concepts through the use of an understood symbols and the combination of symbols that is regulated by the convention (Owen, 2006:1). It is the meaningful the symbols use to communicate.

Language is a system of sounds that we can combine with several rules which express the meanings that can be captured by peoples who speak the language. Another definition of language is a medium to convey information, ideas, concepts or feeling which comes to the heart, in the sense of the word as a means of conveying something, so human being can communicate with each other and able to exchange knowledge, beliefs, opinions, wishes, threats, commands, thanks, etc.

People use language to communicate, express their feelings and their mind. By communicating with others, people can understand one and another and learn new things, it can be spoken or written. Written language can be found in the song, speech, and conversation. As human being, we cannot be separated from involvement of social communication and interaction, which certainly make impossible to live without language. The study of language is called linguistics.

In linguistics, the study that is related to meaning is called semantics. Semantics is one of linguistics branches, which studies about language meaning,

or it can be said that meaning as the main study in semantics. According to what has long been the most widely accepted theory of semantics, meanings are ideas or concepts, that can be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind of the hearer by embodying them, as it were, in the form of the language or another (Lyons, 1968).

Figurative language is typically called metaphorical language or just metaphor because its Greek ancestor “metaphoric” means to hold meaning beyond its literal meaning (Knickerbocker, 1963:367). He states that figurative language will be drawn by two meanings. First, figurative language with its literal incompatible terms, which forces the reader to attend to connotations (suggestion, association) instead of the denotations (dictionary definition) of one of the terms. Second, although figurative language claimed to differ from ordinary discourse it is also found in ordinary discourse in addition as in literature (Barnet, 1963 336). The overall term or the figure of speech is "metaphor". According to Az Zahra (2018), figurative language is a language that uses a word or phrase with a different meaning from the literal interpretation. When an author uses literal language, he simply states the facts as they are. Figurative language, by comparison, uses exaggeration or alteration to form certain linguistic points. Figurative language is extremely common in poetry, but it is additionally utilized in prose and nonfiction writing. Figurative language can also be found in literary works, one of them is novel.

Novel often has words that difficult to understand, because sometimes in the novel have figurative meanings or what is known as figurative language. Most authors use figurative language to compose and express novel with their ideas, feelings and emotions. A novel has its own charm and attracts the readers with good sentences. There are many messages conveyed in novel. Autor usually use a figurative language to make a literary work more beautiful in aspects choosing its words.

Novel as one of way for the author to write and create figurative language. A novel is an article in the form of a long prose containing a series of event such as person's life, characters that highlight their characters and their sequential stories or scenes, According Kenney (1966 :103), novel is generally thought of as containing about fourth five thousand words or more So novel is longer narrative then short story and novella. In other words, the novel tells story and contains some important elements. A novel can he a long narrative book in literary prose. There are two types of novels, the first one is fiction novel and the second one is non- fiction novel. Non-fiction novel generally tell a story about someone's life or an event that can be verified / factualized. Meanwhile, a fiction novel refers more to stories that have imaginative elements in their writing. Fictional novel usually has genres such as mystery, adventure, horror, humor, or romance. Figurative language also the important things to makes the novel more interesting to read, and helps the readers to imagine the story, the character based on the illustration that the author has already given in the story.

Figurative language is a set of literary devices that authors use to bring the reader into the writing. The literary devices use language in such a way that what is being said is different from the actual literal meaning of the words. Figurative language helps the readers to get a clearer picture of what's happening, and they also be used to convince the reader of something, or they can be used to simply entertain the reader (Qurrotul, 2013). One of the functions of figures of speech is to build pleasure. When we use figures of speech, the words that are usually ordinary will become more beautiful, interesting, and more memorable. That is, there are sentimental values in every sentence that uses a figure of speech. According to Koesnoesobroto (1980:4) some people are more interested in reading literary book rather than scientific book. This is because of two reasons, first, reading a literary book just an entertainment for them. They need relax time after they confronted with monotonous and activities like working and studying. Therefore, by reading the literary book they can get their own pleasure. Second, reading a literary book makes them seeing, feeling and understanding life, human beings and nature better.

Newmark (1988:39) says that, novel is included into the expressive functions of language. Novel is kinds of literary book which is connected with human life and figurative language tells the story about and events that are not real. In novel figurative language is useful because figurative language has the essence of style and beauty.

In this study the author will use the novel "The Client" written by John Grisham which was Dell-mas edition published in March 1994. This novel was

chosen as a source of data in this study because it was one of the most popular and best-selling novels by John Grisham at the time. With this research, the reader can understand every figure of speech that appears in the novel, so that they can also understand the contents of the whole story in the novel. In addition, meaning of the figurative language is interested to be analyzed since it will help the reader to understand the story of the story in the novel entitled "The Client".

The study interested in analyzing the figurative language found in Novel "The Client" written by John Grisham. As we know, that when we read a novel sometimes, we will find some terms that are difficult to understand because there was a lot of conversation. It is important for us to know the meaning of the figurative language found in a novel so we can imagine what happens in the study, and we can feel the emotions of the story in the novel. This study would analyze the figurative language from novel "the client" written by John Grisham.

1.2 Problems of the study

In accordance with the background of the story, the problems of this study are formulated in two research questions as follows:

1. What types of figurative language are found in the novel "*The Client*" by John Grisham?
2. What are the meanings of figurative language found in the novel "The Client" by John Grisham?

1.3 Objectives of the study

In this research, there are two aims of the research which can be identified by researcher. The aims of the study are as follow:

1. To find the types of figurative language found in the novel "*The Client*" by John Grisham.
2. To analyze the meaning of figurative language found in novel "*The Client*" by John Grisham.

1.4 Limitation of the study

The researcher focused on analyzing the types of figurative language and identify the meaning of figurative language found in the novel "*The Client*" by John Grisham.

1.5 Significance of the study

The result of this research is expected to give a valuable a contribution to:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study was expected to enrich the knowledge to study of figurative language especially in understanding of the figurative language and its meaning in literary works like a novel as data source in this study.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The result of this study is expected to provide input and knowledge for the reader, in order to understand the description of characterization of the character in a fictional work. The writer also hopes that the result of this study can be used for advancement or literary works for other people.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is expected to serve important background information to support the study and the discussion of the findings. This study conducted to find out the review of related literature. This study needs some concepts to accelerate in conducting it. The theories are essential for this study, to reach the purpose of the study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are many researchers that have examined figurative language in literary works like a novel, song lyrics, poetry & poems, etc. Here are researchers who completed their research using figurative language.

The first thesis is entitled, *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Edensor Novel by Andrea Hirata* by Habibi (2016). The focus of his study was to identify the types of figurative language are found in the novel *Edensor* and describe the meaning of figurative language in *Edensor* Novel. In the previous study, the author used a descriptive qualitative method. This study uses the theory from Perrine (1969) to analyze the figurative language. The study resulted in 44 data which includes simile (20), metaphor (8), personification (6), hyperbole (5), synecdoche (1) and (4) symbol. The author obtained simile and metaphor as the most frequent data. Also, this study resulted in 11 data from the meaning which included denotative (10) and a connotative. Compared with Habibi's study, the similarities with this study are both employing a descriptive qualitative data

method to analyzing the novel. The difference is the data source that is used. The previous study used Indonesian novel, meanwhile this study us English novel.

The second thesis is entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Coelho's Novel Entitled Alchemist*” by Harya (2016). The focus of her study was to identify the types of figurative language found in the novel and identify the contextual meaning of the figurative language in *Alchemist* novel. In the previous study, the author used the theory by Fraenkell and Wallen (1993) about descriptive qualitative method to explain, classify and analyze. Also, the writer used the theory from Leech (1981) to analyze the types of figurative language’s meaning. The writer found 4 types of figurative language with 71 data which include simile (30 items or 42,9%), personification (27 items or 38,6%), metaphor (12 items or 17,1%) and hyperbole (1 items or 1,4%). The author obtained simile and personification as the dominant figurative language. Compared with this research, the similarities with this study is both employing a descriptive qualitative data method in analyzing and describing the information of figurative language within the novel. The differences are in the data source. She used a novel from Coelho's who is a Brazilian lyricist and novelist. Meanwhile during this study, the author found in the Novel “The Client” written by John Grisham.

The last one is an article of a journal by Metha, et.al (2017) entitled *A Study on Figurative Language Covering Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Symbols in Poem*. Here the author of the previous study only focuses on discussing four types of figurative language, namely, simile, metaphor, symbols, personification. The reason of the author only explains the four types is because the author only

wants to discuss figurative language in the 3rd semester poem writing. This article used descriptive method. This article used the theory from Giroux and Williston (2004) to analyze the figurative language. The result of the previous study would be dedicated to English Language Education English Program to improve to teaching of literature especially in poetry. Here the author tests the 3rd semester students by providing 20 data to be identified into figurative language. The 20 data includes (4), metaphor, (4) symbols, (5) similes, (7) personification. The similarities between the journal article and this study are that both using descriptive qualitative method to study the problem because this study aims to describe and analyze the types of figurative language. Additionally, the author used poetry as the main data. The entire number of poems employed by the author is seven which are divided into twenty parts. Also, the author only specializes in four types of figurative language. On the other hand, this study, the author studies 11 types of figurative language and also the data sources from novel entitled "*The Client*".

2.2 Concepts

This part explains about concepts that are going to be explained in this section in order to support the overall understanding of this study. That is why the concepts below are needed. There are three concepts explained, they are figurative language, meaning and novel.

2.2.1 Figurative Language

The definitions about the figurative language, is described by Knickerbocker and Reninger, (1963:367). They state that figurative language is sometimes called

metaphorical language or simply metaphor (meaning literally to transfer). Figurative language is when use a word or phrase that does not have its normal every day or, literal meaning.

2.2.2 Meaning

The term meaning is simply derived from the word mean. Leech (1981:23) says there are three points of meaning, which involves the speaker's intention to convey a certain meaning that may or may not be evident from the message itself. Consequently, interpretation by the hearers likely to depend on the context. Meaning in the sense is something, which is performed rather than something that exists in static way. It involves action (the speaker produces and effects on the hearer) and the interaction (the meaning being negotiated between the speakers and the hearer and on the hearer on the basis of their mutual language). The meaning of what the speakers say have to express their ideas, minds and feelings.

2.2.3 Novel

Newmark (1988 :39) state that novel is included into extensive functions of language. Novel is kinds of literary book which is connected with human life and tells a story about people and events that are not real.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The writer used two theory to analyze figurative language, those meanings and aesthetic aspects by using theory by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and theory of meaning by Leech (1981).

2.3.1 Types of figurative language

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367), figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language, or simply metaphor because its Greek ancestor “Metatherian” means to carry meaning beyond its literal meaning (*Meta* = beyond + *herein* = to bring i.e., to bring beyond). Knickerbocker & Reninger (1974: 283) proposed ten types of figurative language namely *simile*, *metaphor*, *personification*, *synecdoche*, *metonymy*, *hyperbole*, *irony*, *paradox*, *dead metaphor*, and *allusion*. The definition those of them as follows:

1. Simile

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367), simile is figure of speech involving comparison it draws resemblance with the help of the words *like* or *as*.

Example: *My love is like a red rose* (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:283).

It is called simile because the word *like* in the sentence above as comparing two different things expressed such as word *love* and word *red rose*. The fact, there is no relation between two words above because word *love* is as part of human feeling, but the word *red rose* is a kind of flower but the sentence above show the similarity between *my love* and *red rose*. In this sentence, the writer wants to tell the reader that love is as beautiful as a red rose.

2. Metaphor

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) state that metaphor is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things. It is considered implied comparison without using words *like* or *as*.

Example: *Life's but a walking shadow.* (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963:367)

The expression above instead of saying *life is like a walking shadow*. Metaphor and simile have close relation because comparing the different things, but the differences is simile using words *as* and *like* to compare two differences things but metaphor compares the thing implicitly.

3. Personification

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367), personification is giving human characteristic to an object, animal, or an abstract idea. Personification implied comparison between non-human thing and a human being.

Example: *This honor comes, a pilgrim gray.* (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963:367)

4. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure using the part of the whole, (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 367).

Example: *Fifty winters (years) passed him by* (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963:367).

The word “winters” used a part for the whole sentence and in this sentence mean fifty years passed him. Synecdoche is a figure of speech which use a part of something to stand for the whole things. Synecdoche is a great literary device, especially for poets who strive to express a great deal in a single image.

5. Metonymy

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367), Metonymy is describing one thing by using the term for another thing closely associated with it.

Example: *The crown is used for the king* (Knickerbocker & Reninger, 1963:367).

This sentence show that the metonymy is represented by *crown* and *king* in the words. Actually, this word is having close relationship with the empire, because the empire has a king and crown as a symbol of government.

6. Hyperbole

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367), hyperbole is figure of an exaggeration used for special effect. The hyperbole is perhaps one of most widely recognized forms of figurative language and one of that permeates everyday life the advertising and entertainment industries.

Example: *Go and catch falling star.* (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963:367)

It is impossible to *catch a falling star*. This sentence is hyperbole because in the example above is describes the illogical thing since no one is able to catch the falling star. As we know, the word *star* in the sentence above is kind of a fixed point in the sky which has the bigger size. Literally, it is impossible to be done, but this figurative language means that someone has high expectation even though impossible to be done and also giving a message in order that we can go and catch our dream and wish in this life.

7. Irony

Irony is statement of which the real meaning is completely opposed to its professdd, or surface meaning (Knickerbocker & Reninger, 1963:367).

Example: *The Czar is the voice of God and shall live forever.* (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963:367)

The Czar is normal human being the voices came out from the mouth is generally not different from the human. The meaning of sentence above is a song winterization individual. The czar only a normal human being not the voice of the God and cannot live forever. The word shall life forever is opposed the real meaning that we cannot live forever.

8. Paradox

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger, (1963: 368), paradox is statement, whose surface obvious meaning seems to be illogical, even absurd, but which make good sense upon closer examination.

Example: *Light is the darkest thing in physics.* (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 368).

In the sentence above the words *light* and *physics* is the part of sense similar to human having a legs and hands for making a good sense.

9. Dead metaphor

Dead metaphor is a metaphor which has lost its figurative meaning through endless use. (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 368).

Example: *The back of the chair: The face of the clock.* (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963:368).

It is called dead metaphor because it's given more stress to the chair. In the sentence *the black of the chair* shows the specific part of the chair which become the central part of the topic. And also, in the sentence *the face of the clock* shows specific part of the clock with becomes the central part of the topic.

10. Allusion

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 368) states that allusions is a reference to some well-known place, even or person. Not comparison in the exact sense, but a figure in the sense that implies more than its narrow meaning.

Example: *No, I am prince Hamlet, not was meant to be.* (Knickerbocker and Reninger 1963: 368).

The sentence above implied that is no one to be a prince and the *prince Hamlet* itself in honest way acknowledgement that is not a prince himself.

2.3.2 Theory of Meaning

People can be intentionally ambiguous, although when a potentially ambiguous sentence is uttered by the speaker, usually only one meaning only of it occurs to him and he intends the sentence to be in this one meaning. So, words can have denotation, apparent or surface meaning, and connotation, implied or hidden meanings. Untangling the meaning of words in a novel cannot be done only by using dictionary. Dictionary cannot carry all information about the ways in which build up associations with words. The meanings of words are classified

into seven types such as conceptual meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning as stated by Leech (1981:10).

1. Conceptual or Denotative Meaning

Conceptual meaning is also called logical or cognitive meaning. It is the basic propositional meaning which corresponds to the primary dictionary definition. Such a meaning is stylistically natural and objective as opposed to other kinds of associative meanings. Meanings are the essential or core meaning while other six types are the peripheral. It is peripheral in a sense that it is non-essential. They are stylistically marked and subjective kind of meanings. Leech (1981) gives primacy to conceptual meaning because it has sophisticated organization based on the principle of contractiveness and hierarchical structure.

2. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the communicative value of an expression over and above its purely conceptual content. It is something that goes beyond more referent of a word and hints at its attributes in the real world. It is something more than the dictionary meaning. Those purely conceptual content of *women* is *+human +female + adult* but the physical connotations could be *gregarious, having maternal instinct, or typical (rather than invariable)* attributes of women hood such as *babbling, experienced in cookery, shirt or dress wearing etc.* still further connotative meaning can embrace putative proposition of a referent due to viewpoint adopted by individual, group, and society as a whole. So, in the past woman was

supposed to have attributes like frail, prone to tears, emotional, irritable, cowardly etc. as well as more positive qualities such gentle, sensitive, compassionate, hardworking etc. connotations vary age to age and society to society.

3. Social meanings

The meaning conveyed by the piece of language about the social context of its use is called the social meaning. The decoding of a text is dependent on knowledge of stylistics and other variations of language. Recognize some words or pronunciation as being dialectical i.e., as telling us something about the regional or social origin of the speaker. Social meanings are related to the situation in which an utterance is used.

4. Affective or Emotive Meaning

Some linguists refer to emotive association or effects of words evoked in the reader, listener. It is what is conveyed about the personal feelings or attitude towards the listener in affective meaning, language is used to express personal feelings or attitude to the listener or to the subject matter of his discourse.

For Leech affective meaning refers to what is conveyed about the feeling and attitude of the speaker through use of language (attitude to listener as well as an attitude to what he is saying). Affective meaning is often conveyed through conceptual, connotative content of the words used.

5. Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning and collocative meaning involve interconnection. At the lexical level of language, reflected meaning arises when a word has more than one conceptual meaning or multiple conceptual meaning. In such cases while responding to one sense of the word we partly respond to another sense of the word too. Leech says that in church service *the comforter* and the *Holy Ghost* refers to the third in Trinity. They are religious words. But unconsciously, there is a response to their non-religious meaning too. Thus, the *comforter* sounds warm and comforting while the *Ghost* sounds *awesome* or even *dreadful*. One sense of the word seems to rub off on another especially through relative frequency and familiarity (e.g., ghost is more frequent and familiar in non-religious sense).

6. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is the meaning which a word acquires in the company of certain words. Words collocate or co-occur with certain words only e.g., big business not large or great. Collocative meaning refers to associations of a word because of its usual or habitual co-occurrence with certain types of words *Pretty* and *handsome* indicate good looking. However, they slightly differ from each other because of collection. The word pretty collocates with girls, woman, gardens, flowers, etc. Besides that, the word handsome collocates with boys, men, etc. So pretty woman and handsome man, while different kinds of attractiveness hence “handsome woman” may mean attractive but in a mannish way.

7. Thematic Meaning

According to Leech (1981:19), thematic meaning is the meaning that is communicated by the way in which the speaker or writer organize the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis.

- a. Mrs. Bessie donated the first prize
- b. The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith

The active sentence answers an implicit question “what did Mrs. Bessie Smith donate?” while the passive sentence answers an implicit question “who donated the first prize?” in other words, sentence (1) in contrast to sentence (2) suggest the we know whom Mrs. Bessie Smith. It refers to what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or a writer organizes the messages in terms of ordering focus and emphasis. Thus, active is different from passive though its conceptual meaning is the same. Various parts of the sentences also can be used as subject, object, or complement to show prominence. It is done through focus, theme (topic) or emotive emphasis. Thematic meaning helps us to understand the message and its implications properly.