

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

To communicate and to comprehend one another, including our family, friends, and other individuals, everyone uses language. Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols utilized for human communication (Wardhaugh, 1992: 3). The communication may alter at any time due to arbitrary factors. The words or phrases are understandable to those who speak the language since speech sounds and meaning are related. Additionally, they should develop their written as well as spoken skills if they wish to have effective communication in a language like English. There are many different types of written language, including short stories, novels, magazines, and newspapers. Therefore, it is almost difficult for humans to live without using language.

We may express our spirit and symbols through language. In order to communicate with people, language is helpful. Additionally, we can use words to convey our thoughts or feelings. The language used in literature and language used in daily life differ significantly. It features a lot of distinctive qualities and odd expressions. There are other varieties of unconventional expression, which Sapir (1921: 221) referred to as literature

One of the numerous ways we can communicate our thoughts, feelings, and experiences is via literature. The typical literary works, like poetry or a poem, are not the only works that can be expressed through literature. However, there are other ways for people to communicate in literature, such as through tale, prose, theatre. According to Jones (1968:1), there are two categories of literature such are literature knowledge (informative) and literature of power (imaginative) as entertaining. Figurative language is frequently used in powerful or inventive literature. It offers the thoughts and sentiments.

Figurative language refers to phrases or expressions that mean something other than what they actually mean (Stanford, 2003: 48). In a number of methods, an author communicates and describes concepts, topics, and authorial emotions. The author uses the position and status of the facts. The author uses words to compose the literary work. It may have a positive effect on the reader. The author uses figurative language to improve the beauty, interest, and clarity of the words and phrases. Figurative language uses several figures of speech, such as simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole/overstatement, understatement, and irony. In addition to poetry, figurative language is utilised in short stories, theater, and music, all of which are regularly featured in movies.

There are so many types of movies that can watch as our entertainment. By watching movie, we can find out what the meaning and message of the movie. People watch movies as entertainment. The majority of people have seen movies. There are many different types of movies, including romantic, action, animated,

and horror. The movie can serve as both an educational tool and a source of amusement. Like dialogue, communication is one of the most crucial aspects of the movie. A play is a literary work written for the theatre that dramatizes events through the performance of dialogue and stage directions. The authors of plays, called playwrights, structure the performances into acts and scenes, which help build the tension and present the story in a compelling way for audiences.

The movie *Wolf Town* is the selection for this study's subject. On September 7, 2011, *Wolf Town* received its American general theatre release following its September 2011 El Capitan Theatre premiere in Bollywood, Hindi.

Wolf Town movie is a very interesting movie that has a horror story but not only that, this movie also has a romantic story and comedy. This study chose *Wolf Town* as an object of research because there are many figurative languages can be found in this movie relate with the romantic and comedy scenario. The example of figurative language found that offered by one of the character in this movie is from Ben when he made a joke to his friend that is Kyle.

Ben : *You make me sound like a complete jackass (Wolf Town, 00:04:07).*

The sentence above categorized as simile because it compares two things, “Me” and “Jackass”. The sentence used the word “like” as comparison. Jackass means a male donkey in this movie, the speaker compares himself to a donkey. Donkey is a hoofed mammal similar to a horse that has long ears, that brays, unable to speak. The meaning of the sentence above is the speaker wants to describe himself like a stupid person or silly person.

The topic above is interesting because it encourages people to engage their imaginations when they are reading or watching something that uses figurative language. In order to understand the explicit meaning of the metaphorical language used in the movie, this study carefully evaluates its meaning. Readers can learn more about someone's meaning by watching the movie, which seems to be more accurate than in a literal situation. When people use language that is more figurative than literal, this is known as figurative language.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study stated above, the problems of this study are as follow:

1. What kinds of figurative languages are found in *Wolf Town* movie?
2. What are the meanings of figurative language found in *Wolf Town* movie?

1.3 Object of the Study

The following objectives of the study are established in light of the aforementioned issues:

1. To identify the kinds of figurative language found in *Wolf Town* movie.
2. To analyze the meaning of figurative language found in *Wolf Town* movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study focused on the analysis of figurative language in the movie *WolfTown* in light of the issue's context. The dialogue in this movie is the main subject of the analysis, particularly with regard to the types of figurative language and its meaning.

1.5 Significance of Study

The study was anticipated to have two types of significance for the readers: theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study aimed to enhance the reader's understanding of the various types of figurative language and their significance in this movie. It was also anticipated that this study will increase the reader's knowledge of figurative language, broaden their perspective when interpreting different types of figurative language, and help them gain a better understanding of it.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this study was expected to improve the skill of students and researcher in conducting other related research and provide a reference for those who conduct research on types figurative language and their meaning used in this movie and also hopes that other researchers will use this study

as a guide for undertaking research on the same subject in the field of figurative language.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This study was conducted by reviewing and learning some previous analyses of figurative language. Two thesis and three journals have been reviewed.

The first review focused on Ivan's thesis (2022). This research analyzed the figurative language used in song lyrics of Michael Buble's song in It's Time album. The song lyric was analyzed based on the theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to find out the types of figurative language in the song lyrics and the theory of meaning based on theory proposed by Leech (1981) to find out the meaning of each figurative language. The aimed to provide a better understanding of the figurative language types and the meaning of figurative language on Michael Buble's song in It's Time album. This study used qualitative method to collect data. The types of figurative found in Michael Buble's song consist of 11 types, they are simile, metaphor, personification synecdoche, metonymy, imagery, symbol, allusion, paradox, hyperbole, and irony. The highest frequency type of figurative language found in the lyrics is hyperbole with percentage 24%. Meanwhile, the types of meanings of figurative language found were only 4 out of 7 types, they are connotative meaning, collocative meaning, affective meaning and thematic meaning. The most dominant found in Michael Buble's album are connotative and affective meaning.

There were similarities between the previous thesis and this study, namely the objective of identifying the types of figurative language and analyzing their meaning and there was also a similarity of one theory used, namely theory of Leech (1981) for the study of meaning. Meanwhile, the differences between Ivan's thesis and this study was (1) the data source of Ivan's thesis used song album entitles *It's Time* of Michael Buble. Meanwhile, this study analyzed the movie, entitles *Wolf Town*. (2) There was one theory that is different from previous research and this study. The first Ivan's thesis used theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to find out the types of figurative language. Meanwhile, in this study used theory of Arp & Perrine (1992) to identify the kinds of figurative language.

The second review is based on Anggi's thesis (2020). This research examines the figurative language of Edgar Allan Poe's poem "The Raven." The purpose of this study was to define the kind of metaphorical language employed in the poem and to describe its meaning. Language units from A Glossary of Literary Terms that incorporate figurative language make up the study's data. The poem The Raven by Edgar Allan Poe served as the study's data source. The data were collected using a documentation method and analyzed using Geoffrey Leech's concept from The Study of Meaning. The study reveals that The Raven employs eight distinct types of figurative language. Personification (25%), imagery (22.5%), metaphor (17.5%), hyperbole (12.5%), alliteration (10%), allusion (7.5%), simile (2%) and onomatopoeia (2.5%) are all examples. Figurative language can have the five meaning categories of conceptual, connotative, emotional, reflective, and social, among others.

There were similarities between the previous thesis and this study, namely the objective of identifying the types of figurative language and analyzing their meaning and there was also a similarity of one theory used, namely theory of Leech (1981) for the study of meaning. Meanwhile, the differences are in terms of its data source. (1) In Anggi's thesis used a poem entitles *The Raven* by Edgar Alan Poe but in this study used a movie entitles *Wolf Town*. (2) Anggi's thesis used two theories. The first theory of Abrams (1999) about A Glossary of Literary Terms; to explain the type of figurative language used in the poem and to describe its meaning, as well as the second theory of Geoffrey Leech concerning the study of meaning. In the meantime, this study employed the theory of Arp & Perrine (1992) to identify figurative language types in *Wolf Town* movie and Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of figurative language in *Wolf Town* movie.

The third is taken from Abdul's article (2022) entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Lady Gagas's Song Lyrics," which can be found [here](#). This study aimed to analyze the usage of figurative language in a Lady Gaga song from her upcoming album *Chromatica*. This study seeks to answer the following questions: (1) What kind of figurative language may be found in Lady Gaga song lyrics? and (2) What does the figurative language in Lady Gaga song lyrics mean? The first theory, proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367), is used to classify the various types of figurative language, while the second theory, supported by Leech (1974), is used to examine the meaning. Both formal and informal methods were utilized to acquire the data. The author gathered the information by downloading the music, paying close attention, reading the scripts, interviewing, and categorizing the lyrics

that contain different types of figurative language. Identification, analysis, and drawing of findings were the steps in the data analysis process. A simile was used 18,18% of the time, exaggeration was used 40,90% of the time, metaphor was used 13,63% of the time, personification was used 4,54 % of the time, paradox was used 4,54 % of the time, metonymy was used 9,90% of the time, and allusion was used 9,90% of the time. Conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, emotive meaning, and reflected meaning were the outcomes of meaning in Lady Gaga. It was clear that figurative language had a significant part in the creation of the song lyrics.

Similarities between the previous article and the present study include the objectives of identifying the kinds of figurative language and analyzing their meaning. The distinction between Abdul's study and this study is that Abdul's article used a song titled *Lady Gagas's Song Lyrics* as its data source. But this study utilized the movie *Wolf Town*. These two researchers employ theories with different author. In this research, Abdul's paper employed two theories: the theory of meaning supported by Leech (1974), which is used to examine meaning, and the theory of figurative language offered by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367), which is used to identify the different types of figurative language. Moreover, this study employed two theories. The second theory by Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of figurative language found in *Wolf Town* movie, whereas the first theory by Arp & Perrine (1992) identifies the types of figurative language utilized.

The fourth review from Ayu's article (2021) entitled "Types of Figurative Language in Miley Cyrus's Song." Figurative language is the use of words that forces readers to create an accurate interpretation based on the context as well as

what the words actually mean or what is being expressed in the text. Figurative language, as defined by Anderson (2005:4), is language employed in a creative manner that deviates from its conventional or fundamental meaning. This study aimed to identify the many types of figurative language employed in the song lyrics of Miley Cyrus's "Breakout" album. People were asked to listen to the song multiple times in order to comprehend its meaning, particularly its figurative language, by looking up the lyrics online or watching lyric videos on YouTube, by reading the lyrics while listening to the song, and by categorizing the lyrics' words, phrases, and sentences that contain figurative language. In addition, the author applied a qualitative descriptive method. Additionally, the data were tabulated for analysis. The study's findings are summarized in the form of phrases. The author thoroughly read the songs in order to analyze them. The author then looked at the many forms of figurative language used in the song lyrics. Following a sentence-by-sentence analysis of the song's lyrics, the author identified two categories of figurative language: metaphor with one data point and hyperbole with five. Hyperbole is the figurative language that is most frequently utilized.

The data source of (1) Ayu's article, which used Miley Cyrus's song, differs from that of this study. In the interim, this study examined the movie *Wolf Town*. (2) The aimed of previous researcher and this study was the previous research used one aim is to find out the types of figurative language in the song lyrics of Miley Cyrus's *Breakout* album. Meanwhile, this study used two aims is to identify the types of figurative language found in *Wolf Town* movie and to analyze the meaning of figurative language found in *Wolf Town* movie. (3) This study and previous

researcher used the theory with different authorities, which are; this study used two theories, the first theory of Arp & Perrine (1992) to identify types of figurative language found in *Wolf Town* movie and the second theory of Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of figurative language. Meanwhile, Ayu's article used one theory, the theory from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to identify the types of figurative language.

The last review from Kasma's article (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in CNN International News Headlines Posted on Facebook" (2021). This study aimed to investigate the figurative language used in CNN news headlines, specifically the types and meanings of such language. This study seeks to determine (1) what types of figurative language CNN international news headlines employ and (2) how the meaning of this figurative language translates into a Facebook post. Consequently, the researcher utilized a range of ways to collect data utilizing the qualitative descriptive method. including scanning news headlines, classifying news titles according to their usage of figurative language, and writing down the headlines. The analysis revealed that CNN uses five different types of figurative language. The percentages are as follows: Metaphor 2 or 40%, Simile 1, Hyperbole 1, and Metaphor 1, each at 20%. Furthermore, there are up to three different meanings, such as the three intellectual meanings (or 60%), the one connotative meaning, and the one social meaning.

Previous researcher and this study had the differences data source. In Kasma's article used Facebook entitles *CNN International News Headlines Post*. Meanwhile, In this study analyzed the movie, entitles *Wolf Town*. The similarities theory in the

earlier article and this study. The previous article made use of Leech's 1985 study on meaning theory as well as Perrine's 2018 theory of figurative language. This investigation employed two theories in the meantime. The second theory of Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of figurative language found in the *Wolf Town* movie. The initial theory of Arp & Perrine (1992) is to identify the figurative language found in the *Wolf Town* movie.

2.2 Concepts

There are definitions of some concepts related to this study as presented here are useful to make this study easier to understand as follows:

2.2.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language refers to phrases or expressions that mean something other than what they actually mean (Stanford, 2003: 48). An author uses various techniques to express and describe things like an idea, a theme, and their own feelings. The author uses the position and status of the facts. The author composed the literary piece utilizing language. It may have a positive effect on the reader. Figurative language includes, among others, simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement, understatement, and irony.

2.3 Movie

Based on the description in *Oxford Dictionary* 9th edition, the movie is a series of moving pictures recorded with the sound that tells a story, shown at the cinema/movie theatre. A movie is one of the literary works. It is the result of the evolution of drama which is served in the form of moving images as a result of the imagination or experience of the author. It contains values and messages from its author, which are transferred through the characters in the movie.

2.4 Wolf Town

Wolf town is action and adventure, horror, mystery and thriller movie. Directed by Roel Reine, and Strarring Levi Fiehler, Alicia Ziegler, Josh Kelly and Max Adler. This movie tells about Kyle, a shy college student finds himself and three of his friends trapped in an old western ghost town by a pack of ferocious wolves and has to confront the wolves and lead his friends to safety. The timid and insecure kyle has a crush on Jess and he invites her to go to the paradise ghost town as a pretext to be closer to her. He brings his best friend Ben with him, but Jess comes with her boyfriend Rob. Kyle drives his convertible to the town and sooner Ben is deadly wounded by a ferocious pack of wolves. The trio of survivors is surrounded and trapped by the smart wolves and they have to be brave enough to face the animals.

2.5 Theories

For the purpose of this study, three theories were used. The first theory used from Arp and Perrine (1992) and the second supporting theory by Keraf (2009) to identify the kinds of figurative language and the third theory used from Leech (1981) to analyzing the meaning of figurative language.

2.5.1 Types of Figurative Language

Numerous professionals describe various figurative language types. This study employs simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement, understatement, and irony, sarcasm, repetition, cynicism as described by Arp & Perrine (1992) and Keraf (2009) in their classification of figurative language.

1. Simile

Simile is the use of a word or phrase to compare two things, such as like, as, than, comparable to, resembles, or seems (Arp & Perrine, 1992:28).

Below is an example of a simile:

my raincoat's like a sieve! (Arp & Perrine, 1992:28)

The sentence above presents the comparison of a raincoat and a sieve. The author wants to say that the raincoat is as hallow as a sieve.

2. Metaphor

In a metaphor, a comparison is implicit, meaning that the figurative term is used in place of or in conjunction with the literal term. Depending on whether the literal and figurative terminology are explicitly used or implied, metaphors can take one

of four different forms. Both the literal and figurative concepts are named in the first type of metaphor, similar to simile (Arp & Perrine, 1992:29).

Below is an example of a metaphor in the poem of Robert Francis:

Life the hound (Arp & Perrine, 1992:29).

The term "life" is used in the example above in both literal and figurative senses. In this format, the figurative language phrase is inferred while the literal term is named.

3. Personification

Personification is figurative language that gives a creature the status of a person. a suggested comparison where the correlation's metaphorical term is always the individual Personification is the process of imputing human characteristics to an item, an animal, or an idea. It is actually a subtype of metaphor and an implicit comparison in which a human being is used as the metaphorical term of comparison (Arp & Perrine, 1992:30).

John Keats used personification in the poem shown below:

Sitting careless on a granary floor (Arp & Perrine, 1992:30).

In this instance, John Keats compares autumn to a reaper. Different personification techniques require the reader to genuinely picture the literal term in human form.

4. Apostrophe

Quoting is a form of figurative language that is closely related to personification because it refers to a non-existent person or thing as if it were a real, living human being who can respond to what is being said. Apostrophes can be used to denote something intangible or commonplace that is not spoken of, such as the dead, non-existent, hypothetical, or soul, or to mention dead things while maintaining a dignified and serious air. (Arp & Perrine, 1992:31)

Below is an example of personification in the poem of A.E. Housman:

The garland briefer than a girl's (Arp & Perrine, 1992:31).

Perhaps the garland is meant to represent a splendor that will not fade with the passing of earthly time, whereas it normally (in the natural world) ages more swiftly than the rose Housman introduces in line 12.

5. Metonymy

Metonymy (the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant) and synecdoche (the use of the part for the whole) are similar in that they both substitute some significant detail or aspect of an experience for the experience itself (Arp & Perrine, 1992:33).

Below is an example of metonymy in the poem of A. E. Housman:

An elephant, a ponderous house (Arp & Perrine, 1992:33).

Mean that the Elephant is used in a figurative sense to mean house.

6. Symbol

Symbols are things that represent more than they actually do. It could imply that symbols are words, signs, or cues that are used to signify something else, such as significance, quality, abstraction, ideas, or objects with meaning. It is also explained that a symbol is something that represents or explains a form. The sign can also be used to mark an item. The meaning of the sign is literal (Arp & Perrine, 1992:37).

Below is an example of symbol in the poem of William Blake:

O rose, thou art sick! (Arp & Perrine, 1992:37).

Rose is flower. But The rose, apostrophized and personified in the first line, has traditionally been a symbol of feminine beauty and of love, as well as of sensual pleasures.

7. Allegory

Allegory is a description with a secondary meaning and hidden significance. In other words, an allegory contrasts two language patterns depending on how similar they are in general (Arp & Perrine, 1992:43).

Below is an example of allegory:

The beauty has her own to love her lover, the beast. (Arp & Perrine, 1992:43).

According to the aforementioned illustration, "the beauty" could refer to a girl with a beautiful face, and "the beast" could refer to a man with an unattractive face. The face of the lovely woman who adores her lover is ugly.

8. Paradox

An apparent contradiction that is somehow true is referred to as a paradox. Either a situation or a statement could be involved. Paradox is a figurative language statement (Arp & Perrine, 1992:46).

Below is an example of paradox in the poem of Emily Dickinson:

Much madness is divinest sense (Arp & Perrine, 1992:46).

We can infer that it is true and true from the case above. As an illustration, it may be said that the Divine has bestowed crazy as a natural emotion from conception.

9. Overstatement/Hyperbole

Exaggeration is all that overstatement or hyperbole is, but it is exaggeration that is used to support the truth. Simple statements are exaggerated in hyperbole. (Arp & Perrine, 1992: 47).

Below is an example of overstatement:

I'll die if I don't pass this course! (Arp & Perrine, 1992:47).

If people die if they fail the test or something, it is already too late. However, the person who said it interpreted it as an exaggeration or indicated that it was a hyperbole. Considering that it seems improbable that someone could do that.

10. Understatement

Understatement, or saying less than one means, can occur in both the words and the delivery of a sentence. Demeaning statements that say less than one possible meaning are known as understatements. It implies that the statement is demeaning because of it's a statement (Arp & Perrine, 1992; 47).

Below is an example of understatement:

If, for instance, upon sitting down to a loaded dinner plate, you say, this looks like a nice snack (Arp & Perrine, 1992:47).

This means that in this situation, someone said that snacks are nice, but in fact what he means is that the food is delicious.

11. Irony

Irony is a figure of speech in which the true statement and the meaning are in sharp contrast. Irony, according to Perrine, is when one means the exact opposite of what one says (Arp & Perrine, 1992:48).

Below is an example of irony in the poem of George Herbert:

He sweetly lived; yet sweetness did not save His life from foes (Arp & Perrine, 1992:48).

According to the aforementioned example, even though his life is extremely sweet or good, it does not ensure that your life will be saved. His enemy does not, however, manage to rescue his life. That states ironically.

12. Sarcasm

Defines sarcasm as a harsher reference to irony and cynicism. Sarcasm is used to express insinuations directly with harsh words (Keraf, 2009:143-144)

13. Repetition

Repetition is figure of speech, which used by writer to repeat several words in sentence. As mentioned by (Keraf, 2009:127) repetition is repeating sound, words or a whole of word in sentence for intensifying in suitable context.

14. Cynicism

Cynicism is an insinuation that contains ridicule that is harsher than irony. (Keraf, 2009:143) defines cynicism as an insinuation in the form of doubt that contains ridicule of sincerity. Cynicism is usually used to express insinuation harshly and is generally used to criticize or ridicule something in the form of an idea, purpose or plan.

2.5.2 Theory of Meaning

The meaning of a word is multifaceted, according to Leech (1981), and includes elements like a concept, a quality, a relationship, a personal feeling, and an association. There are seven different sorts of meaning in his semantic statement, which will be explained below:

1 Conceptual Meaning

Similar to logical or cognitive meaning is conceptual meaning. The fundamental word reference definition is related to conceptual meaning, which is fundamental propositional meaning. Conceptual meaning is the word's literal meaning that illustrates the idea or thinking to which it alludes. It controls the key function of articulation. It has a literal or denotative sense. We can distinguish one meaning from another sentence with the help of conceptual meaning. The foundation for all other sorts of meaning is conceptual meaning. Here are some conceptual examples:

Woman= +HUMAN, - MALE, +ADULT

A woman can be described as a human, she is not male, and she is an adult

Male= +HUMAN, +MALE, -ADULT

A male can be described as a human, he is a male, he is not adult.

2 Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning known as a type of meaning that gives the meaning of a sentence more than the dictionary meaning. 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 identified with the circumstance where an expression is used it. Social meaning is what a piece of language passes on with regards to its social conditions use. We "interpret" a text's social meaning in part by affirming various estimations and levels of style within a single body of language. We interpret a few words or a speaker's articulation as dialectical when it instructs us about the speaker's beginning, for instance.

4 Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is a little advance to thought of how language mirrors the individual sensations of the speaker, including his action to the audience or the mentality too something that is discussing. Affective meaning is regularly unequivocally passed on through the conceptual or suggestive substance of the word use. Affective meaning importance is generally a parasitic classification as in to communicate our feelings we depend upon the intercession of different classifications of meaning conceptual, connotative, or stylistic. Emotional expression through style happens for example when somebody takes on a rude tone to communicate dismay or a relaxed to tone express friendliness.

5 Reflected Meaning

The significance that varies in expressions of varying assessed importance when one word structure's sense is a component of our conduct in another is known as reflected meaning. Reflected meaning is imparted through relationship with one more feeling of a similar articulation. The promptest piece of a speaker's message is the substance. In other words, those aspects deal with information, actions, events and experience. Reflecting content assists with offering concentration to the circumstance. It is also essential to mirror the sentiments and feeling communicated to bring them into sharp concentration. This assists the speaker with buying and acknowledge their own sentiments.

6 Collocative Meaning.

Collocative meaning is kind of implying that offers relationship of a word with other importance of the word in specific conditions. Collocation is a board term which describes words that regularly show up together in common usage, either spoken or in text. Pretty and handsome offer shared conviction in the implications "gorgeous", however might be recognized by the scope of things which they are probably going to co-happen. In any case, they are somewhat not the same as one another due to collocation or co-event. "Pretty" assembles with girls, a lady, the city, parks, and blossoms. However, young men and males tend to congregate around the phrase "handsome." The word 'beautiful' arranges with young ladies and lady.

7 Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning is what conveyed by the way make a speaker or writer assembles the message, similarly as mentioning, fixation, and accentuation. Diverse piece of the sentence likewise can be used as subject, article or supplement to show prominence. It is done through main, subject (point) or emotive emphasis. Topical significance helps us with understanding the message and its ideas appropriately.

